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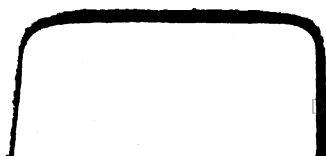
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WOLFE'S HISTORY  
OF  
CLINTON COUNTY  
IOWA

P. B. WOLFE, Editor-in-Chief

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ILLUSTRATED

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VOLUME I

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*Je*

B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA  
1911



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**DEDICATION.**

**This work is respectfully dedicated to**

**THE PIONEERS,**

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens  
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer  
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made  
Clinton County a garden of sun-  
shine and delights.

# PREFACE

---

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Clinton county, Iowa, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete biographical memoirs of Clinton county, Iowa, ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Clinton county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing "Wolfe's History of Clinton County, Iowa," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.



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# HISTORICAL.

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## CHAPTER I.

### IOWA AS A TERRITORY AND STATE.

Through the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky mountains and the northern Pacific ocean. Later this tract was opened up to settlement and was for many years known as the "New Northwest," in distinction from the Northwest Territory, which was ceded to the United States by Virginia and which territory included all of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and that portion of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. The New Northwest contained 1,887,850 square miles. Out of this great territory have been carved many of our best states and in 1880 contained almost one-third of the population of the entire United States.

### EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

The territory from which Clinton county was carved was discovered by white men as follows: In 1541, DeSoto first saw the great West in the New World, discovered in 1492 by Columbus. He was not successful and left no trace of settlement, save making enmity between the Indians and whites. The French were eager to seize territory and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a hundred years before any advantage was taken of this first discovery of this territory.

It was in 1616, four years prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the rockbound coast of New England, that Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Hurons to the streams that run into Lake Huron; and in 1634 two missionaries of the Jesuit faith founded missions among the lake tribes of Indians. It was just a century after DeSoto discovered the Mississippi river before the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at St. Mary's Falls, below the outlet of Lake



Superior. None of the hardy fur traders attempted to spend a winter in that northern latitude until 1659, and in 1660 a station was established upon the borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods after a few months of terrible suffering.

In 1665 Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white race among the Indians of the Northwest.

In 1668 Claud Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission at St. Mary's Falls, known as the Sault Ste Marie Mission, and two years later Nicholas Perrot, of the Canadian government, discovered the region of Lake Michigan, as far south as the present site of the city of Chicago, Illinois. He held a council with the Indians in the spring of the next year, when they were taken under the protection of the King and formal possession was had of the Northwest. The same year Marquette established the old town of Michillimackinac.

Then let it be remembered that De Soto first discovered the Mississippi river, in April, 1541, in his search for gold and precious gems. The following spring, weary of his expeditions, he was stricken with disease and died on May 21st. His party, being disorganized, sailed for Cuba via the mouth of the Father of Waters, but did not claim the goodly country in the name of their King; this was left for that daring explorer, LaSalle. In January, 1682, the latter, with his band, left Lake Michigan, passed down the Illinois river and reached the Mississippi river February 6th. March 13th, the same season, they found their way to the Gulf of Mexico. There LaSalle raised the cross and took formal possession of this vast country in the name of his king, Louis Le Grand.

When it was found expedient to divide the great Northwest Territory, Indiana was the first territory organized by itself, with St. Vincennes as the capital. Gen. William Henry Harrison (the hero of the battle of the Tippecanoe) was made its governor. This was in 1800, and in 1805 Michigan was created from a part of the territory, and Detroit made the capital. Later, Illinois was cut off, and still later Wisconsin territory. Missouri was admitted as a state in 1821, and the territory north of Missouri was made a part of the territory of Michigan. But two years later Wisconsin was erected, embracing within its limits the present states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Iowa was made a territory by itself in June, 1838, with much of the present state of Minnesota included in its domain, running to the British line.

It may be said in passing that Iowa was within the territory west of

the Mississippi river and was discovered by the Spaniards, but later visited and really occupied by the French. It was then ceded to France by Spain, and by Spain back to France again and finally purchased by the United States. For more than a hundred years after Marquette and Joliet looked upon the fair and fertile domain now including Iowa, not a single settlement had been made—not even a trading post had been established within its borders. When the territory passed into the hands of the United States, through the Louisiana Purchase, the Sac and Fox Indians and the Iowas possessed the entire country now known as Iowa. This powerful tribe also held most of the lands within present Illinois.

#### REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines river above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands to the United States on September 21, 1837, and October 11, 1842. By the terms of the treaty these Indians had the right to remain on the soil of Iowa until the autumn of 1845, when most of them went to Kansas, the remainder being removed in the spring of 1846.

The first permanent settlement was made by the whites in Iowa in 1788 by Julian Dubuque, at what is now known as the city of Dubuque, when a lead mining camp was established by the founder of the city. A postoffice had been established in Dubuque in 1833 and one or two justices of the peace appointed by the territorial government of Michigan. In September, 1834, however, the Michigan territorial government created two counties in what is now Iowa—these were Dubuque and Des Moines counties. The north and south line between these counties was run west from the foot of Rock Island. John King was appointed chief justice of Dubuque county, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, for Des Moines county.

The census ordered taken in September showed that the two counties had a population of ten thousand five hundred and thirty-one. Plans were set on foot for the adoption of Iowa as a state as early as 1844, but, owing to the disagreement in Congress as to the final boundary lines, it was not admitted until December 28, 1846. Monroe, south of Newton, Jasper county, was at first looked upon favorably for the site of the capital of the new state, but it never materialized, as the capital was fixed at Iowa City, Johnson county, where it remained until 1857, when it was removed to Des Moines.

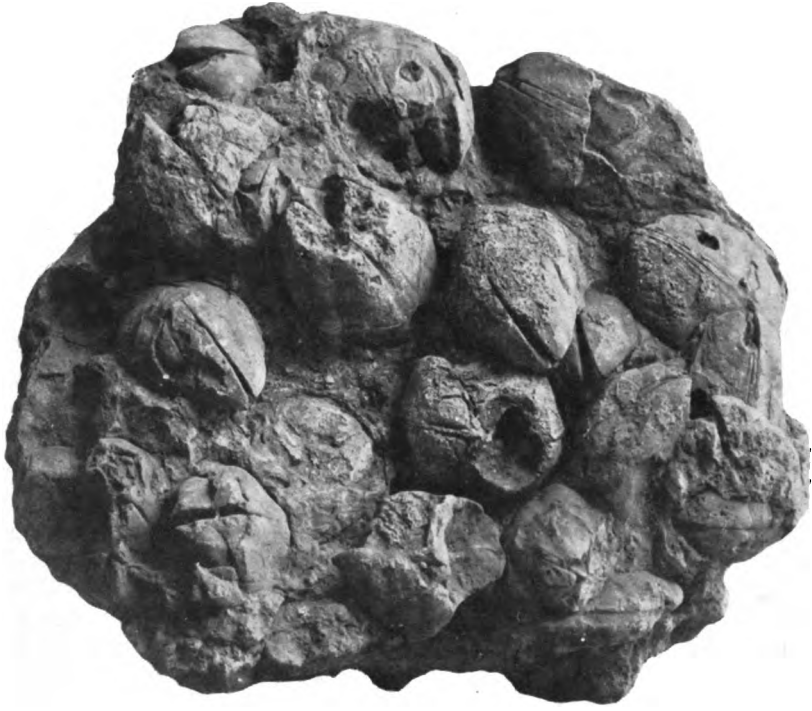
To make plainer the various periods in the history of Iowa, it may be

stated that Iowa was first embraced in what is known as the Louisiana Purchase; was then a part of the district of Louisiana; in 1807, was included in the territory of Illinois; in 1812, in the territory of the Missouri until the admission of that territory as a state in 1821; was unattached to any organized territory ("a political orphan") until 1834, when it became a part of Michigan territory, and in 1836 became a part of Wisconsin territory; in 1838 it was established as the territory of Iowa and became a state in 1846.

CLINTON COUNTY ERECTED.

Clinton county was erected by an act of the territorial Legislature, January 11, 1840, and Camanche was named in the act as the seat of justice.

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**PENTAMERUS OBLONGUS**

**One-half size. Found imbedded in bank of Mississippi River, above Lyons  
(now part of Clinton City), near the old Tie Yard.**

## CHAPTER II.

### GEOGRAPHICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL NATURAL FEATURES.

(By H. F. Bowers.)

[This article on geology was compiled from recent surveys, and can be relied upon as accurate. It is the work of investigating the various geological reports and from the personal observations of H. F. Bowers, of Clinton, Iowa, a gentleman who is looked upon as authority in such sciences as he here treats upon.—EDITOR.]

#### GEOLOGY OF CLINTON COUNTY.

The area of Clinton county is eight hundred and eighty square miles and is located midway, or nearly so, between the north and south boundaries of the state of Iowa, along the Mississippi river. It extends farther east than any other county in Iowa. Its greatest length in an east and west direction is thirty miles; from north to south it measures twenty-one miles, joining Jackson county on the north, Cedar and Jones counties on the west, and Scott county on the south. From the latter county it is separated by the Wapsipinicon river. Its east boundary is the Mississippi river. Clinton county is the fifth of the counties along this great waterway, counting from the north and the sixth counting from the south.

To local and visiting geologists and the surveys of the state, but especially Clinton county, the geological surveys of Clinton county by our state authorities—we therefore are permitted to quote fully from these authorities and pleased to do so because of the correctness we have found in them.

J. D. Whitney published some notes on the drift and outcrops of rock along the Mississippi and Wapsipinicon rivers, in Hall's first report on "Geology of Iowa." Dr. P. J. Farnsworth, of Clinton City, now deceased, published an account of the pockets of fire clay, which were noticed in the limestone in the vicinity of Clinton. There are some fine specimens of fire clay in the private collections of Clinton City. Dr. W. J. McGee made observations on the drift in this county and published an account of his studies in his "History of the Northwest." He describes the Goose Lake valley and different drift sheets in his monograph entitled, "The Illinois Glacial Lobe." Others have studied the drift in a number of places in

Clinton county, especially those bearing on the earlier course of the Mississippi river in the Goose Lake channel. There seems to be no existing doubt among scholars of recent years that Clinton county, with the entire state of Iowa, was at one time a vast sea of water inundating what is now beautiful cities and fertile farms. Subsequently the receding waters left the higher deposits of sandbars and composit animal and vegetable matter. There is little doubt but that the Mississippi river at one time made the bed of its course through Goose Lake in Deep Creek township.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of Clinton county presents several clearly distinguished areas. The lowlands of the Mississippi, the lowlands of the Wapsipinicon, the Goose Lake valley, the uplands of the Iowan drift, and the uplands of the older drifts, each is marked by different topographic features and is best described separately.

#### MISSISSIPPI LOWLANDS.

At the north boundary of Clinton county, the Mississippi lowlands are a little more than a mile wide on the Iowa side of the river. They widen out nearly two miles in sections 7 and 8 in Spring Valley township. In section 18, in the same township, the bluffs again turn toward the river and reach out to its bank in the north part of section 20. This and the extreme northeast corner of the county are the only places where there are no lowlands between the river and bluffs. All the way from below this point to the Wapsipinicon river the bottom lands continue to increase in width and at the point where the two streams meet they extend two miles away from the Mississippi. The surface of these lowlands is that of a level, alluvial plain, twenty-five or thirty feet above the level of the river, sloping to the south at less than one foot to the mile. Near Camanche and near Follets there are remnants of old terraces which rise about thirty feet above the level of the flood plain. It is evident that the entire valley of the Mississippi river, which reaches a width of six miles, was once filled to this height. The river has again removed nearly all its old deposits down to the present level of the alluvial plain. Another remnant of the same old terrace lies in the southwest corner of section 30 about one mile north and one-half mile west of Midland Junction. To the southwest of Clinton an island, like part of the uplands, is cut off from the main upland to the

west by a valley about one-half mile in width. This valley connects with the Mississippi bottoms at both ends, and it is drained by a small stream known as Hart's Mill creek. Its origin dates back to a time when the drainage of the Mississippi was impeded, and its waters flowed over several long and low sags to the east. The strip of upland extending to the southwest of the city of Clinton was at one time a high island in the midst of the Father of Waters.

#### THE WAPSIPINICON LOWLANDS.

The Wapsipinicon river enters Clinton county in section 7 of Liberty township, is a mile wide and runs down to the village of Toronto. Below this the channel widens to two miles, and is contracted to one mile near the boundary of Scott county, east of Dixon, and descends at the rate of about two and one-half feet to the mile towards the Mississippi.

#### THE IOWAN DRIFT PLAIN.

About two-fifths of the uplands of Clinton county consists of a plain which has an average elevation of about six hundred and eighty feet above the sea and which ranges from six hundred and twenty to seven hundred and sixty feet. On the west it enters the county in Liberty township. Its southern boundary lies in section 31, extending to the east-southeast for three miles to a point about one mile north of Wheatland.

#### THE OLDER DRIFT PLAIN.

North of the Iowan drift plain in the north part of the county, and south of the Wapsipinicon river in Spring Rock township is built up land from older drifts and has a different topographic character. Most of its relief lies from seven hundred to nine hundred feet above the sea level. The drainage joins in ridges between these. The highest points lie in this drift plain. These are in section 34 in Brookfield township, where the elevation exceeds nine hundred and twenty feet above the sea level, and in section 8 in Hampshire township, where the elevation is about nine hundred and ten feet. Both of these points lie in the line of the divide between the Wapsipinicon and the Maquoketa basins. In the small tract of the older drift plain which occupies the southwest one-half of Spring Rock township, the most elevated point is located in section 30, and reaches a height of eight hundred and sixty feet above sea level.



## THE GOOSE LAKE CHANNEL.

Goose Lake channel is one of the most interesting features in the topography of the state. It consists of a large stream valley, which crosses the two drift plains from north to south, in the east half of the county. Starting from the Maquoketa river, in Jackson county, it enters Clinton county in sections 5 and 6 in Deep Creek township and extends from there in a direction a little east of south to near the center of Center township. At this point it turns to a course a little west of south and joins the lowlands of the Wapsipinicon in the southwest corner of Eden township. This valley averages one and one-half miles in width. Its flat bottom lies about one hundred feet below the nearest part of the uplands of the older drift, and from twenty-five to seventy-five feet below the plain of the Iowan drift. It is limited on either side by a well marked line of bluffs. The highest point on the floor of the valley is to the south of Goose Lake, where its elevation is six hundred and ninety feet. From this point the surface descends north as well as south. In the latter direction the descent is about six feet to the mile.

## DRAINAGE.

Only a small part of Clinton county drains directly into the Mississippi river. This is a strip adjoining the river nine miles wide at the north boundary and narrowing to five miles near its south end. It includes the townships of Elk river, Hampshire, Spring Valley, Clinton, Lincoln and Camanche. The south end is covered by the Iowan drift. There are several sections of marshy land north and east of Low Moor.

The history of the development of the present drainage in this region is exceedingly complicated, and far too much involved to be satisfactorily made out in all of its details at the present time. There are a few general indications, however, that some features of the drainage date back to the time preceding the glacial epoch. There can be no doubt that the main course of the Mississippi river follows a preglacial channel of some considerable stream. So does the Wapsipinicon river. Many of the creeks in the region of the older drift also occupy valleys that existed before this drift was deposited. Prairie creek, Elk creek, and probably Sugar creek, are examples of this kind. The Wapsipinicon valley is evidently also following some old and filled channels throughout the greater portion of its course in this county. In the region between Calamus and Wheatland water stands on its



**SEA URCHIN**

Full size, with spikes over a portion of the shell.  
This is a marine animal of the Pacific.



**PETRIFICATION OF THE SEA URCHIN**

Found at Ringwood, in the city of Clinton, while  
digging for a cellar. Denuded of spikes and  
shell. Seven-eighths of natural size.

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bottoms for weeks during rainy seasons. At some points the river almost entirely disappears during stages of low water.

#### STRATIGRAPHY—GENERAL RELATION OF STRATA.

The country rock in this county is almost everywhere the Niagara limestone. In Spring Valley and Elk River township this has been wholly removed by erosion (eaten away) in a few places, and the underlying shale is exposed. On top of the Niagara limestone the coal measures have once rested, but these have been almost entirely removed. A few small outliers are left in some places near the north boundary of the county. These sandstones are the latest sediments preceding the glacial drift. The geest, boulder clay and alluvial deposits constitute the mantle rock, which usually conceals the underlying rocks of the Paleozoic group.

#### UNDERLYING FORMATIONS.

The formations enumerated in the above are all that appear in surface exposures. The Maquoketa shale, which is the lowest rock, does not come into view in its entire thickness, only its uppermost strata being laid bare in the northeast part of the county. Nevertheless, the thickness of this shale is known from some deep explorations which have been made. These explorations show the nature of the underlying formations to a depth of one thousand six hundred and thirty-two feet below the base of the Niagara limestone.

#### THE OLD CLINTON WELLS IN THE CITY OF CLINTON.

No less than five deep wells have been made. Four of these have been reported on by Prof. W. H. Norton in an earlier publication of this survey. His determinations of the formations explored are based on records and samples. The well made in 1902 was several years after Norton's report was published. The driller's log describing the rocks penetrated was obtained from the superintendent of the water works—limestone, blue shale, caving shale and sandstone.

#### WILLIAM PITCH WELL.

This well is located in southwest one-fourth of section 1 in Brookfield township. This exploration penetrated the following strata: Yellow clay

(3)

(drift), ten feet; limestone (Niagara), one hundred and sixty feet; blue shale (Maquoketa), two hundred feet; limestone of gray color (Maquoketa), fifteen feet; black and soft shale (Maquoketa), eight feet; gray limestone, eighteen feet.

#### THE DEWITT WELL.

The other well is in DeWitt City and was made by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. These wells differ but little in the strata shown in the county, of the shales.

#### THE SILURIAN SYSTEM—THE NIAGARA LIMESTONE, AREAL EXTENT.

The Niagara limestone is everywhere the bedrock in Clinton county. It underlies the drift over ninety-seven per cent. of its entire surface, and there is only one township in which no outcrops of this rock have been noted, the township of Berlin. In the bluffs of the Mississippi, rock is almost everywhere seen, and north of Clinton it frequently rises one hundred feet above the level of the river. Over the central and western part of the county the drift has not been so extensively eroded (eaten away) and the bedrock appears mostly only in scattered places along the water courses. In order to present the details of the various exposures throughout the county the outcrops for the several townships may be described separately.

#### DESCRIPTION BY TOWNSHIPS.

*Berlin.*—This is the only township in the county where no outcrops of the Niagara limestone are observed. The land is low and drift covered and although the rock probably lies at no very great depth, the drift has nowhere been entirely cut through by any of the drainage channels as far as is known.

*Bloomfield.*—A little to the northeast of the center of section 1 there are several exposures in the bluffs of Sugar creek. The rock is a much weathered and disintegrated dolomitic limestone which contains thin layers of gray chert (is an impure variety of quartz or flint of various shades of color), and casts of pentamerus oblongus are found, halysites, catenulata and some individuals of species of favosites. On the north side of the creek and a short distance away from it there are some towers of this limestone with vertical walls, about thirty feet high. These towers are evidently erosion forms which have been buried under the drift and are now again exposed by the

more rapid removal of the latter. The Niagara limestone was also seen near the same creek one mile farther west and near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad in section 18.

*Brookfield.*—Over the central part of this township the drift is heavy and the bedrock is concealed, but it appears at the surface in a few places to the north. In the northwest one-half of section 11, southwest one-fourth of section 12, ledges of withered rock are seen rising on the slopes of some of the tributaries of Prairie creek; also in southwest one-fourth of section 1, near the northwest corner of the southeast one-fourth of section 2, and other points in this vicinity. The rock is a yellow, porous limestone unevenly and indistinctly bedded. Halysites, catenulata, pentamerus oblongus and fragments of orthoceras were noted.

*Camanche.*—On the lower uplands of this township, rock is usually not deeply covered and outcrops are moderately common. In the bluffs bordering the lowlands limestone frequently crops out. Most of the surface is a porous, disintegrated limestone with frequent pockets or crystals of dolomite.

*Center.*—The drift is thick in this township and the bedrock is mostly covered. It comes up to the surface in the east bluffs of Goose Lake valley, in sections 3 and 10, and is occasionally seen in the bed of a tributary to Brophy's creek, which comes in from the west in section 28. On a farm belonging to C. Kearney there is a quarry near the northeast corner of the southwest one-fourth of section 6 exposing about nine feet of rock.

*Deep Creek.*—Along Simmons creek, in the northern part of the township, there are a number of small outcrops of limestone, and also in the bluffs of Goose Lake channel, farther south. In the northeast one-fourth of section 15 the limestone forms two columns, which rise some twelve feet above the ground, and are only eight or ten feet wide. It is probable that these columns antedate the time of the deposition of the glacial drift and their intact existence at the present time is evidence that the flow of the ice at this point must have been very slow and gentle, being too weak to tear down these towers. For a thickness of three inches the rock is literally filled with casts and molds of fossils which are more or less distorted as from pressure. These most frequent forms were pentamerus oblongus, halysites, catenula and favosites. The quarry is on the north bank of Simmons creek, in the northeast one-fourth of section 14, and it shows the same kind of rock, which is honeycombed by small cavities set with small crystals of calcite. Pentamerus oblongus occur in this quarry.

*DeWitt.*—In the east part of this township the bedrock is mostly covered. There are two exposures in section 12, township 81, range 4 east. One of these is just to the north of where the east-west road crosses Cherry creek, and the other outcrop is north of the same road in the west part of section 12, township 81, range 3 east. There are numerous exposures along the bed of Silver creek. In all these places the rock is porous and disintegrated, and fossils are scarce.

*Eden.*—Most of the land in this township is low and the bedrock is almost everywhere hidden. Some limestone exists in section 6, township 80 north, near the Wapsipinicon river; also a half mile from Malone and at a point near the railroad about three-fourths of a mile east of Brophy's creek.

*Elk River.*—The uplands terminate in a bluff one hundred and fifty feet high. The face of this bluff consists of the Niagara limestone, with overlying drift. The limestone rises as high as one hundred feet. The lower twenty-five feet consists of a dolomite limestone, with frequent bands of chert, in thickness from five to twelve inches. This horizon occasionally contains abundant specimens of pentamerus oblongus, halysites, catenulata and favosites. Along Elk river the rock rises in towers resembling those seen in Deep creek. On the highest eminence, known as Griswold's hill, was found adhering to a rock a fine and valuable specimen of the protozoa, which is in a Clinton museum. It is the infusoria or lowest class of animals. The term is applied to animals without nerves, the first created.

*Hampshire.*—A single exposure of limestone was noted on Mill creek in section 34 at a place where a branch comes in from the northwest. The rock was yellow and porous.

*Liberty.*—The only outcrops of bedrock in this township are in the west half and near the Wapsipinicon river. Yellow limestone appears in the west bank of the river in section 17.

*Lincoln.*—More quarries have worked here than in any other part of the county. This in the first place is due to local demand for building stone in Clinton City.

*Olive.*—A single small exposure of limestone was noted along Calamus creek in the southeast one-fourth of section 2. In the south part of the township rock occurs near the bluffs of the Wapsipinicon river.

*Orange.*—Rock appears in the bed of Barber creek in the southeast one-fourth of section 19. The exposure is small and the ledges are yellow and disintegrated.

*Sharon.*—This township is covered with a thick deposit of drift and exposures of bedrock are not numerous. A considerable thickness of beds

is exposed in an old quarry in the northeast corner of section 18. Rock has been quarried on Henry Kiel's farm. Near Lost Nation, some fossils were noted such as halysites, catenulata, pentamerus oblongus, caryocrinus ornatus, bumastus sp. and an orthoceras.

*Spring Rock.*—A porous and dolomitic gray or yellow limestone underlies most of the township and comes into view in several places over the uplands.

*Spring Valley.*—The Niagara limestone is exposed almost everywhere in the bluffs of the Mississippi river throughout the entire length of the township from north to south.

*Washington.*—The bedrock is mostly concealed in this region, and there are no extensive outcrops. At only two points the usual kind of limestone is noted.

*Waterford.*—In the north part of this township, along Sugar creek and its tributaries, are several exposures of dolomitic limestone and some outcrops along minor streams on uplands. The rock is free from chert.

*Wilton.*—The exposures are to be seen along Silver creek. In the southeast one-fourth of section 26 drift is very thin and bedrock crops out at the surface of lowlands. Porous limestone ten feet high is exposed in the base of the bluffs of Silver creek.

#### THE PLEISTOCENE SYSTEM.

The long period of erosion during which the coal measure sediments were removed, was brought to an end by the approach of extensive ice fields from the north in the quaternary age. During this age continental glaciers covered this entire region, probably more than once, and once or twice during that time they overran a part of the area of Clinton county. Each of these incursions deposited a sheet drift, with the lowest order of animal life—pre-historic, with only the outline of its former self.

#### METEOROLOGY.

The railroad surveys show that low water mark in the Mississippi at Clinton is five hundred and eighty-seven feet above sea level. It is fifty-nine feet higher than Davenport, forty miles below. Clinton and Lyons are from fifteen to twenty-two feet above low water mark and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet lower than the prairie to the west, making a greater portion of the county from six to seven hundred feet above sea level.



Prior to 1879 the government did not establish any regular weather observing station at Clinton, but since then the details of the weather—the temperature and precipitation at various times each day—have been faithfully and scientifically recorded by the now venerable old gentleman,—now almost ninety years of age,—Luke Roberts. While the remuneration received for such services has been but a few cheap government reports, etc., he has never neglected to make his daily observations and made a record second to none in Iowa. It is to be hoped that some means may be provided, when he shall have ended his work, that another may take it up and perpetuate a record equal to his. It is to be deeply regretted that the state or the general government does not make ample provision for sustaining such local stations and allow a man capable to do this particular expert work suitable pay. The expense, if paid by the county, state and United States combined, would not burden any one of these departments and be of much benefit to the people.

There was, however, a record kept at Lyons and Clinton from 1857 to the date of the establishment of this government station. It shows that the mean temperature was a little over forty-five and five-tenths degrees Fah., varying from forty-five and five-tenths degrees to forty-five and seventy-five-hundredths degrees. The lowest temperature for those years—1857 to 1878—was during the last days of December and the first week in January, when for three of these years the mercury fell from twenty-four to thirty-five degrees below zero. July was the warmest month, and reached ninety-six degrees, or even a little higher.

The rainfall and melted snows ranged from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches. The heaviest rainfall for those years were in August, 1866, and July, 1879, when three inches fell in as many hours.

#### AN INTERESTING TABLE.

From the record made by "Old Faithful" (Luke Roberts of Clinton), under government instructions and instruments to guide him, the following statistics have been extracted. Fractions of inches are not given.

	Average	
Rain and Snow Fall.	Yearly Temperature.	Extreme Heat.
1879—34 inches .....	45 Deg. Fah.	
1880—37 inches .....	47 Deg. Fah.	
1881—41 inches .....	47 Deg. Fah.....	101 Deg. Fah.
1882—41 inches .....	47 Deg. Fah.....	95 Deg. Fah.

	Average	
Rain and Snow Fall.	Yearly Temperature.	Extreme Heat.
1883—38 inches	44 Deg. Fah.	97 Deg. Fah.
1884—93 inches	45 Deg. Fah.	93 Deg. Fah.
1885—38 inches	43 Deg. Fah.	96 Deg. Fah.
1886—28 inches	46 Deg. Fah.	100 Deg. Fah.
1887—34 inches	47 Deg. Fah.	104 Deg. Fah.
1888—35 inches	45 Deg. Fah.	101 Deg. Fah.
1889—32 inches	48 Deg. Fah.	96 Deg. Fah.
1890—32 inches	48 Deg. Fah.	101 Deg. Fah.
1891—33 inches	48 Deg. Fah.	96 Deg. Fah.
1892—41 inches	46 Deg. Fah.	95 Deg. Fah.
1893—30 inches	49 Deg. Fah.	96 Deg. Fah.
1894—27 inches	49 Deg. Fah.	100 Deg. Fah.
1895—30 inches	42 Deg. Fah.	99 Deg. Fah.
1896—34 inches	49 Deg. Fah.	97 Deg. Fah.
1897—24 inches	48 Deg. Fah.	100 Deg. Fah.
1898—47 inches	48 Deg. Fah.	99 Deg. Fah.
1899—29 inches	47 Deg. Fah.	95 Deg. Fah.
1900—37 inches	49 Deg. Fah.	98 Deg. Fah.
1901—22 inches	48 Deg. Fah.	106 Deg. Fah.
1902—49 inches	43 Deg. Fah.	95 Deg. Fah.
1903—36 inches	47 Deg. Fah.	96 Deg. Fah.
1904—31 inches	44 Deg. Fah.	
1905—38 inches	47 Deg. Fah.	
1906—38 inches	49 Deg. Fah.	
1907—41 inches	47 Deg. Fah.	
1908—34 inches	48 Deg. Fah.	
1909—49 inches	48 Deg. Fah.	

The mean temperature for the past thirty-one years has been 47.3 degrees.

The average temperature for the crop growing seasons—April to October—for thirty years has been 64.2 degrees.

The season with the highest mean temperature was 66.4 degrees in 1894, and again in 1900 about the same.

The lowest crop season temperature was in 1883, when the mean was 61.4 degrees, a range of only five degrees.

## GREATEST SNOW AND RAIN YEARS.

The average yearly snow fall for thirty-one years was 34.74 inches. The greatest snow fall was 77.5 inches in 1881. The least snow was in 1880, when only 13 inches fell. The greatest fall in any one month during the last thirty years was in March, 1881, when 30 inches came. In January and February just preceding that month in 1881, 31 inches of snow fell, and this with the other blocked the entire train service on the Northwestern railway between Chicago and Clinton, so that mail trains were suspended for five days.

The great rain years since the observation has been taken at Clinton, in 1879, are as follows. 1879, three inches, in July in seven hours; 1884, 2.27, in August in five hours; 1885, 5.27, in August in fourteen hours; 1886, 3.56 inches, in October in five hours; 1895, three inches, in June in one hour; 1898, five inches, in June in four hours; this was a "cloud burst." The same month three inches fell in as many hours accompanied by an electric storm lasting ten hours. 1899, 3.83 inches fell in May in twenty-four hours; 1904, 2.75 inches fell in three hours in August; 1906, 2.50 inches fell in one and a half hours July 22. On the night of September 4th and 5th, 1910, 3.25 inches of rain fell at Clinton—no wind with it.

The greatest monthly precipitation in thirty years was 10.02 inches, in August, 1885; the next highest was in June, 1902, when 9.90 inches fell.

## CHAPTER III.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Clinton county was organized by territorial enactment, January 11, 1840, the law to be effective from and after March 1st of that year. Camanche had been also named as the seat of justice, it being in a community that had more votes than any other portion of the county. The act making this a county declared that three commissioners and other officers should be elected on the first Monday in April, 1840, but there seems to be no record of a meeting of the county commissioners until in January, 1841; yet old settlers are sanguine that meetings were held and the first foundation stones of a county organization well laid. It was known that Elijah Buell, George Griswold and Robert C. Bourne were the first commissioners, and that the next election was held in August, 1840. The act organizing this county provided that the county commissioners of Scott county should select the names of persons residing in Clinton county to serve as grand jurors. The following were chosen for such position: Peter H. Groat, James Claborne, Richard Crawshaw, Robert Thomas, Samuel Doolittle, John C. Holbrook, Frederick Hess, John Emory, Samuel Coy, Benjamin Baker, Oliver A. Crary, Alfred Brown, Otis Bennett, Daniel Smith, Richard H. Dawson, Eldad Beard, David H. Brown, Henry Strickler, Robert C. Bourne, Philip D. Bradley, Eli Goddard, Alanson Dickerman and Arthur Smith. From this number were chosen the requisite number to serve on the grand jury, and Richard H. Dawson was made its foreman, and thus the wheels of judicial matters and the bringing to trial of any law violators within the newly made county were set in motion.

Governor Dodge had appointed James D. Bourne as sheriff to execute the laws, and Martin Dunning was appointed clerk of the court, while Thomas S. Wilson was judge and William J. A. Bradford, district prosecuting attorney.

At the first election for county officers the following were declared duly elected: Robert C. Bourne, Eli Goddard and Elijah Buell, county commissioners; James D. Bourne, sheriff; Richard H. Dawson, county assessor; Shubel Coy, treasurer, and Mr. Gardner, recorder.

The first meeting of the board of commissioners was held at the house of Samuel Doolittle, who kept a pioneer inn, in the village of Camanche, on Tuesday, January 5, 1841, when Martin Dunning was appointed clerk of the board

(about the same as the present county auditor). Richard H. Dawson having failed to qualify, George W. Harlan was appointed county assessor.

The newly elected and first county recorder was furnished with an outfit of books necessary for his office, and the bills show that the supplies and books cost the county the sum of seven dollars and thirty-five cents, which was paid to Reuben Root.

The first judges of election received one dollar for their services. The most important business before the April, 1841, board of commissioners was the defining and fixing the boundaries of six original precincts or civil townships of the county. These townships were named Camanche, Lyons, Elk River, Deep Creek, Clear Creek and Liberty. These boundaries will be given in detail in the township history of each in its proper position in this volume.

The next task before the county board was the laying out of highways, making road districts and appointing of supervisors for the same, for roads and the crossing of the smaller streams was of the utmost importance to the citizens and the new comers.

The records reveal the fact that the only roads within the county were the territorial roads that had been surveyed out as follows: By act of the territorial Legislature, James Ross, A. C. Suttleff and Stephen Tripp were appointed in July, 1840, as commissioners to locate a territorial road from Lyons to Iowa City, which was duly established in January, 1841. This highway commenced in the center of Sixth street (then Main) in Lyons, then ran in a southeasterly course for thirty-eight miles, in Clinton county, and eighty miles to Iowa City. This was No. 1. Road No. 2 was from Davenport to Bellevue. No. 3 was from Lyons to Tipton and was established in 1842. No. 4 was from Denson's Ferry to Dubuque and was established in 1842. No. 5 was a county road, the petitioners asking for a highway from the Wapsipicon, in range 4, through De Witt township, thence north, to intersect the territorial road from Davenport to Dubuque, at or near Negro Grove. It is not clear from present plats just where this road did run. No. 6 was also a county road, asked for by Jonas M. Oakes and others, from De Witt, via Wright's Grove to the north line of Clinton county, near Levi Decker's house. No. 7 was a territorial road from Camanche to Iowa City.

It will be readily observed that with so few roads in so large a territory as Clinton county, and so small a revenue, the highways most traveled were the prairie trails that wended their graceful ways through the sea of grass and wild flowers, without regard to the owner of lands or the points of the compass.

## CHANGE OF TOWNSHIP LINES.

By April, 1852, the number of civil townships had increased from the original six to twelve. The following resolution was passed by the county board at that date: "Whereas, the boundaries of the political townships in this county, by changes and alterations at different times heretofore made, have become uncertain and confused; and whereas some portions of the county have never been legally attached to any township of which there can now be found any record, it is therefore ordered by the court that the boundaries of the several political townships in the county be established as follows:"

Then followed a minute description of the twelve existing townships, which were as follows by name: Camanche, Lyons, Elk River, Deep Creek, Bloomfield, Sharon, Liberty, Spring Rock, Olive, Union, De Witt and Center townships.

Year after year, and decade after decade, found the supervisors of this county busy in making needed changes in the territory of the townships, and in adding here and subtracting there, in order that the best interests of the people might be subserved. By the date of the first meeting of the newly created board of county supervisors, January 7, 1861, the county had been divided and sub-divided until it was made up of the twenty townships it now possesses, with slight changes here and there since then.

The successive stages of county governing power in Clinton county are as follows: First the county commissioner system, from 1840 to 1861; second, the township supervisor system (where each township was represented on the board of county supervisors), which lasted until January 1, 1871, when the county was divided into three supervisor districts and the three men since then have represented the entire county. It is generally believed, that where this system has been tested, it is superior to the large board of supervisors that formerly congregated at the county seat to administer the needs of the people, where, as a matter of fact, much strife and local feeling was manifest; but when one man is representing a third of a great county, in a local sense, and the whole county in a broader sense, he is usually free from the difficulties that stared the township supervisor in the face while seeking to faithfully carry out his duties as a county official.

## LOCATING AND RE-LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT.

Clinton county, in common with a majority of the ninety-nine counties of Iowa, had her troubles over the final location of her seat of justice, her

court houses, etc. As already stated, Camanche was first selected for the county seat, by act of the Legislature of the territory. It remained at Camanche but about a year, when a petition was circulated for its re-location and presented to the territorial Legislature. This petition was circulated by George Griswold. In response to this petition, the Legislature passed an act January 14, 1841, a portion of which read as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the council of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa, that William Miller, of Cedar county, Andrew Russell, of Scott county, William A. Warren, of Jackson county, be and hereby are appointed commissioners to re-locate the seat of justice of Clinton county.

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to meet at the house of Abram Folcks, in Clear Creek precinct, in said county, on some day within six months from the date of this act, and proceed to locate said seat of justice as near the geographical center of said county as a good and suitable situation, convenient to wood and water, can be found, having reference to the present and future population of the county.

"Sec. 3. The commissioners aforesaid shall, before entering upon their duties as commissioners, take and subscribe, before some justice of the peace, the following oath or affirmation: (Here followed the form of the formal oath.)

"Sec. 4. That as soon as said commissioners shall have determined upon the place where said seat of justice shall be located, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to name it by some name, as they may think proper and agreeable to the people of said county; and they shall forthwith commit their proceedings to writing, and sign the same, and file them in the office of the clerk of the district court of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same in the record book."

The report of the commissioners was made to the court, in vacation, April 16, 1841, and reads as follows:

"Territory of Iowa, Clinton County, ss:

"We, the commissioners to locate the seat of justice of Clinton county, do solemnly swear that we will perform the duties imposed on us by our appointment, honestly and faithfully and according to our ability and according to the law relative to locating said seat of justice, and we do further swear that we are not directly or indirectly interested in said location, and that, in locating said seat of justice, we will act without the slightest partiality toward

any person or persons, without bias from fear, favor or recompense, or the hope of any gain or advantage to ourselves in any respect whatever.

(Signed) "WILLIAM MILLER,  
"ANDREW RUSSELL,  
"WILLIAM A. WARREN.

"Sworn to and subscribed this 18th day of March, 1841, before me,  
"ROBERT SMITH, Justice of the Peace."

"We, the commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Iowa, having met at the house of Abraham Folk, in Clear Creek precinct, in Clinton county, and having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by said act (as before), proceeded to the performance of our duties, and located the seat of justice of said county by setting the stake in or near the center of the north half of section 18, township 81 north, range 4 east, of the fifth principal meridian; and by naming the said seat of justice Vanderburg.

"Witness our hands and seals this 18th day of March, A. D. 1841.

"WILLIAM MILLER, (Seal)  
"ANDREW F. RUSSELL, (Seal)  
"WILLIAM A. WARREN." (Seal)

It was subsequently learned that the town was named after an old "sweet-heart" of Commissioner Warren, and later was changed to De Witt.

Soon after the report of the locating commissioners had been made, the county commissioners (supervisors) found that the land on which the seat of justice had been located at De Witt (Vanderburg) was still government land, and they at once borrowed two hundred dollars, and sent the sheriff to Dubuque, where he, at the land office, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land including the site named by the locating commissioners. This was surveyed and platted into lots, reserving one block for a public park and the two northwest lots of the block next east for county buildings. These lots were advertised for sale, the auction to take place July 2 and 3, 1841. The sale notice was to be published in the *Standard* at Bloomington—now Muscatine—and in the *Iowa Sun* at Davenport. The clerk of this county not yet being familiar with the name of the new county seat, spelled it two ways on the first page of his record, "Vanderburg" and "Brandenburg," thinking, possibly, to make good in one case or the other!

Having given the organization and location of a county seat of the county, the reader is referred to the chapter on "County Government" for the building of the first and all succeeding county buildings.



## CHAPTER IV.

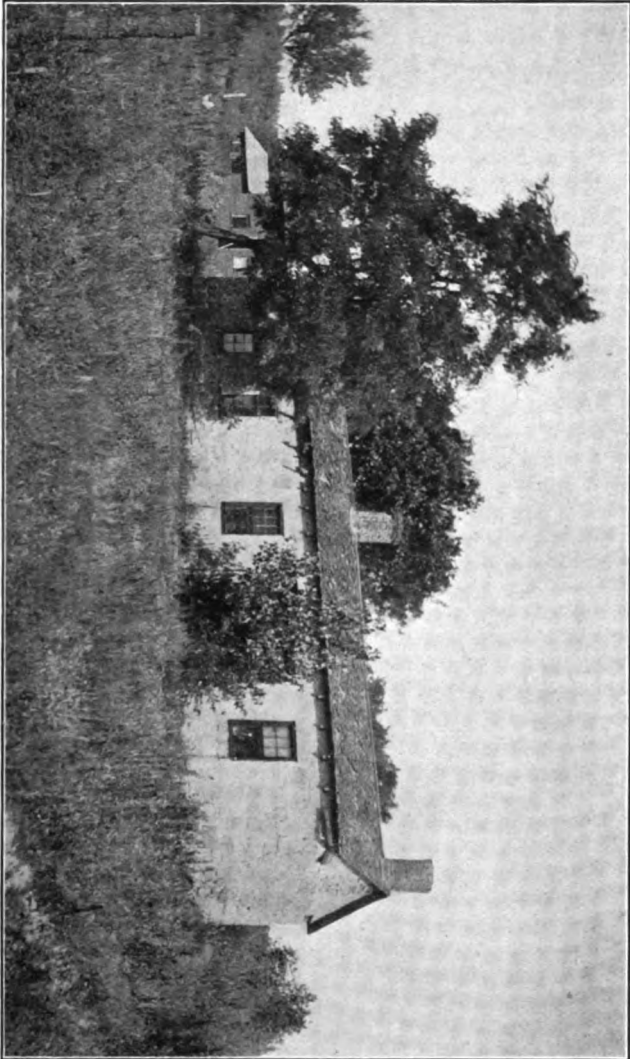
### EARLY SETTLEMENT OF CLINTON COUNTY.

The first settlement in the state of Iowa was made by Julian Dubuque at Dubuque in 1788, when this territory was yet under the control of Spain. But really the pioneer band commenced to settle eastern Iowa in about 1833, and this was in the counties situated along the Mississippi river.

Clinton county was first settled in 1835, and there is now but little doubt that the once vexed question of who had the honor of first settling in so goodly a county as this has finally been sifted out and set right in public print. So let it be forever considered true that on the 25th day of July, 1835, Elijah Buell stepped from a boat at a point where now stands the city of Lyons (North Clinton). He was drawn hither by the natural surroundings and a favorable point at which to locate a ferry over the waters of the Mississippi between Illinois and Iowa, this place being the "Narrows." The early settlers never once disputed Mr. Buell's right to priority, neither did James D. Bourne, who, however, did locate in Iowa in 1833, but not in Clinton county until in September, 1836, according to his own signature to a statement at the old settlers' meeting held in September, 1878, when both he and pioneer Elijah Buell made addresses, and there was then nothing said to lead anyone to even infer that Mr. Buell was not the original settler in this county. The notion has come to obtain in the minds of some who came in, or grew to manhood at a much later date, that Bourne was ahead of Buell. It is true that he was a resident of the domain now known as the state of Iowa, as early as 1833, for he so registered his name at the old settlers' meeting just referred to. Having, we trust, settled the question of who was the first white man to permanently locate in the county, it may be of some interest to know something of the man's history and what, in fact, caused him to select so fine a location in which to claim the honors of the first pioneer.

### THE FIRST SETTLER.

Elijah Buell was a native of New York state, born in the city of Utica in 1801. From his earliest years he had been a seafaring man upon the lakes and served as a trusty pilot on the Ohio and lower Mississippi rivers. But



**THE OLD STONE HOUSE, CLINTON**

Erected about 1845. Located on Bluff Boulevard, although crude in architecture, is pointed out as a landmark of special interest in the ante-bellum days, when black refugees were given shelter and protection in the North, the house being used as an "Underground Railroad" station in abolition days.

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with the passing of the years, he tired of this life and longed for a peaceful home where he and his family might possess some land and spend the remainder of their days in quietude.

His mind was directed toward the land office in Illinois where he believed there was a piece of fertile prairie land, possibly, in waiting for his entry fee. So, leaving his wife and child in St. Louis, he boarded the steamer "Dubuque," commanded by his old-time friend, Captain Cole. On his arrival at Cordova, he called at the cabin of a settler and, with this as his base of operations, commenced to explore the region round about. He still hankered after the fresh water, the navigable streams where he had spent so much of his life. Upon reaching the Meredosia in the month of May, 1835, he found only a solitary settler,—a genuine "squatter," who was monarch of all he surveyed,—this person being John Baker. They decided to prospect in company, and in traveling up the river reached the "narrows" in the Mississippi river, where Fulton, Illinois, and Lyons, Iowa, are now situated. They thought it a very favorable place at which to establish a ferry, Mr. Baker deciding to take the Illinois side and Mr. Buell the Iowa (then Wisconsin territory) side of the Mississippi. Mr. Baker first stopped at Albany site, on the Illinois side, in 1833 and then went to where he became Fulton's first settler.

Pioneer Buell, whose son is now a well known business man of Lyons, having decided on his location and the building of a home for his little family, went down the river for supplies, and in due season returned in a pirogue, loaded with his purchases, and accompanied by Henry Carson, whom he had engaged to work for him. This landing was made at the "Narrows" July 25, 1835. He at once set about during the hot months of August and September and he and Mr. Carson built him a log house—at least it was a comfortable habitation, though far from friends and civilization. The logs were cut above the spot where used, on the bluff which had hitherto never heard the sound of the woodman's ax. The logs were rafted down stream and taken up the bank where the cabin home was soon erected. He was assisted somewhat in this labor by the friendly Indian bands still lingering in these green glad solitudes. The building was sixteen feet square, had the typical puncheon floor and "shake" roofing, the builder little dreaming that this was to become one of the most extensive lumber cutting cities in all America before a third of a century rolled away. After completing his cabin, Mr. Buell went down the Mississippi for his family and for some additional supplies. On his return trip, he left his wife and child at Cordova, they having been attacked by the fever and chills, but after they had sufficiently recovered to travel he brought them on up the river to their new home in a land their eyes had never beheld. When

finally settled, the sturdy "first settler" of Clinton county began his farming operations, by cutting with a scythe a good supply of hay. In this work he drew on the muscles of a genuine Green Mountain Yankee, David S. Osborn, whom he picked up in a cabin near Meredosia, where he was engaged in hunting, trapping and trading with the Indians. They cut and put up the first hay crop known in this section of Iowa, and it was stacked on the ground where it grew. This out of the way, Mr. Buell commenced to cut cord-wood, which he expected to dispose of to the steamboats the next season.

In L. P. Allen's history of Clinton county, published in 1878, the author gives the following concerning some of pioneer Buell's early experiences:

"Having no vegetables, and other supplies running low, in the fall of 1835 he went down to St. Louis to purchase his necessary winter supplies, such as potatoes, onions, fish, flour, meat, etc. The potatoes he purchased of a Mr. Armstrong who lived at Sand Prairie, between Cordova and Meredosia, and who had raised a 'sod crop' of these vegetables. For these he paid sixty cents a bushel, and, with his man Carson, they loaded forty bushels into a pirogue and started homeward, but just as they reached the mouth of the Cat-tail slough, their boat was capsized and his potatoes were planted on the bottom of the slough. Nothing daunted, and quite satisfied with results in view of the fact that they had saved their lives by clinging to their overturned boat, they ran up and down the shore until they had warmed themselves and 'drained' their clothing of the surplus water, and then returned to Mr. Armstrong's for another load, with which they reached home safely during the night.

"The next effort was to procure a team, and Mr. Buell went down to Cordova to a Mr. Allen's, where he expected the loan of an Indian pony to go to Monmouth, Illinois, where there was comparatively an old settlement, and where he had heard there were many cattle for sale. While eating breakfast here, he saw a party of men driving a fine yoke of oxen, three cows and three calves on their way to Galena. Following along, Mr. Buell entered into conversation with the owner of the stock, learned that he was a disgusted pioneer, who had buried his wife, got the ague, and was pushing for the land district to sell out his stock and return home in the East. Mr. Buell purchased the whole outfit, paying fifty dollars a yoke for the best yoke of oxen; forty dollars for each of the other yoke of cattle, and twenty dollars per head for the cows and calves at their sides. Reaching the river where Fulton is now, the stock was made to swim the Mississippi, and, so far as can be learned, were the first work and domestic stock in Clinton county. Having constructed a

large ox-sled, he hauled his hay-cocks together and stacked them. That winter was a very open one and no snow fell to remain, during the entire winter. Mr. Buell was therefore compelled to snake his cord wood over bare ground on his ox-sled to the river bank. In the spring of 1836 he commenced his first breaking."

To illustrate the hardships endured by the early settlers, the following is given: Soon after getting into his cabin with his family, Mrs. Buell and her infant son and the only child, who was a year and a half of age, were both taken ill. Before leaving St. Louis, Mr. Buell had procured a small chest of medicines, with a little manuscript book of prescriptions. There was no physician nearer than fifty miles. He used his best skill and judgment, but the little boy died, and with only his hired man, Carson, they made a rude coffin, and, aided by George W. Harlan, they carried the first born of the family (as dear to those heart-stricken pioneer parents as though embalmed in a rosewood casket), deposited the remains of the sweet-faced babe beneath the nodding plumes of native trees and covered his form beneath the prairie sod and virgin soil. The wife grew daily worse and all hope seemed gone, when Mr. Buell left her in charge of his man Carson and went to Elk River, to an Indian camp. Making known what he wanted, two squaws came down with him, and after carefully examining his wife, they went out and dug various roots, which they prepared into a tea, very weak at first, then stronger, and administered it to her. For six long weary days and nights they watched by her bedside with sleepless vigilance. When she commenced to recover, they returned to their own home and camp. In relating this strange, sad story, Mr. Buell remarked, "I would not pass through another such ordeal for the whole state of Iowa."

During the years 1837-38 Mr. Buell hauled wheat and pork to Chicago, where he received the sum of forty cents a bushel for wheat and two dollars and twenty-five cents a hundred for his dressed pork. He loaded back with salt, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per barrel. The trip, with a horse team, took him eight days.

#### CONDUCT OF THE INDIANS.

"Human nature is about the same the world over," has been said by a noted American journalist, and it was proven true in the case to be here narrated about a drunken Indian at the Buell cabin home. For some time after the first settlement in this county was effected by the whites, there was a band of Sacs and Foxes camped on Elk river. They frequently visited Buell's

place, as he could talk their language and always treated them fairly, and they were friendly to him and exchanged venison and other game for such things as he had which they wanted.

But, when they went down to "New York" (where Clinton now stands) and obtained a supply of whisky at Bartlett's store, they would start home and stop at Buell's, sometimes for the night, and his room was well filled and the floor entirely covered with the half-drunken red skins. At one of these visits, they had put their guns and tomahawks overhead and laid down to sleep, but in the morning one of their number demanded whisky of Mr. Buell. He was told that there was none in the cabin, but the Indian became enraged and, taking down his rifle, with threats began to load it. Mr. Buell, wife and hired man Carson were all there were to contend against fifteen Indians getting over the effects of "fire-water." The Indian would bite the ball and make a feint at crowding it into the rifle. He was assured by Mr. Buell that he would kill him if he put down the ball. At last the ball went down, when instantly, Mr. Buell seized a frying-pan and knocked him senseless on the cabin floor. His comrades took him away without any interference on his part. For some time Mr. Buell lived in daily fear that the trouble was not yet ended, for Indian wars have come from far less serious incidents. One day, while he was chopping wood, the Indian suddenly appeared behind him. But his mission was one of peace. He said, "Too much whisky; served right." Upon reaching home, the pioneer found that the bad Indian had been there and left a bucket of fine honey. They were ever after friends. This Indian came to reason out that he was in error and had the moral courage and fortitude to confess his fault—a thing very hard for many a white man to do.

Being the pioneer in the county, Mr. Buell naturally became prominent in public affairs. Besides being a member of the first board of county commissioners here, he held various other public positions; yet this was not to his liking. In 1837 he traveled over the county, circulating a petition for a mail route through Clinton county. It extended from Fulton, Lyons, to De Witt and to Gower's Ferry, on the Cedar river. This was established and a horse-back mail service granted, this being the first in the county.

This truly worthy pioneer lived to see his county rank high among the ninety and nine of Iowa, and accumulated considerable property, but, better than riches in gold and lands, he had the confidence of all within the radius of his acquaintance. His death occurred March 4, 1889, at the age of eighty-eight years.

From manuscripts prepared by Daniel H. Pearce, who died in Clinton in 1878, the following is traced concerning the early settlers of the county:

Mr. Pearce came here in October, 1838, at a time when the footprints of the red man had scarcely been obliterated. Many Indians still lingered about their old haunts, but soon they pressed on farther westward, retreating from the bustle of the white man's tread and activity. All Iowa was then styled the "Black Hawk Country" and steamboat captains would put people off any place and they were satisfied just so they set foot on Black Hawk land; verily they could not well go astray any place along the western bank of the Father of Waters.

The first claim made where Clinton now stands was made by Joseph M. Bartlett. He sold, however, in the early spring of 1838 to Capt. C. G. Pearce, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Col. Beal Randall, of Baltimore. Previous to this Bartlett had laid out a town here and named it New York, and had established a ferry at Whiteside Point, in Illinois. This was before the government survey, for the United States surveyor makes a notation of "New York" in his field notes. The plat of the city was extensive, for hundreds of stakes, marking the many streets and lots, were subsequently plowed up by farmers.

Mr. Pearce said in his article: "The land not being in the market, it was held by claim-titles, alias 'Squatter's Sovereignty.' One reason why this country did not settle up more rapidly was on account of these 'claim-titles,' by which land speculators held large bodies of choice lands as 'squatters,' and which they held against the actual settler, until bought off. This also led to interminable brawls. Some of the chivalry, or gentlemen of elegant leisure, followed the business of making claims and selling them to emigrants as they came through. As soon as a new settler arrived, the above named gentry would ascertain his 'pile,' by some means best known to themselves. They would then have a claim to suit the new-comer's purpose and purse, and, if he demurred paying anything to them, contending that his right to the public land was as good as theirs, they would very soon convince him of his error. He would be summoned to appear before a justice of the peace as a trespasser, or, as they called it, a 'claim jumper.' The magistrate issuing the summons belonged to the fraternity, and the poor settler would have to sell out or leave, and, even if he went, would have to go a poorer if not sadder man.

"Our justice courts were a mere farce. The laws of Michigan were pretended to be used as a legal guide; but the party who furnished the most whisky would, as a matter of course, always gain the suit.

"I had one experience along this line, wherein I produced a United States patent for a tract of land, yet the jury gave the cause against us, and the justice (?) issued a writ, to dispossess us of our property."



“Colonel Randall, one of the town proprietors, kept a small store where Flournoy’s warehouse later stood. The principal commodities kept were whisky, Doctor Sappington’s Pills for ague, and tobacco, all of which were more or less used as antidotes for ague. The Colonel’s store was the general resort for the surrounding country. Here they would congregate, hold caucuses, talk politics, take a little whisky for fear of ague, and sometimes indulge in a free-for-all-fight!

“Some enterprising genius had plowed a furrow on the section line between townships 81 and 82, to some indefinite place towards sundown, following the surveyor’s mark, and this was the only road we had leading into the interior of the county. Crossing the small water courses was frequently a rather hazardous undertaking. We were sometimes fortunate in finding a fallen tree or drift log, on which we could cross, coon fashion, but more frequently swim. There was no settlement, after leaving the river, for a distance of twenty miles; at Round Grove, near present De Witt, A. G. Harrison had built a small log house, at the grove’s edge.

“The names of the old settlers in this immediate vicinity were Noble Perrin, T. K. Peck and Robert Thomas. J. L. Pearce, whose interest in the town site of ‘New York’ our family subsequently purchased, and Colonel Randall, never considered themselves real citizens.

“The old Perrin homestead stood on the bank of the river, between where (in 1879) the railroad bridge and W. J. Young’s saw-mill stood. The old Bartlett house and store was near the Farmers mills, and the old Pearce ‘mansion,’ stood near the Clinton Lumber Company’s mills. The only landmark that remains (1877) is the old well.

“Little Rock Island, in its primitive state, was indeed a beautiful spot. Memory still loves to linger around its stately trees. Here was our sugar camp, where, each springtime, we manufactured our supply of sugar for the coming year. The hand of improvement (I had almost said of desecration) has stripped it of its beauty, and left it in its nakedness.

“A ferry was run from Albany to Camanche. It was an old mud-scow, propelled by sweeps, and it was considered a good half day’s work to cross over the stream and return. Some years later a horse-power boat was employed. This innovation created quite a sensation in this community, and the time of the trip from shore to shore, was often the basis for wagers among the sporting gentlemen; these trips varied from five to thirty minutes, according to the wind and weather conditions.”

At an old settlers’ meeting held in Clinton in 1878, an autograph list of old settlers was obtained and the same can be relied upon, and should settle

many a dispute, for these pioneers wrote their names with date of coming to this county, in a book provided for that purpose, and this record was, during his lifetime, kept sacred by one of the pioneer band, J. R. Pearce. The list made at the first meeting of the society was as follows, the first date given being that of their location in the territory, the second being the date of their location in Clinton county :

## MALE SETTLERS.

James D. Bourne, June, 1833; September, 1836.  
 Elijah Buell, July, 1835; July, 1835.  
 Franklin K. Peck, February, 1837; February, 1837.  
 John R. Pearce, November, 1837; March, 1845.  
 Daniel Hess, June, 1838; June, 1838.  
 C. L. Dutcher, June, 1841; June, 1841.  
 G. A. Griswold, June, 1839; July, 1839.  
 William Roberts, September, 1837; September, 1837.  
 Ira Stockwell, April, 1840; April, 1840.  
 Herman B. Shaff, March, 1830; March, 1839.  
 Sheldon Wood, October, 1842; October, 1842.  
 George N. Thomas, July, 1844; July, 1844.  
 Charles Thomas, October, 1837; October, 1837.  
 Jonathan N. Pearce, November, 1838; November, 1838.  
 George P. Baker, June, 1838; June, 1838.  
 Sam. T. Perrin, March, 1837; March, 1837.  
 David Hess, June, 1839; June, 1839.  
 Jackson Knapp, June, 1839; June, 1839.  
 Jesse N. Seeley, October, 1843; October, 1843.  
 Aylett Rains Cotton, May, 1844; May, 1844.  
 Christ C. Roberts, September, 1837; September, 1837.  
 William D. Follett, August, 1837; August, 1837.  
 C. L. Seymour, March, 1838; March, 1838.

## NAMES OF LADIES.

Eunice R. Lake, November, 1838; November, 1838.  
 Frances Hess, June, 1840; August, 1843.  
 Tryphena C. Snyder, November, 1838; November, 1838.  
 Hannah P. Pearce, October, 1837; March, 1845.

Jane V. Wilkes, June, 1844; June, 1844.  
 Sarah J. Roberts, September, 1837; September, 1837.  
 Jane T. Baker, February, 1837; February, 1837.  
 Hannah Dutcher, August, 1842; August, 1844.  
 Mary J. Strahn, November, 1846; November, 1846.  
 Emma E. Cone, May, 1842; May, 1842.  
 Jane B. Harrison, March, 1837; March, 1839.  
 Frances P. Hart, November, 1846; November, 1846.  
 Frances E. Peck, March, 1838; March, 1838.  
 Almyra Seymour, May, 1841; May, 1841.  
 Teresa O. Thomas, July, 1844; July, 1844.  
 Mary F. Knapp, September, 1837; September, 1837.  
 Maggie A. Wilson, June, 1841; June, 1841.

Having thus given the general first settlement of Clinton county, the reader is referred to the various township histories, in which the first comers to the special sections of the county, as the sub-divisions were entered and used for actual settlement, will be found, so far as is possible to obtain the facts at this late date.

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Seventy-five years ago, my state,  
 You were fair—yes, very fair;  
 There were no furrows on your brow,  
 No silver in your hair.  
 The blush of early womanhood  
 Was on your rounded cheek,  
 The wild flowers on your bosom  
 Exhaled their fragrance sweet.

Dear was the old log cabin,  
 Down by the riverside;  
 'Round it we children romped,  
 In it the baby died.  
 Narrow were its windows,  
 But they let the sunshine in  
 Through curtains of wild roses,  
 That climbed and shaded them.

The cabin sleeps in ruins,  
 The ivy from the roof has fled,  
 The mould is its only monument,  
 All but memories sweet are dead.  
 And as the years around us gather  
 At life's end and eventide,  
 We'll think then of the cabin  
 Down by the river's side.

—*Selected.*

OLD WELTON COLONY.

The following is the preface of a booklet describing this colony :

“During the winter of 1849 a Mr. George Sheppard came to Hull, England, and by delivering several lectures on the grand opportunity afforded by emigrating to Iowa, United States of America, a state where the advantage for health, wealth and beauty are spread out in every direction, was given with such force of argument that a social society was formed to join in the purchasing of a tract of land to be divided each in quantity according to his purchase, with an additional forty for a village center, each to have an acre as he chooses, Mr. Sheppard coming with us in our selection.”

Then follows what is termed in the historic booklet (made up largely of poems concerning the settlement, after the journey had been made across the Atlantic) “The Start” :

“On the 15th day of May, 1850, our colony gathered together on the good ship ‘Columbus’ at Liverpool for New York, U. S. A., and after six weeks voyage we arrived in the bay of New York, and after the incidents of an emigrant landing and getting our luggage started we each took our choice of routes for our destination, Davenport, Iowa. All arriving safe and arranging with Cook & Sargent, land agent and bankers, we started to seek our location. with the assistance of Mr. Sheppard. We located in Clinton county, six miles of the Jackson county line, on the then stage route between Davenport and Dubuque, nine miles northwest of De Witt, the then county seat, a small town with log cabin tavern. A fertile tract of oak openings, with prairie intermingled, and by social agreement purchased about two thousand acres of land, dividing up according to our amount of purchase, leaving forty acres set out in one-acre lots as a village center. each purchaser having as he choose. Our village was located on a hill inclining to the south, commanding a beautiful view east and southeast, with the timber to the south and west. The stage running through the village, which we named Welton ; the name suggested by

Mrs. Buck, who came with her husband, Mr. Joseph Buck, and eight children—five boys and three girls; Mr. Thomas Wright, wife and daughter, he as a veterinary doctor; Mr. Samuel Cortis, his brother John and sister, with her husband, Mr. Horsley, and several young men; and Mr. Thomas Dunn, who later moved to Rock Island; also myself and wife, who had the glad pleasure and happiness of having the first baby in the colony, who is now Mrs. (Charlotte) O. W. Joiner, well beloved by all who know her. I located on the brow of the hill and was successful in trading for some lots joining mine and also fortunate in getting a splendid well of water through the circumstances of which my home grew up to be a roadside tavern where the weary traveler could rest on his journey, feed and sleep. I sold out later and moved to the very small town of Maquoketa, helping its growth and am here yet. Welton village has died out and goes by the name of 'Old Welton,' but it leaves many happy memories mixed with many trials and hardships, and so is life.

"W. CUNDILL, SR., July, 1903."

Then follows an original poem by Mr. Cundill:

THE ENGLISH EMIGRANT OF 1850.

Where wild deer through the copse and forest roam,  
 And prairie wolves the moon of midnight bay,  
 Where winds swept wildly o'er the Indian's home  
 And shone, with gladdening warmth, the sun's bright ray,  
 We cast our lot, perchance to break  
 The slender thread of life by grief or want;  
 Or yet perchance our future home to make  
 'Midst prospects dreary and with money scant.  
 The distant hills to us threw out their charm  
 And undisturbed the prairies calmly lay.  
 Where modern civilizing influences warm  
 To life, and love, and happiness today.  
 Out on the bosom of this far-off land  
 Fair Iowa her boundary had spread,  
 Waiting for husbandry's industrious hand  
 To turn her fertile soil with plow and spade;  
 The summer sun threw out her radiant light,  
 The breezes gently rippled o'er the hills,  
 The valley 'neath our feet with flowers bright  
 Cheered our lone hearts, 'gainst memory's sorrowing ills.

The conflict of the world was seldom brought  
Within the compass of our listening ear,  
Where, as the weeds to vegetate and rot,  
We passed our home life from year to year.  
While sitting 'neath our frail constructed home  
Upon the hillside slope 'midst scattering trees,  
Our hopes would dream of pleasures yet to come,  
As thoughts would wander back beyond the seas;  
And when the summer's heat and lightning came  
And prairie fires spread hill and vale aflame  
And bird and beast seemed wild and terror spread  
O'er the whole neighborhood in very dread.  
Then would we pray for hearth and home once more  
Among our friends upon our native shore.  
And when the autumn's wealth of golden grain  
In stack or crib was sheltered from storm and rain,  
And cattle roamed at will o'er prairie wide  
And found their calm repose at eventide  
Beneath the sheltering trees, whose rugged arms  
Lent to the scene their weird protective charm,  
And evening sunset gave its crimson flood  
Or warmth resplendent o'er the distant wood.  
The housewives round the well with empty pail  
Would gather on the porch the news to tell  
Of letters just received, or pleasures fled,  
Of young friends married, of old friends dead,  
And laugh and weep, and laugh again in tears  
While wandering back through all the early years,  
Of home life and of parents left at home,  
While sigh would follow sigh, as thoughts would roam  
O'er pleasures past and hardships yet to come.  
When prairies wide were clad in drifting snow,  
And winter wind across the hilltop blew;  
Men thought 'twas tough the winter chores to do,  
To tramp across the wilderness of snow  
To get their wood to keep the cook stove warm;  
And yet the health and toughness lent a charm  
To cheer the winter days and break the thoughts  
Dead hopes a weary sadness might have brought.

So round the stove, as evening came, they'd gather,  
 And tell their tales again so often told,  
 And pass the pipe and cup like times of old.  
 Where fires spread wild and where the drifting snow  
 Looked cheerless to the heart, farms are dotted now;  
 Cities now grow as if a magic wand  
 Had touched the electric spring of human life;  
 The hum of honest toil spreads o'er the land,  
 And screaming o'er the rails in angry strife  
 The iron horse brings to our once far west  
 The commerce of the land from o'er the sea;  
 Bringing us social comforts, peace and rest,  
 To live in happiness, contentment, ease,  
 While in the vale the church spire guides the way  
 Where weary hearts in love can kneel and pray,  
 And on the farm side hills—our country's pride,  
 The schoolhouse stands life's younger thoughts to guide.

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The following is a true copy of a part of a letter written back to friends, by George Sheppard, in August, 1850:

"The scene of our operations is in Clinton county, which you are aware is north of Scott county, and is on the banks of the Mississippi. Its features are high, rolling and fertile and perhaps the most healthy of all the river counties. Its beauty is unsurpassed. Our location is eight miles north of Dewitt the capital of the county, and in due time, when a road shall have been constructed, will be sixteen miles from Camanche, a town on the Mississippi. To the north of us ten miles is Maquoketa, a thriving village having good stores, flour and saw mills, woolen mills and other appliances. The military and mail road from Davenport to Dubuque runs through our settlement. We have no water power except by digging, when it can be obtained in a few feet, with numerous springs interspersed to water the cattle. We have purchased one thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, comprising a good admixture of wood and prairie. The village is being formed on the high road on the brow of a pretty hill.

"Land speculators are watching our movements and I feel certain that within twelve months from this not an acre will be purchasable near us except at double the government price.

"GEORGE SHEPPARD."

## DOMESTIC LIFE.

Compared with the pioneers in the forest regions of the East, or with those who have of late years occupied the treeless plains beyond the Missouri, the early settlers of Clinton county were exceptionally favored in their facilities for sheltering themselves. The abundant timber belts along the numerous watercourses, referred to elsewhere, furnished material for many substantial log houses that sufficed until more commodious structures could be erected. These picturesque log houses were more numerous in the western than in the eastern part of the county, for the reason that, in the latter sections, pine lumber was much sooner and easier obtained from the yards and mills on the river and wrought into the earlier habitations. But much quicker than in most other sections of the United States, these primitive structures were replaced, often by stately mansions, in some cases as comfortably appointed as English manor houses, and nearly everywhere by elegant and cheerful homes. In many cases, the old houses have been allowed to remain in mute and eloquent contrast with the new homes. To the older members of the family, those unpretending old homes are full of sacred memories and tender reminiscences. Every nook and corner about them is filled with shadows and lights of the past wherewith "all houses in which men have lived and died are haunted." Inconvenient, cramped and rugged as they were, about them rests the halo of the fireside, the family altar, the cradle, and possibly the deathbed of dear ones.

To the housewife of these days, who, in her admirably equipped kitchen, reinforced with all the helps presented to her by modern invention, and even where aided by a corps of domestics, is still "cumbered with much serving," it must always be a great marvel how the now venerable matrons of bygone days accomplished their tasks, and still live, sprightly and vigorous. It may well be a wonder to the ladies of this generation how, without cooking ranges or refrigerators, or the multifarious conveniences few kitchens or dairies are now without, they managed not only to feed their large families, with often a large force of hired men in addition, but also to rear and assist in making clothing for goodly numbers of sturdy children. However, the lot of the first settlers of Clinton county was fortunate in comparison with many in the counties and states farther westward. There was no positive suffering except of an accidental or unusual nature. Privation, except in possibly some rare and unreported cases, was unknown. The first crops were visited by neither drought, blight nor hail. Aided by the spontaneous products of the prairie, grove, and waters, even if they did not fare sumptuously every day, old and young thrived apace, and waxed fat on the fruit of their own labors. For



many years after the settlement of the county, such an object as a pauper was not known within its boundaries. As far as the average condition of its inhabitants, in regard to material comfort, was concerned, Clinton county, while still sparsely settled, was about as near a Utopia as the boldest social reformer would dare to hope for. It is a common remark among the older residents that they never lived better in their lives than they did in the early days of the county, before the dawn of railroad communication and the influence of travel and transient population. The river furnished a reasonably accessible market, and fish, flesh and fowl were supplied in abundance by the rivers, lakelets, prairie and timber; prairie chickens, ducks, wild turkeys and deer replenished the larder and strengthened the frames of the pioneers for their labors. There was never any lack of wholesome, if sometimes a rude, plenty. Blackberries, wild plums and crab-apples grew in spontaneous profusion, and furnished welcome luxuries till fruit orchards and gardens could be planted and brought to maturity. With abundance of these, many of which would now be esteemed as the rarest delicacies, supplemented by corn, milk and home-fed pork, and appetite sharpened, digestions strengthened by the keen prairie air, it was small wonder that both elders and children were robust, families prolific, and there was much less sickness than is usual in a county where the original soil, containing a mass of vegetable humus, is being, after ages of repose, exposed to the decomposing influences of sunlight and air.

It is now almost impossible to comprehend the difficulty, at an early day, of procuring the most necessary household utensils. Of course, for the first few years fire-places were almost universally used; but, with the help of tin or brick ovens, from their capacious recesses came forth the most appetizing roasts of which epicure ever dreamed, flanked by pies, bread and cake never excelled by the most famous metropolitan caterers. A broken dish could not then be replaced in a few minutes, and accordingly earthen and tinware was cared for as if it had been china or silver. Culinary skill and "elbow-grease" atoned for the lack of the elaborate appurtenances that have since become so common as to be scarcely regarded. Washing machines, clothes-wringers and sewing machines were undreamed of here and their absence was supplied by increased strength and energy on the part of the female portion of the household. Too frequently was their task rendered unnecessarily arduous by the indifference of the "men folks" to providing proper facilities for lightening domestic cares. Water frequently had to be brought from too great a distance. In some cases, considerate husbands hauled it on sleds, in hogsheads, from limpid springs at some distance. The supply of firewood was too often in unmanageable shape, and brought in from the piles by the women, exposed to the

weather, and heated by exercise and fires during cold and raw weather, a practice that indirectly led many a blooming maid and useful matron prematurely to their graves. The spinning-wheel and loom were for many years found in many homes, and the household kept warm and dry by the industry of the mothers, wives and sisters.

The labors of the settlers in procuring a food supply did not end with the harvesting of the ripened ears. The problem was how to get them ground to flour. Though the pioneers did not have to submit to the privations and makeshifts of those in the interior counties, where they for many tedious months had to prepare grain for baking by pounding it in rude mortar-mills, they many times and oft underwent great inconvenience and labor to procure flour. The first mills were located where the streams descended from the upper levels to the river valleys, and though they did not grind as close as the improved structures, there are few old residents who will not affirm that the flour therefrom made sweeter and more wholesome bread than any new patent process whatever. Corn fixings, of course, figured largely in the domestic bill of fare, and no one thought himself poisoned by a few atoms of golden meal being mixed with wheaten flour. Many heavy boatloads of grain were propelled by oars, handled by muscular pioneers, against the swift Mississippi current from Lyons up to Sabula, there to be ground at the custom mill which for a long time supplied the settlers along the river margin of Clinton county.

## CHAPTER V.

### COUNTY GOVERNMENT, PAST AND PRESENT.

Here in Clinton county, as in many other parts of the great Hawkeye state, the foundation stones of good county government were laid deep and of excellent material. Its early officers were not all of the learned type of men, but they possessed that invaluable trait of character known as strict integrity—at least a large majority of those who had to do with the first period of the county's history were of this class. As time rolled on, and the county was developed by the advent of settlers who selected homes in the various townships, the spirit of rivalry, of course, obtained to quite an extent. It was the Lyons and Clinton river interests as against the Camanche and De-Witt factions. The question of a county seat early engaged the minds of the citizens and tax-payers. Several good sites wanted to be chosen as the place of the seat of justice. Naturally, the re-locating commissioners, all disinterested parties, wisely selected De Witt, which held the county seat many years, but, with the growth in population along the Mississippi river, the Lyons-Clinton interests naturally prevailed and the county seat was changed to Clinton, to the great dissatisfaction of many who lived nearer the center and western portions of the county. It was ever thus, for in a democratic form of government, the majority rule, and good, worthy citizens all believe it brings about the best results, all things considered. The contest for supremacy in this court house matter in Clinton county was never carried to the bitter extreme that it has been in other nearby counties, especially in Whiteside county, Illinois, just over the Mississippi.

### COURT HOUSE HISTORY.

The preceding chapter has shown that the act organizing Clinton as a county fixed the seat of justice at Camanche, where the business of the new county was transacted from the first to April, 1841, or about one year. The first board of county commissioners was in session at Camanche, in the pioneer hotel owned by Samuel Doolittle, during the first week in January, 1841. The next board meeting was held in the same house, in April of the same year, and at that session the bills were allowed to the commissioners appointed by the territorial Legislature for re-locating the county seat of this county. The

county seat having by this commission been fixed at De Witt (Vanderburg), government land to the extent of a quarter section was secured at the Dubuque land office and the new county seat was at once platted and lots sold. In the month of July, 1841, the board of county commissioners again assembled for business purposes at the house of Mr. Doolittle in Camanche, as was also the meeting in October of that year, when the following resolution was passed: "That the Hon. Thomas S. Wilson be notified that there are suitable buildings now erected at the town of Vanderburg, to accommodate the court and suitors of the district court for the county of Clinton, at the October term, 1841."

These "suitable buildings," as a matter of historic fact, consisted of one structure erected by Loring Wheeler, Lyman Evans, Alvin G. Harrison and a few others, and the use of it was donated to the county providing the county would hold the fall term of court at that point, and as long as they choose to occupy it. This building was built of basswood timbers, about thirty-two feet long and about twenty feet wide. It was divided into a court room and a jury room. It also had an attic story, and, in the language of one of the old pioneers, "here the jurors and witnesses, many of them, slept, bringing their blankets with them, doing their cooking outside and using the court room for their common dining hall."

Usually Uncle John Buhler, a jolly German, acted as cook for the crowd. He lived and died at Camanche and his only daughter, Sarah, married John Dillon. "Uncle John" was an excellent cook and respected by all.

An incident is related of the removal of the county seat well worth the chronicling in this connection. It was told at the time by Col. Lyman Evans. On going to Camanche preparatory to moving the county seat and its small effects,—a few records, furniture, consisting of a home-made long table, and a few books,—the good Colonel was met by John Buhler, a former landlord at Camanche, who asked him, "Be you going to move him, the county seat?" The Colonel said, "Yes, I thought I would." "Well," said Buhler, "take him along."

Later, the attic mentioned was used for the court room, and, as the business of the county increased and it became inconvenient for the county officers to keep their offices "in their hats," a portion was devoted to their use.

Bills were allowed for surveying the new town plat, and an order given reading as follows:

"Ordered, that John R. Sloan be requested to deliver to James D. Bourne, sheriff of Clinton county, the property belonging to the county to-wit: One long table, one platform and nine wooden benches, and that a copy of this order be served upon him forthwith."

The order to Mr. Sloan was not complied with, for it appears of record that on October 5th it was ordered that an action be commenced against him for its recovery.

The following morning, the clerk is directed by resolution to certify to the postmaster-general, at Washington, D. C., that the town of Vanderburg, for which there had been a petition that a postoffice be established there, is really the seat of justice for Clinton county, Iowa. The same day, the clerk is directed to transfer all books, papers and documents to the town of Vanderburg within thirty days.

The next meeting of the county board was at the house of R. R. Bedford, in the town of Vanderburg, the date being January, 1842. At that time a bill was allowed to Martin Dunning for a table for the use of the court, the amount being twelve dollars. The spring election was also ordered for April.

The court house, already named as being the first in De Witt (Vanderburg), served until 1846, when more room was demanded for the carrying on of the increased county business. Then the frame building known as the Exchange Hotel was used for the county offices, as well as for court room purposes. This building was erected in 1843 by John Snow and was situated on the northeast corner of the public square, and was burned in 1865. The first court house served until 1854.

#### THE BRICK COURT HOUSE AT DE WITT.

De Witt's second court house, proper, was on the east side of the public square and was completed in 1854, the contract having been awarded by Judge E. Graham to S. N. Bedford and John Butler, for the sum of six thousand dollars. A jail was built costing four thousand dollars; this was erected by William Lawton and it had a jailor's house in connection. This court house and county jail served the people until the county seat was removed to Clinton, in 1869. Of this structure, it may be said that it was to be "forty by fifty feet, with a front projection for a portico, walls of brick, the lower story to be nine feet in the clear, the upper story to be fourteen feet in the clear, and brick partition walls, equal in style of architecture, mechanism and construction to the Scott county court house." In the building of this court house—the temple of justice of Clinton county—only fifty dollars were asked by the contractors for "extras." John Cotton, James D. Bourne and Thomas Butterfield had been appointed by Judge Graham to act in conjunction with him in superintending its construction.

This court house, though a fine one in its day, created much friction in some parts of the county, as it had been erected not by a voice of the people, but by the "one man power" of the county judge, who at that date had the power to "provide suitable buildings," and, backed by this law, Judge Graham went ahead and erected the building, though opposed by many.

COUNTY SEAT REMOVED TO CLINTON.

At last the climax came. The county seat at De Witt was forever doomed and the eastern portion of the county, that most densely populated, won a victory. To show that feeling ran high between the east and central west portions of the county over this matter, the following rather clever burlesque petition was printed in the *De Witt Observer*, on February 2, 1866, the year after the Civil war ended:

"To the Honorable Body of Supervisors of Clinton County, now Running at Large:

"Your petitioners would respectfully represent that,

"Whereas, The Hogle House (vulgarly called the jail), in this place, is patronized to a great extent by the city of Lyons, an uneasy little village at the Mississippi river, at the extreme eastern end of the county; and,

"Whereas, There is a numerous brood of attorneys in the aforesaid village who, occasionally, have a tax to pay (for a neighbor), or a case in court which requires their personal attention, and which is attended with the expense of a journey to the county seat; and

"Whereas, There are a righteous few men there who for the sake of the public good, would consent to hold office if the court house were near enough to be convenient; and

"Whereas, There are a few persons there who, to make capital for, and those who seek to promote the public good by being willing to sacrifice themselves and their friends, and if not stayed, will surely rush to destruction and future oblivion; and

"Whereas, It is of no consequence to the inhabitants of the western end of the county how far they will have to travel, or at what expense, as they are nothing but mudsills of society and spend their own money; therefore,

"To save feelings and promote the interests of the inhabitants of the aforesaid village of Lyons; to save them from anguish by day and nightmare o' nights; to spare their pockets in the matter of railroad fares, and to gratify their laudable desire to promote the public good and save expense to the county at large, your petitioners would pray that you take into consideration

(5)

and submit it to a vote of the people whether—as the town of Elvira is sufficiently near for a short buggy ride from Lyons—the county seat be not located at the flourishing town of Elvira, or whether, as a matter of compromise, we cannot surmount the difficulty and gratify their ambition of serving the public by removing the Hogle House (ycleped jail) to the village of Lyons, and thus divide the honors in the manner that they will most appreciate.”

Prior to 1869—about 1866-67—a movement was set on foot at Lyons to secure the coveted plum, the county seat. No active steps, however, were taken until the early spring of 1869, when efforts assumed a real live appearance. The movement first started among the numerous attorneys, who had tired themselves out by running back and forth to De Witt to try cases, largely from Clinton and Lyons. A sharp rivalry then sprung up between the two cities last named. Mutual conference committees held meetings at both points and argued pro and con. At the start, Lyons selected Ringwood as a suitable location for a new county building, and Clinton insisted that the correct place for a new court house was De Witt Park, Clinton. Block No. 8 was then named as a proper compromise. Things ran on until a committee was appointed by the Clinton city council, consisting of three members, who were instructed to confer with Lyons as to time and place for a joint-meeting of the two cities. This date was March 24, 1869. Various meetings were held in the twin cities and on April 14, 1869, the Lyons faction reported in favor of the slope near Mr. Fields' residence in Ringwood; while Clinton proposed as her choice Block No. 8, which location was opposed as low and unfit for the purposes designed. Finally, the following resolutions were offered:

“First, that the two cities unite with those towns favorable to the project, in removing the county seat to block 8, North Clinton; that we guarantee that said block, containing between four and five acres, shall be donated to the county for the purpose of erecting a court house and other necessary buildings thereon; that the said city of Clinton will grade, fill and properly improve Second street to the north line of the city of Clinton; that upon the removal of the county seat, we agree to furnish to the city of Clinton, free of charge, convenient apartments for holding court, and for the use of the county offices, until such time as the county buildings shall be erected and ready for occupancy; provided that the time of this portion of the proposition shall not exceed three years; and that we will guarantee a contribution of ten thousand dollars toward the erection of said county buildings; provided the citizens of Lyons will guarantee a contribution, for the same purpose, of five thousand dollars, or in like proportion should any other sum be agreed upon.

“Second, believing the location of the county seat at this point will ma-

terially advance the progress of those projected railroads which are to have their terminus at the center hereinafter contemplated, and that the construction of roads which now lag for want of means to push them forward, will have a new impetus given them by the removal, will do all in their power, by contributions of material aid and otherwise hasten the completion of such roads.

"Third, believing that the construction of a horse railroad between Clinton and Lyons will tend to the advantage and prosperity of both cities, and serve essentially in wiping out the conflicting interests which might appear to exist, we agree to co-operate jointly with the citizens of Lyons in the construction of such a road as the necessities of the two cities may seem to demand.

"Fourth, that a committee of five be appointed by the president of the meeting, to co-operate with a similar committee appointed by the people of Lyons to carry out, as far as can be done, the proposition herein contained."

The resolutions were passed separately and carried by almost a unanimous vote, and the committee was forthwith appointed. A similar committee was in due time formed in Lyons, which city took exceptions to much of the plan outlined by Clintonites. Some concessions were made and finally the board of supervisors were petitioned to remove the county seat. But before that an election was held in Clinton, to see what the general voice of the community might be. This was held May 17, 1869, and resulted in favor of the project, seven hundred and seventeen being for and one hundred and eighty-nine votes against the measure. Then began the work of solicitors for the signatures of tax-payers to petitions and also another set asking for names on remonstrances to the county board. The petitioners came out ahead and at the June meeting of the board, the supervisors declared that the petitioners had three thousand five hundred and sixty-five legal voters' names, and that this number constituted more than half of the legal voters in the county, hence the prayer of the petition was heard, also an election ordered (with the general election) the second Tuesday of October, 1869. The vote of the board of county supervisors stood nineteen for and two against calling the election, having this county-seat issue in it. The opposition now set to work in dead earnest. Circular sheets were sent broadcast; taxpayers were appealed to and visions of a three hundred thousand dollar court house were flashed hither and yon. Pictures of a limpid sheet of water, labelled "Block eight," with patient anglers sitting on its shores, told the story more strongly than words of what the new location for a court house would be.

Such an election was never before nor since seen in Clinton county. The result of that election was five hundred and eleven majority in favor of the relocation of the county seat, the total vote polled being five thousand eight hundred and seventeen.



At the October meeting of the board the county officials were ordered to remove their respective offices to Clinton as soon as possible. A stock company was at once organized in Clinton and Lyons to provide for the office buildings promised the county in case the seat of justice should be moved. It was desired that the fall term of district court should convene on the newly chosen "Block Eight" in Clinton. Plans were made by W. W. Sanborn, bids advertised for, and L. P. Haradon was awarded the contract at the price of three thousand two hundred dollars, the building to be completed in thirty days, and in twenty-three days after the date of his contract the structure was completed and on November 21, 1869, the building was occupied by the first session of the district court in Clinton.

The building was a neat two-story structure, forty-four by fifty-two feet, and divided on the ground floor into offices for the recorder, clerk, auditor and treasurer. The second floor contained the court room, the jury rooms and two smaller ones for the sheriff and district attorney. This was furnished three years free of charge to the county, was then rented of the owners and later sold to the county at seventy-five per cent of its original cost. A fire-proof vault was provided later for the use of the auditor's records.

A fire-proof building was erected west of the court house, forty by forty-two feet and fourteen feet high, divided into two offices, one for the recorder and one for the clerk of courts. Its cost was five thousand dollars.

The court house above described and provided for served Clinton county, with some additions and patching up, until the present magnificent temple of justice was completed in August, 1897. The last named—this new court house—did not, however, come as if by magic, but was secured at the end of a long-drawn-out difficulty between two factions of taxpayers. But before entering into the details of its building, the reader is invited to the following, which was a farewell shot in the proceedings of the county supervisors in 1879, at the old frame court house and the general financial standing and credit of Clinton county at that date:

"The board of supervisors are happy to say that the financial standing of Clinton county is one of the best in the state of Iowa, and we hope it will always continue so. Clinton county has been fortunate in not issuing any railroad bonds, like many other counties, creating a heavy load for her citizens to carry; yet Clinton county has more miles of railroad than any county in the state. Neither have the citizens here burdened themselves with a debt by building a great, unwieldy court house, and although the present court house is not a very permanent structure, yet it is more convenient for the transaction of business than some more expensive ones; and since the fire-proof vaults

were constructed, the past year, the more important records of the county are safe. And should the people of Clinton county come to the conclusion to build a new court house, at the present prices of labor and material, they could build a better and handsomer one for thirty thousand dollars than any one hundred thousand dollar court house there is in the state, if the money is honestly and judicially handled. The county is possessed of two thousand seven hundred and seventy-three acres of land in other counties; this may be sold at enough to build a court house, without costing the county one cent. The county now has a block in Clinton City of six acres, for county buildings; the Poor Farm consists of two hundred and forty acres, the property of the county, and the county has forty acres of land near De Witt, which it had to take on the foreclosure of a school mortgage."

#### THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

Among the gems of court houses, or public buildings of any character, within the broad domain of Iowa, there can be no finer than the Clinton temple of justice, whether considered externally or internally. While an illustration would show well its exterior and beauty of design, nothing but a visit to its interior can convince one that the statement just made above is correct. Its pure white marble, granite and metallic interior finish is simply superb. It was dedicated in August, 1897. Its grounds are charming and are ornamented by a well-kept lawn, beautiful shade trees and flowers, while the corners of the campus or public square are guarded by several monster cannon, relics of the Civil war. The history of how this structure was secured is as follows:

The citizens of the county, seeing that the time had fully come when some new quarters must be provided for its records and more suitable, spacious rooms for its several county officials to transact the increasing business of Clinton county in, they, through the board of supervisors, called an election for the citizens of the county, March 15, 1892, and the issue (in substance) was: "Shall a new court house be erected on block eight in North Clinton Addition, at a cost of not to exceed \$100,000, cost of same to be made up by a three mill tax on the property of the entire county." The vote stood for the new courthouse measure, 3,890 and against the proposition, 3,351—a majority of 539 being in favor of a new building. The county board at that date, was made up of the following gentlemen: G. Hansen, L. S. Harrington, M. Sullivan. July 11, 1892, G. Stanley Mansfield, of Freeport, Illinois, was secured as superintending architect and G. L. Le Veille, of Omaha, took

the contract of constructing the same for (\$90,500) ninety thousand and five hundred dollars. Work commenced, but soon it was discovered that the foundation was not suitable and the work had to be commenced again. This necessitated additional expense, and so the people had again to be appealed to, through a popular election, to secure more funds. Thirty-five thousand dollars more was asked by the board of supervisors. The vote stood one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight majority against the giving of more funds. Le Veille, the contractor, and the county got into difficulty over the matter, and he was discharged and J. L. Rice, of Clinton, was made superintendent and architect, July 25, 1893.

Things drifted along until June 15, 1896, when the tax-payers were asked to vote bonds to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars, with which to procure funds to complete the building. This vote stood: For the bonds, three thousand four hundred and sixty-one, and against the bonds, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven. The board was then C. C. Runs, G. D. Stagg and P. B. Ingwersen, with F. Horn as county auditor and ex-officio clerk of the board. The work went forward and the bonds are paid off and Clinton county has a court house indeed a credit to the county and state. Its total cost was one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars.

#### VARIOUS COUNTY JAILS.

In all civilized countries there are law-abiding and law-breaking people, and when society demands protection from the violent, unruly persons of the community, and when examples must be made of lawlessness upon the part of offenders of the laws enacted by the people, then, at times, there has always been need for prison-houses and jails, both national and state, as well as county and municipal. But, be it said to the credit of America, that she will not tolerate dungeons, where man and women, for debt or some trivial crime, must needs suffer inhuman incarceration, but our laws must be executed for the common good of all liberty-loving and law-abiding citizens.

The first jail in Clinton county was in 1855, at De Witt, then the county seat. Scott & Quick were the contractors, and the price paid them was one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents. The next jail provided for Clinton county was erected when the court house was built, in 1853-54. It was constructed by William Lawton and had a jailor's house connected with it. The cost of this jail was four thousand dollars. This jail served to keep safe the county's culprits until after the seat of justice had been removed to Clinton, in 1869-70. In fact, long after then the jail of this county

was maintained at De Witt even until 1885, when the jail was erected at Clinton, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars, vote taken in 1884, giving a majority for it of one thousand three hundred and ninety-two. Still the county found it necessary to lease certain cells in the Clinton city jail, in order to keep safely prisoners of the worst type during court terms, until the new jail was completed, as it was not practical to convey them back and forth to De Witt.

The present jail, referred to as being built in 1885, is a modern building throughout, having a residence for the jailor and all up-to-date appliances for the comfort and safety of the prisoners. It stands to the west of the new court house, on block No. 8, Clinton.

#### THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

Not until after the great financial panic of 1857, with a general change of population, did Clinton county have use for a poor farm or alms house, for all were able and willing to take care of themselves. But from that date on, and especially after the close of the Civil war period, there came radical changes in conditions and it was found necessary to meet the demands made upon the tax-payers by the number of unfortunate poor within the county. Hence it was that a system was established which has kept pace with the years and today no county in Iowa can boast of a better kept poor farm than this one. It was in 1857 that the authorities of Clinton county purchased a poor farm of two hundred acres, paying the sum of twenty dollars per acre. It was situated in Waterford and Washington townships. About the same time sixty acres of excellent timber land were bought for the use of the county farm. The first superintendent was John McElhatton, who held the position for many years, being succeeded in 1874 by John Blessington. At first the inmates only numbered from four to nine, but soon after the close of the Rebellion as many as fifty were cared for at this institution.

About 1878 it was found that with the rapidly increasing number of insane and semi-insane persons, that some cheaper provision must be made for caring for these unfortunates too. Hence the following year an asylum was erected, at a cost of five thousand dollars, it being a three-story building, modern in all particulars. For many years the policy was to pay the superintendent of the poor farm so much per person per week, or month, for boarding the paupers, but in the seventies that was seen to be a waste of public funds and since then the superintendent has been a salaried officer, at least in part.

Improvements have been made, from time to time, on the county farm, by erecting the necessary buildings, etc. From the December 31, 1909, report of the superintendent of the farm to the board of county supervisors, the following is shown:

Amount of corn raised, two thousand eight hundred bushels; oats, one thousand two hundred bushels; potatoes, five hundred bushels; tame hay, forty tons. A total was sold from the farm in 1909, of four thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighteen cents.

For the same year, there were received twenty-four inmates; nine died; left and discharged, eighteen; total enrollment for 1909, four hundred and sixty-two inmates.

In the insane department of the county farm there were on January 1, 1909, twenty-eight inmates; received during that year, one; died in the year, four; in asylum, January 1, 1910, twenty-nine—males thirteen, and females sixteen.

This method of caring for the unfortunate poor and demented has proven all that was claimed for it. The institution is now almost self-sustaining. The inmates are cared for in a humane manner, and all are provided with good wholesome food and warm, clean apartments, with the best of common medical attendance.

#### ITEMS FROM THE COMMISSIONER AND JUDGES' RECORDS.

The following paragraphs will contain some interesting accounts of early-day county governmental affairs, both under the commissioner and county supervisor systems:

The first special session held was in April, 1841, when, among other bills allowed, was one of ten dollars to Eliza Winnans for use of her house for court house purposes.

The tax levy in 1842 was fixed at five mills on the dollar.

Two ferry licenses were granted in 1841—one to Oliver Alger to operate one across the "Wabseipinicon," opposite his house, and one to Elijah Buell across the Mississippi river, at Lyons. Also, license to run a ferry from Camanche to Albany. The rates for ferrying were fixed at this time by the board and really the men who composed the board had in mind the profit which ferry operators should enjoy.

On the other hand, they only allowed the county assessor the sum of thirty-five dollars for assessing the entire county.

At the July meeting of the board, 1841, the clerk was ordered to notify

John R. Sloan, of Camanche, that he would be prosecuted for selling spiritous liquors unless he applied and obtained a legal permit.

By an act of the territorial Legislature in 1841-2, the name of the town Vanderburg, the new county seat, was changed to De Witt, in honor of De Witt Clinton, the great early-day New Yorker.

Among the bills allowed at the board meeting of July, 1842, were these: "Ordered that the sum of thirty dollars be allowed to Robert C. Bourne, for one tin-plate stove, and five days' service as commissioner.

"Ordered that the sum of eight dollars and sixty-two and a half cents be allowed Loring Wheeler for two days' service as clerk of the board, and paper and quills furnished district court."

Elijah Buell was authorized to provide a set of weights and measures for the county's standard.

At the board meeting of July, 1843, Benjamin Lake was allowed five dollars for drawing plans for a proposed court house. The contracts were let for the structure to William Lawton, for "the brick walls and gable ends" at nine hundred dollars. In August, that year, this order and contract were rescinded. The amount of tax for that year was reported at five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-two cents.

At the January, 1845, board meeting, fifty-eight dollars was allowed as bounty paid for fifty-eight wolf scalps. At this session the matter of saloon license bobbed up, as usual, and the amount was fixed at one hundred dollars, but after a night's reflection, and possibly some local pressure, the board concluded to cut it down to the old figure of twenty-five dollars.

At the August, 1846, meeting of the county commissioners occurs the first record of any school tax within the county. Prior to that date all schools had been carried on as subscription schools. Now a tax of three mills on the dollar was to be levied for school purposes. James D. Bourne was allowed eighty dollars as remuneration for the duties of sheriff for the year.

Iowa had now become a state, and at the meeting of the board in July, 1850, the matter of building a new court house occupied the minds of the members of the board. John Cotton, James D. Bourne and Thomas F. Butterfield were appointed a committee to erect a building and an appropriation of two thousand dollars was made to be paid out of the county funds, whenever the citizens of the county should subscribe one thousand five hundred dollars to assist in the building of the same, but it appears nothing was done in the court house matter referred to until 1853.

At the July, 1851, board meeting, the following record was made: Taxation for state purposes, three mills; for county purposes, six mills; poll tax

fifty cents; school tax, one mill; for road purposes, every person liable to pay a county poll-tax, shall pay two dollars, and one mill shall be levied for roads and bridges.

August, 1851, was the last meeting of the board of county commissioners, as the office was legislated out of existence in Iowa at that date and the new system of a one-man power county judge ushered in. Aylett R. Cotton had been elected as the first judge under this act of the Legislature and on the 12th of August, that year, opened his first court. His first official act was to issue a marriage license to Dr. A. L. Ankney and Valeria M. Perrin. A contract was made with E. Berold for the making of maps and plats for the county, as required by the code. He was allowed ninety dollars for such expert work and took warrants to the amount of one hundred dollars, because the warrants were at a ten per cent discount in Clinton county then.

At the April, 1852, session of the county court, the matter of revising and changing the boundaries of many of the townships was taken up and disposed of, as the reader will see by consulting the township histories in this volume.

In June, 1853, the contract was let for the construction of the court house, which cost about six thousand dollars.

#### ITEMS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Judge McNeil's term of service as a county judge continued until December 31, 1859, when he was succeeded by John C. Polley, who served until December 31, 1860, when the powers and duties of the office were vested in a board of supervisors, elected by and sent from each civil township in the county.

The first meeting of the newly created board convened at De Witt, January 7, 1861. There was nothing of great historic interest in the proceedings of the board, generally speaking, as it was mostly a routine work of forming districts for school and highway purposes, levying annual taxes to carry on the finances of the county, etc.

This run along to the days when the court house excitement commenced, which has been treated under head of "Court House Removal."

Then there was the calling for elections, annual and special, and the official canvass of the votes taken, which was always spread upon the minutes of the board, until the Australian ballot system came into use in 1892, since which time a regular election book had been kept.

Coming down to 1884, the board called, upon a petition, for an issue to be

voted upon at the annual election in that year, to determine whether the people wanted a new jail erected. This measure was carried by one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine majority and at an expense of about seventeen thousand dollars the present brick jail was erected, the same being one of the safest and best in the state of Iowa.

It was in June, 1882, when a petition was presented the board for the setting off of all territory in Lyons township into a new sub-division of the county, which was so ordered and the name given to this township was Spring Valley. This, the last township formed in Clinton township, contains about eleven sections of land, making it the least of all in the county. It lies to the north and west of Lyons and was described by the board who created it in this manner:

“Commencing at the northeast corner of the city of Lyons on the west bank of the Mississippi river, thence north along the west bank of said river, and including all islands to the south boundary line of Elk River township, thence west along said boundary line to the northwest corner of section 6, township 82, range 7, thence south to the southeast corner of section 12, township 82, range 6, thence west to the northwest corner of section 13, township 82, range 6, thence south to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 36, township 82, range 6, thence east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of said section 36, thence south to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 36, thence east to the southwest corner of the corporate limits of Lyons city, thence north to the northwest corner of said corporate limits, thence east to place of beginning.”

#### FINANCES OF THE COUNTY.

The one great line of distinction between civilized and uncivilized portions of the globe is the matter of having some accurate system of dealing with one another and with the government under which people live. The medium of exchange has for centuries been some kind of money, coin or paper script, bearing the edict of the general government. Finance is the “science of raising and investing and disbursing money.”

To show how the finances of Clinton county have been at various periods in its history will be the aim of this sub-chapter.

To begin with, it may be stated that when the county was first organized, so few were its people and so small was its volume of wealth, and especially its possession of money, that it had to begin business and continue some time by transacting its business in a rented house at Camanche, and when



the seat of justice went to De Witt, it had to borrow the two hundred dollars with which to pay the United States for the quarter section of land on which to locate the county buildings, which were not forthcoming at once either.

The following is an exact copy of the first financial report of taxes, being the revenue for the year 1840:

JAMES D. BOURNE, IN ACCOUNT WITH CLINTON COUNTY.

DR.

To tax list for 1840.....\$378.13 (Total)

CR.

By delinquent tax.....\$ 31.16½

Excessive tax ..... 24.50

Treasurer's receipts ..... 299.93½

Per cent for collecting..... 22.53

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Total .....\$378.13

Thirty-eight years later (1878) the amount of tax for the county had increased to \$319,402.58. Mark the wonderful contrast in the financial standing of the county for its a little more than a third of a century.

In 1842, the collector turned in to the county fund only \$500, yet an increase was shown over the first report.

The 1843 tax list was \$579.32. In 1845 it reached \$932.73.

Without going into further detail as to the revenue of the county, the reader is referred to the year 1878, long after the close of the great Civil war, and to a time when the county had passed from her experimental and formative period. The record shows in 1878 the following assessed valuation, by townships, cities and towns, and the total amount of taxation of same in 1878:

<i>Precincts.</i>	<i>Valuations.</i>	<i>Total Tax.</i>
Berlin .....	\$ 235,992	\$ 5,759
Bloomfield .....	368,967	5,963
Delmar .....	64,134	3,888
Brookfield .....	316,367	6,169
Camanche .....	282,914	5,087
Camanche, City of ..	116,572	8,792
Center .....	401,893	7,500

<i>Precincts.</i>	<i>Valuations.</i>	<i>Total Tax.</i>
Clinton .....	129,728	8,858
Clinton, City of ....	1,374,705	187,144
Riverside .....	61,664	4,739
Deep Creek .....	359,358	7,093
De Witt .....	504,222	11,025
De Witt, City of ....	239,991	6,364
Eden .....	419,581	7,893
Elk River .....	492,861	10,759
Hampshire .....	275,187	4,983
Liberty .....	225,602	4,584
Lincoln .....	147,106	2,656
Lyons .....	112,312	2,297
Lyons, City of .....	588,931	24,811
Olive .....	346,118	6,369
Calamus .....	49,143	1,403
Orange .....	265,767	5,564
Sharon .....	277,855	5,824
Spring Rock .....	315,615	6,046
Wheatland .....	72,506	1,681
Washington .....	221,519	5,924
Waterford .....	277,224	5,283
Welton .....	258,944	4,871
Totals .....	\$8,832,893	\$319,402

The total valuation in the county in 1910 was \$11,586,315 and the total taxes levied on same was \$683,031.46. The contrast with the above is marked to a good degree.

The assessed valuation of all lands in Clinton county, in 1909, was \$5,289,000; of all town lots, \$2,590,000; value of all personal property, \$2,148,000; value of all railroad property, \$1,557,000.

#### CLINTON COUNTY'S PRESENT FINANCES.

The following is a recapitulation of the report made by the county treasurer in his July semi-annual statement in 1909:

State Revenue Fund .....	\$ 199.76
State University Fund .....	11.45

Iowa State College Fund .....	11.45
State Normal Fund .....	5.72
County Revenue Fund.....	12,404.73
Domestic Animal Fund.....	2,442.41
Bridge Fund .....	9,624.64
Insane Fund .....	7,882.77
Poor Fund .....	3,089.34
Soldiers' Relief Fund .....	5,281.88
Orphans' Home Fund.....	3,641.81
County Road Fund.....	5,044.05
Temporary School Fund.....	6,602.65
Teachers' Institute Fund.....	616.95
Admr. Account Unknown Heirs.....	1,756.35
Special Schools Account Fund.....	9,297.37
Corporations Fund .....	1,067.83
Road Fund .....	214.05
Liquor Fund, Cities.....	\$425.00
Liquor Fund, County.....	125.00— 550.00
	<hr/>
	\$69,745.21
Cash—	
Safe, \$783.26; drawer, \$336.43...\$	1,119.69
Banks .....	68,625.52—\$69,745.21

CHAS. A. ARLEN,  
Treasurer, Clinton County, Iowa.

SALARY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.—1909.

Clinton county paid the various officials of the county the following salaries in 1909:

Treasurer and deputy, \$5,000; county clerk and deputy, \$4,000; auditor and deputy, \$3,800; recorder, \$900 and fees; school superintendent, \$1,500; sheriff and jailor, \$2,000; deputy sheriff, \$1,000; county attorney, \$1,800; overseer of the poor farm, \$900.

## CHAPTER VI.

### COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The following chapter will give the names of all, or nearly all, of the men who have served Clinton county in the capacity of a county, state or national official, from the date of its organization to the present time, 1910:

#### REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The county of Clinton has been, like other counties in Iowa, in various congressional districts at different times in its history. The following is believed to be a correct list of those who have served this district since the organization of the county:

1848-49—Shepherd Leffler.	1880-81—Hiram Price.
1850-51—Shepherd Leffler.	1881-82—S. C. Farwell.
1852-53—Lincoln Clark.	1883-84—J. H. Murphy.
1854-55—Jno. P. Cook.	1885-86—J. H. Murphy.
1856-57—James Thornton.	1887-88—Walter I. Hayes.
1858-59—Timothy Davis.	1890-91—Walter I. Hayes.
1860-61—William Vanderver.	1892-93—Walter I. Hayes.
1862-63—William Vanderver.	1893-95—Walter I. Hayes.
1864-65—Hiram Price.	1896-97—George M. Curtis.
1866-67—Hiram Price.	1898-99—George M. Curtis.
1868-69—Hiram Price.	1899-1900—John U. W. Rumble.
1870-71—William P. Wolf.	1901-02—Martin Wade.
1872-73—A. R. Cotton.	1903-05—A. F. Dawson.
1874-75—A. R. Cotton.	1905-07—A. F. Dawson.
1876-77—J. Q. Tufts.	1907-09—A. F. Dawson.
1878-79—Hiram Price.	1909-11—A. F. Dawson.

#### STATE SENATORS.

*For Scott and Clinton Counties.*

1846-50—Loring Wheeler.	1850-52—William E. Leffingwell.
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*For Cedar and Clinton Counties.*

1852-54—William E. Leffingwell.      1854-56—Julius J. Mathews.

*For Clinton County.*

1856-58—Julius J. Mathews.	1882-86—W. A. Cotton.
1858-62—George M. Davis.	1886-91—P. B. Wolfe.
1862-66—Norman Boardman.	1891-94—S. W. Gardiner.
1866-70—John Henry Smith.	(To fill vacancy.)
1870-74—A. B. Ireland.	1894-98—L. A. Ellis.
1874-82—N. A. Merrell.	1898 —John L. Wilson.

## TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Members of the Territorial Council for Scott and Clinton counties:

1838-43—Jonathan W. Parker.      1843-45—Robert Christie.  
1845-46—Laurel Summers.

## TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

*Scott and Clinton District.*

1838-39—Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr.  
1839-41—Laurel Summers, Joseph M. Robertson.  
1841-42—Joseph M. Robertson, James Grant.

*Clinton District.*

1842-43—Eli Goddard.      1843-45—John Brophy.  
1845-46—Shubael Coy.

## STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

1846-48—William E. Leffingwell.  
1848-50—James D. Bourne.  
1850-54—William G. Haun.  
1854-56—Joseph H. Brown; George Smith, floating member from Cedar, Clinton and Scott counties.  
1856-58—Charles H. Toll.

- 1858-60—Horace Anthony, Thomas Watts.  
 1860-62—Nathaniel B. Baker, George W. Parker.  
 1862-64—George W. Parker, John S. Maxwell.  
 1864-66—George W. Parker, Samuel G. Magill.  
 1866-68—B. R. Palmer, George W. Thorn.  
 1868-70—Charles G. Truesdell, Aylett R. Cotton, Charles E. Leffingwell.  
 1870-72—Aylett R. Cotton, Benjamin Spencer, Samuel H. Rogers.  
 1872-74—James Van Deventer, George Rule, N. A. Merrell.  
 1874-76—Edward Svendsen, Ebenezer Dorr, Henry Muhs.  
 1876-78—John A. Young, Edward H. Thayer, H. Horstman.  
 1878-80—A. A. Gardner, John A. Young.  
 1880-82—William Lake, L. B. Wadleigh.  
 1882-84—Dallas D. Ronck, Larkin Upton.  
 1884-86—N. A. Merrell, Larkin Upton.  
 1886-88—Edwart Hart, John Coleman.  
 1888-90—W. W. Buell, George M. Curtis.  
 1890-92—George S. Gardiner, Edwart Hart.  
 1892-94—Edwart Hart, Sr., Henry Harstman, Sr.  
 1894-96—C. L. Root, A. B. Correll.  
 1896-98—N. A. Merrell, J. L. Wilson.  
 1898-1900—F. P. McGinn, Anton Hausmann.  
 1900-02—F. P. McGinn, Anton Hausmann.  
 1902-04—C. Mordhorst, Raymond C. Langan.  
 1904-06—Raymond C. Langan, Thomas Carstensen.  
 1906-08—Albert W. Kendall, John L. Wolfe.  
 1908-10—Albert W. Kendall, John L. Wolfe.

## RECORDERS.

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1865-66—Dennis Whitney.  | 1891-94—F. J. McLaughlin.  |
| 1867-70—Joseph D. Fegan. | 1895-96—Henry Gohlmann.    |
| 1871-74—Henry F. Bowers. | 1897-98—Charles Walls.     |
| 1875-78—Daniel Correll.  | 1899-1900—John G. McGrath. |
| 1879-82—Thomas H. Ellis. | 1901-02—B. F. Mattison.    |
| 1883-86—J. C. Hopkins.   | 1903-04—John G. McGrath.   |
| 1887-88—M. E. Jordan.    | 1905-06—B. F. Mattison.    |
| 1889-90—Ed. J. Saxton.   | 1907-11—W. H. McKenna.     |

## SHERIFFS.

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1840-50—James D. Bourne.   | 1870-71—Thomas G. Ferreby.    |
| 1851-53—Hiram Brown.   | 1872-73—Charles H. Ingwersen. |
| 1854-55—D. P. McDonald.  | 1874-75—Jacob H. Walliker.    |
| 1856-57—R. H. Dawson (resigned<br>March 14, 1857).                 | 1876-81—E. M. Purcell.        |
| 1857-59—William H. Buchanan<br>(elected at special elec-<br>tion). | 1882-85—William M. Desmond.   |
| 1860-61—Charles H. Toll.   | 1886-89—Thomas J. Hudson.     |
| 1862-65—George A. Griswold.  | 1890-93—William M. Desmond.   |
| 1866-69—Robert Hogle.  | 1894-95—L. L. Ries.           |
|  | 1896-99—Thomas J. Hudson.     |
|  | 1900-06—Joseph E. Moran.      |
|  | 1907-11—T. J. Burke.          |

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1858-59—John Van Antwerp.   | 1874-75—Miss Lucy Curtis.  |
| 1860-61—Samuel S. Burdette (ap-<br>pointed in place of P.<br>L. Hyde, elected in<br>1859, but refused to<br>serve). | 1876-77—Miss Kate Hudson.  |
| 1860-62—Isaac Baldwin.  | 1878-83—M. J. Wilcox.      |
| 1862-69—Richard J. Crouch.  | 1884-85—M. Luper.          |
| 1870-73—Roswell B. Millard.   | 1886-89—George B. Phelps.  |
|   | 1890-93—J. Q. Jefferies.   |
|   | 1894-95—Carl Schlabach.    |
|   | 1896-1900—G. U. Gordon.    |
|   | 1901-11—George E. Farrell. |

## COUNTY AUDITORS.

This office was created by the Legislature at its session of 1868. The first election was held at the general election following and the duties of the office began January 1, 1869. The then county judge became ex-officio auditor until the expiration of his term.

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1869—George B. Young.     | 1888-89—A. H. Paddock.     |
| 1870-71—Kirke W. Wheeler. | 1890-94—Fr. Dieckmann.     |
| 1872-75—John Pollock.     | 1895-96—D. O'C. McCarthy.  |
| 1876-79—A. A. Wagner.     | 1897-98—Fritz Horn.        |
| 1880-81—John J. Flournoy. | 1899-1900—Lewis Rutenbeck. |
| 1882-87—D. O'C. McCarthy. | 1901-11—Frank W. Leedham.  |

## COUNTY JUDGES.

This office was discontinued in 1868, and the then county judge became, by law, incumbent of the new office of auditor.

1851-53—Aylett R. Cotton.	1860-63—John C. Polley.
1853-55—Edward Graham.	1864-65—Pitkin C. Wright.
1856-59—Daniel McNeil.	1866-68—George B. Young.

## SCHOOL-FUND COMMISSIONERS.

This office was discontinued in 1858.

1848—R. R. Bedford.	1857-58—E. Graham.
1849-56—A. R. Bissell.	

## DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

This office was abolished in 1875.

1853-56—William Dinwoodie.	1867-69—William W. A. Huntington.
1857-60—James N. Miles.	1870-71—J. H. Noble.
1861-65—George W. Thorn.	1872-73—John Dawson.
1866-67—Charles L. Sherwood.	1874-75—J. R. Merrell.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

This office was discontinued in 1887, and the office of county attorney superseded it.

1840—William J. A. Bradford.	1854-55—Thomas J. W. Long.
1841—James Thorington.	1856-57—William T. Graham.
1842-46—James Crawford.	1858-61—Henry O'Connor.
1847—E. S. Hewitt.	1862-78—Lyman A. Ellis.
1848-49—William L. Burge.	1879-83—H. H. Benson.
1850-52—Edward Graham.	1883-87—M. V. Gammon.
1853—Aylett R. Cotton.	

## COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

1887-88—Andrew Howat.	1903-04—W. J. Keefe.
1889-94—A. R. McCoy.	1905-06—Ernest L. Miller.
1895-96—A. T. Wheeler.	1907-11—W. J. Keefe.
1897-1902—Calvin H. George.	



## CLERKS OF THE COURT.

1840-41—Martin Dunning.	1875-80—W. Bruce Leffingwell.
1842-46—Loring Wheeler.	1881-82—A. H. Paddock.
1847-48—R. L. Westbrook.	1883-86—A. L. Schuyler.
1849-53—S. H. Samuels.	1887-90—William Kreim.
1854-62—Loring Wheeler.	1891-94—D. R. Markham.
1863-66—William Familton.	1895 and present incumbent
1867-70—Noel B. Howard.	—John H. Edens, Jr.
1871-74—Charles W. Chase.	

## RECORDERS AND TREASURERS.

Until 1865 the offices of recorder and treasurer were combined in one incumbent. Those who held the combined offices are:

1840-42—James D. Bourne.	1857-59—James Allison (resigned by request).
1843—Z. Metcalf.	
1844-46—Alexander Work.	1860-62—Stephen Lockwood (elect- ed and then appointed to fill Allison's term).
1847—R. R. Bedford.	
1848-52—Lyman Buck.	
1853-56—Thomas F. Butterfield.	1863-65—Horace Anthony.

## TREASURERS.

1866-69—Robert Williams.	1886-91—Virtus Lund.
1870-77—Edwin R. Lucas.	1892-99—Paul Lubbers.
1878-85—B. H. A. Henningsen.	1900—Charles A. Arlen.

## COUNTY SURVEYORS.

1840-47—Lyman Buck.	1858—James Runyon (appointed to fill vacancy caused by Lilly resigning).
1848-52—Thomas Watts.	
1853—T. E. Davidson.	
1854—Roswell B. Millard.	1859-61—Thomas S. Flathers.
1855—John O'Brien.	1862-71—Benjamin B. Hart.
1856—Amos Matthews.	1872-73—T. N. Boutelle.
1857—George Lilly.	1874-75—Benjamin B. Hart.

1876-77—Allen Slack.	1884-95—Rollin G. Brown.
1878-81—Rollin G. Brown.	1896-1901—August Schnell.
1882-83—Arthur Lillie.	1902—Reuben C. Hart.

## CORONERS.

1853-57—E. M. Downs.	1878-83—Eliam Lukins.
1857—Joseph D. Fegan.	1884-85—William Fitzgerald.
1858—William B. Lamont (to fill vacancy).	1886-87—R. J. Hart.
1858—H. W. Perkins.	1888-93—C. W. Meyers.
1859-62—James Harvey.	1894-95—W. M. Sammis.
1863-65—Asa Morgan.	1896-97—W. F. Skelley.
1866-67—Jacob Soy.	1898-99—C. W. Meyers.
1868-69—Daniel McNeil.	1900-02—Charles Osborne.
1870-71—Charles H. Lothrop.	1902-03—S. C. Hamilton.
1872-75—John Mathews.	1904-06—J. D. Hullinger.
1876-77—Lyman P. Adams.	1907-11—C. F. Kellogg.

## BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

From the organization of Clinton county until 1851, the management of the county was in the hands of a board of county commissioners, three in number, chosen by the people. The act organizing the county in January, 1840, appointed the commissioners and they were as follows: Elijah Buell, George Griswold and Robert C. Bourne. The next county commissioners were Robert C. Bourne, Eli Goddard and Elijah Buell. Mr. Bourne, having the highest number of votes cast, was declared elected for three years, Goddard for two years and Buell for one year.

The creation of the office of county judge (the "one-man power"), in 1851, abolished the county commissioner system and so obtained until the township system was established in 1860, when each township had a supervisor and the county judge's office was little more than an office to attend to probate matters.

The first meeting of the regular board of supervisors convened at De Witt, January 7, 1861. The board consisted of the following gentlemen: Berlin township, John A. Hyde; Bloomfield township, Robert Williams; Brookfield township, John S. Maxwell; Camanche township, J. V. Van Epps; Center township, J. Henry Smith; Clinton township, J. Van De Venter; Deep Creek

township, J. McLellan; De Witt township, John F. Homer; Eden township, R. B. Millard; Elk River township, George A. Griswold; Hampshire township, Elbert Hammond; Liberty township, James Cummings; Lyons township, Norman Boardman; Olive township, James Vance; Orange township, A. S. Allison; Sharon township, Arthur Lillie; Spring Rock township, S. H. Rogers; Washington township, Patrick Lawler; Waterford township, John Crouch; Welton township, R. J. Crouch. Norman Boardman was elected chairman and Loring Wheeler, clerk of the board.

#### COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

During the existence of this supervisor system (one from each civil township) the following served in such capacity:

Berlin Township—1861, John Hyde; 1862, Alfred Warren (died in office and term filled out by Abram Correll); 1863-65, Abram Correll; 1866-67, Thomas S. Flathers; 1868-69, J. S. Risley; 1870, C. L. Sherwood.

Bloomfield Township—1861-62, Robert Williams; 1863-64, Amos Morse; 1865-66, Levi Kettle; 1867-70, Benjamin Spencer.

Brookfield Township—1861, John S. Maxwell (resigned; J. R. Twiss appointed); 1862-1870, Jacob L. Stamen.

Camanche Township—1861-62, J. V. Van Epps; 1863-64, Oscar A. Anthony; 1865-66, A. B. Ireland; 1867-68, Horace Anthony; 1869-70, Homer Carpenter.

Center Township—1861, J. Henry Smith; 1862, Rufus A. Traver; 1863-68, John A. Young; 1869-70, Thomas Murphy.

Clinton Township—1861, James Van De Venter; 1862-63, G. A. Rogers; 1864-65, W. F. Coan; 1866-67, M. H. Tyrell; 1868-70, A. P. Hosford; and Charles H. Toll.

Deep Creek Township—1861, James McLellan (resigned; G. W. Davis appointed); 1862-64, Thomas Watts; 1865-66, Daniel Conrad; 1867-68, Thomas Watts; 1869-70, Darius Wilcox.

De Witt Township—1861, John F. Homer; 1862-63, Thomas F. Butterfield; 1864-67, Loring Wheeler; 1868-69, William Familton; 1870, Samuel Saddoris.

Eden Township—1861, R. B. Millard (resigned; Silas Freeman appointed); 1862, Silas Freeman; 1863-64, L. D. Winne; 1864-65, Benjamin Palmer; 1866, E. R. Townsend; 1867, Enoch F. Byng; 1868, E. R. Townsend; 1869-70, Henry Muhs.

Elk River Township—1861, George A. Griswold; 1862-63, John Lowry;

1864-65, Thomas Calderwood; 1866-67, George A. Griswold; 1868-69, Hiram Polley; 1870, Henry Ingwersen.

Hampshire Township—1861-65, Elbert Hammond; 1866, George B. Pearce; 1867-70, E. Albright.

Liberty Township—1861-62, James Cummings; 1863-64, James Devitt; 1865-70, George W. Thorn.

Lyons Township—1861, Norman Boardman; 1862-65, A. C. Root; 1866-67, Norman Boardman; 1868-69, David H. Scott; 1870, A. C. Root and D. H. Scott.

Olive Township—1861, James Vance; 1862-65, Leroy D. Dutton; 1866-67, John A. Boyd; 1868-69, J. W. S. Robinson; 1870, William Scott.

Orange Township—1861-62, A. S. Allison; 1863-66, Hiram Brown; 1867-68, Archibald Buchanan; 1869-70, John R. Merrill.

Sharon Township—1861, Arthur Lillie; 1862-63, B. F. Monroe; 1864-67, Steven Bennett; 1868-69, A. C. Bligh; 1870, A. A. Gardner.

Spring Rock Township—1861, S. H. Rogers; 1862, James A. Hicks; 1863, C. E. Leffingwell, appointed; 1864-65, S. H. Templeton; 1866-67, N. M. Everhart; 1868-69, Jesse Stine; 1870, George Goddard.

Washington Township—1861-64, Patrick Lawler; 1865-68, Patrick Craney; 1869-70, Patrick Lawler.

Waterford Township—1861-64, John Crouch; 1865-66, John Preffer; 1867-68, A. J. Albright; 1869-70, Henry Nurre.

Welton Township—1861, R. J. Crouch; 1862, N. N. Walrod; 1863-66, S. O. Webster; 1867-68, T. A. Maxson; 1869-70, A. G. Clement.

#### SUPERVISORS UNDER PRESENT SYSTEM.

The system of supervisors was originated in 1860, and from that year to 1870 there was one supervisor from each township, making a board of twenty members. In 1870 the change to the present method of a board of three members was made, and since then the boards for each year have been as follows:

- 1871—Jesse Stine, Carl H. Ingwersen, Charles H. Toll.
- 1872—Jesse Stine, Charles H. Toll, J. L. Stamen.
- 1873—Charles H. Toll, J. L. Stamen, John Shambaugh.
- 1874—J. L. Stamen, John Shambaugh, Francis Brogan.
- 1875—John Shambaugh, Francis Brogan, William Lake.
- 1876—William Lake, Henry Nurre, Arthur Lillie.

(By an error in printing the ballots the wrong man was elected, it being the intention to vote for B. A. Lillie, a brother of Arthur. Arthur Lillie resigned and B. A. Lillie was duly appointed and served during the year.)

- 1877—William Lake, Henry Nurre, Claus C. Ruus.  
 1878—Henry Nurre, Claus C. Ruus, William Lake.  
 1879—Claus C. Ruus, William Lake, Edward Svendsen.  
 1880—William Lake, Edward Svendsen, Claus C. Ruus.  
 1881—Edward Svendsen, Claus C. Ruus, L. T. Sloan.  
 1882—Claus C. Ruus, L. T. Sloan, Henry Nurre.  
 1883—Henry Nurre, L. N. Frazier, Henry Muhs (to fill vacancy).  
 1884—Henry Nurre, L. N. Frazier, Henry Muhs.  
 1885—L. N. Frazier, Henry Muhs, M. F. Quigley.  
 1886—Henry Muhs, M. F. Quigley, L. N. Frazier.  
 1887—M. F. Quigley, L. N. Frazier, Henry Muhs.  
 1888—L. N. Frazier, Henry Muhs, M. F. Quigley.  
 1889—Henry Muhs, M. F. Quigley, L. S. Harrington.  
 1890—M. F. Quigley, L. S. Harrington, Godber Hansen.  
 1891—L. S. Harrington, Godber Hansen, Michael Sullivan.  
 1892—Godber Hansen, Michael Sullivan, L. S. Harrington.  
 1893—Michael Sullivan, L. S. Harrington, Godber Hansen.  
 1894—L. S. Harrington, Godber Hansen, Claus C. Ruus.  
 1895—Godber Hansen, Claus C. Ruus, George D. Staggs.  
 1896—Claus C. Ruus, George D. Staggs, Peter B. Ingwersen.  
 1897—George D. Staggs, Peter B. Ingwersen, Claus C. Ruus.  
 1898—Peter B. Ingwersen, Claus C. Ruus, H. Hart.  
 1899—Claus C. Ruus, H. Hart, Hubert Burken.  
 1900—Hubert Burken, L. N. Frazier, Matthias Gohlmann (to fill vacancy).  
 1901—Hubert Burken, L. N. Frazier, Matthias Gohlmann.  
 1902—L. N. Frazier, Matthias Gohlmann, Hubert Burken.  
 1903—Matthias Gohlmann, Hubert Burken, George W. Mowry.  
 1904—Hubert Burken, George W. Mowry, Albert H. Stuedermann.  
 1905—George W. Mowry, Albert H. Stuedermann, Thomas E. Hauke.  
 1906—Albert H. Stuedermann, Thomas E. Hauke, Charles Mordhorst.  
 1907—Thomas E. Hauke, Charles Mordhorst, Albert H. Stuedermann.  
 1908—Charles Mordhorst, Albert H. Stuedermann, Thomas E. Hauke.  
 1909—Albert H. Stuedermann, Thomas E. Hauke, Charles Mordhorst.  
 1910—Thomas E. Hauke, Charles Mordhorst, Frank Kearney.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

The bravery and true patriotism of any country is exhibited only in times of war. In peace, most citizens "stand up" for their native land; but only the true-hearted and self-sacrificing face the enemy against shot, shell and campaign hardship, even to enduring the horrible prison pen, of which Andersonville and Libby were, in the days of the Rebellion, the worst the earth has any record of. Clinton county, organized in 1840, was not well settled, as yet, hence its part in the Mexican war was not great, yet she had her soldiers in that conflict. The principal wars dealt with in this chapter will be the Civil war and the Spanish-American war.

### THE CIVIL WAR.

Iowa, the first "free state" admitted into the Union from out the great Louisiana Purchase, saw the impending crisis coming in the political campaign of 1856, and more clearly in 1860, when Lincoln and Douglas were the chief standard-bearers for the two great parties, Democratic and Republican. Lincoln was successful and the pro-slavery element in the South decided that the time had come to disrupt this Union. Then it was that the fires of patriotism were kindled all along the line—in the North for what was there believed to be right, and in the South for what was held to be constitutional rights. But a nation half free and half slave could not longer stand. The Rebellion commenced at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, April 14, 1861, by the secessionists firing on the fort and the flag of the Union.

The part taken in that long, bitter warfare was best told, so far as Clinton county was concerned, in an able article written in Allen's history of this county, published fourteen years after the strife of four years and more had been ended, when the states were united again and looked up to but one flag, the "Stars and Stripes." The article referred to is as follows:

For outburst of patriotism in the first rush to arms, for continued devotion in the protracted contest, for unflinching confidence in the final results, for unflinching courage in darkest hours, and for patient endurance under severest sacrifices, the history of the North is a grand one; and the record made during the bloody days of the Rebellion a proud one.



When the contest was forced upon the country, the people, so long at peace that the clash of arms had never been heard by the generation, were quietly pursuing their peaceful employment, making farms, or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and factories, or in the professions devoting mind and body to useful pursuits. The country was but just recovering in a degree from the depression and losses of the panic of 1857. The future was full of hope and promise. The threatened calamity, like the distant mutterings of a coming storm, was but a whisper. True patriots, the people of the North discredited the threats of the rebels, who were plotting the ruin of the best government the world has produced.

But when the flag fell, in April, 1861, from the battlements of Sumter, the North awoke. Dazed for a moment, like a giant suddenly aroused from deep slumber, it stood breathless; the next witnessed an outburst unparalleled in the annals of time. Scarce had the last click of the telegraph given the full tidings, and the call of our martyred President for seventy-five thousand men, than the quota was filled; and the night shades had scarce fallen before the regiments of men were moving toward the capital of the nation. Men and means were offered without stint. Patriotism thrilled and pulsed every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the college, the schoolhouse—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the government's honor and its unity. Party lines for the time being were ignored. Bitter words, spoken in the heart of political contests, were forgiven and forgotten; and, joining hands in a common cause, the masses of the people repeated the emphatic words of America's soldier statesman, "By the great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved."

The gauntlet thrown down in insolence by the misguided men of the South, was taken up in sorrow, but with a determined spirit of patriotism and love of country.

The belief that the war would be of short duration was soon dispelled, and the people were confronted with the dismal prospect of an internecine struggle, long, bloody and desperate. But the determination of the people was equal to the emergency. Call succeeded call, but to every demand came a ready response, until nearly three and a half millions of men had taken the field in answer to the demands of the government.

Of the sacrifices of life, of the treasures of wealth poured out before the old flag waved triumphantly over the whole Union, the people well know.

In this war the state of Iowa made a most glorious record. She was most nobly represented by her brave sons on every battlefield, and Clinton

county responded to her country's call. Instantly upon the fall of the flag the county was aflame, and, until the last armed foe had surrendered, her gallant sons, by birth or adoption, were freely offering their lives in defense of the government they loved.

On the 15th of April President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand men, and three days later recruiting began in Clinton county in response to the call. Capt. H. P. Cox prepared a muster roll in Lyons, and Lieut. Thomas Snowden one in Clinton.

On Thursday evening, April 18th, a war meeting was held in Lyons which filled their largest hall to overflowing. It was presided over by Mayor Samuel G. Magill, and, as was expressed in the report of the *Lyons Advocate*, "The speech of the president was earnest, forcible and running over with patriotism." "The president took his seat amid deafening cheers of the assembled multitude, each one of whom seemed to be brimful of patriotism, as was the case also with a large number of ladies present. The portrait of Washington was brought into the room as the cheers for the chairman subsided, but, as the calm and placid face was placed above the seats occupied by the officers, a perfect furore of applause greeted it." Patriotic airs were sung, doubtless, with an expression and depth of feeling never before experienced by those present. Speeches were made and appropriate resolutions adopted, and many expressed their willingness to "pledge their lives, their fortunes and sacred honor" in the cause, if need be. On the next day, the proper muster rolls were prepared, and seventeen men enrolled their names upon them at once.

On the 19th of April, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Clinton, presided over by Mayor John C. Bucher, and Dennis Whitney, secretary. The lines of party were for the time obliterated, and the unanimous voice was that of patriotic sentiment. At the close of the meeting, nineteen men enrolled themselves as volunteers to serve for three months or during the war, and sums of money were pledged for the expenses of equipping and furnishing needed supplies.

These men formed the nucleus for the first company raised in the county, and a week later its ranks were filled. The company was at first called the Clinton County Guards. The outburst of enthusiasm had spread throughout the state. Five companies had hurried to the rendezvous at Davenport. As yet but little system or methodical action had developed. The storm had burst suddenly. No provision for equipping and placing troops in the field had been made by the state, and the executive officers for the moment were bewildered by the crisis with which they were confronted. In this emergency,

the people sprang into the breach, and not only furnished the men, but also the material of war. On the 27th of April, the city council of Lyons appropriated six hundred and fifty dollars to purchase the material with which to equip the Clinton County Guards. The women, to whom and their loyal sisters throughout the whole land the nation is ever a debtor for their unselfish devotion, sacrifices, ministrations and prayers from the hour when the first shock came until the hour when the memory of the last fallen patriot had been embalmed in the sorrow-stricken heart of mother, wife, sister or lover, to the number of about fifty assembled, and, as expressed by the editor of the *Advocate*, "all with busy hands and devoted hearts were preparing garments for those who have volunteered to defend what these ladies love next to their Father in Heaven—the flag of their country. What hand can falter when the ladies of the land show such devotion to the cause? What heart will faint when encased in the uniform prepared by such hands, the seams of which may have been moistened by the tears of love—unbidden tears that the necessity should exist for such a work." Two weeks later a list of the names of eighty-seven ladies who had assisted in the work of preparing the uniforms of this company was published. This company soon went forward fully uniformed in gray, trimmed with red, and joined the Second Iowa Infantry as Company I, June 5, 1861, with the following officers: Captain, H. P. Cox; first lieutenant, Noel B. Howard; second lieutenant, Thomas Snowden. The day previous to their departure, they were presented with an elegant silk flag by the ladies of Lyons.

This company, the first of the many sent from Clinton county to defend the Union, was enlisted for three months; but, upon their arrival at Keokuk, it was announced that no more three months' enlistments were being accepted, and the term must be for three years unless sooner discharged. An eye-witness thus described the scene when this announcement was made: "Tuesday, at nine A. M., we were suddenly called into line, and our lieutenant read to us the articles of war and explained to us that we were to be sworn in for three years, unless sooner discharged. An opportunity was then given to leave the ranks to any one who did not wish to take the oath under those conditions. No one left the ranks. We then broke ranks, and on being called together at eleven o'clock A. M., one of the number did not wish to go, stating that he could not be away from his family for so long. We had pretty fairly discussed the three-year question before, and, although some seemed to think that some fair ones would be looking for them before that time, all came to the conclusion that they must wait. Country first, and then home and those who make it, recognizing 'without a country, there is no home.'" At twelve

o'clock they took their stand in line, the oath was administered, and Clinton county had given its first company of brave men into the service of the United States. Out of this company the first soldier fell, Corporal Albert E. Winchell, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a comrade's musket while the company were on scouting service in Missouri, June 27, 1861. After arduous service for the term of their enlistment, many of the members who survived returned home in the summer of 1864, and those who re-enlisted were consolidated into six companies, known as the Second Iowa Veteran Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. N. B. Howard, and in November following the veterans of the Third Iowa were merged with them, with Colonel Howard in command.

Meanwhile, W. E. Leffingwell and others were engaged in raising a company of cavalry, which was then known as the "Hawkeye Rangers." This company furnished their own horses and accouterments." Many of the horses were sold by the farmers to the young men who had more courage than currency, upon securities that would give a bank discount clerk "awful pause." The ranks of this company were soon filled to one hundred strong, and on the 25th of July left for the rendezvous at Burlington. As indicated above, the company was raised and equipped without state or government aid, and was the first fully equipped company of cavalry raised in Iowa. It became Company B, First Iowa Cavalry, and was officered as follows: Captain, W. E. Leffingwell; first lieutenant, S. S. Burdette; second lieutenant, William H. DeFreest.

July 24, 1861, the company was presented with a beautiful flag of blue silk, and bordered with golden stars, the name of the company being displayed upon the one side, while the reverse bore the name emblematically represented by a hawk and an eye. In the talons of the bird was the motto, "We will meet you on the border." Their departure is described as follows: "At an early hour on Thursday morning, the bugle sounded the assembly, and in a very short time the barracks were astir with the preparations for departure. There was but one attempt at cheering that we heard, the feelings of the people being entirely too much wrought up to indulge in a hearty cheer. With the disastrous results of the last few days in full recollection, all felt that going forth to war was no trifling matter." This was on July 25th, only four days after the disastrous battle of Bull Run. The company marched overland to Burlington, and there became Company B, First Iowa Cavalry.

At or about the same time, a company of cavalry with the nom de guerre of "Black Plume Rangers" was being recruited at Clinton. This company was filled, and, on September 1st, they departed for the rendezvous,

joining the First Cavalry as Company M, with the following officers: Captain, W. H. Ankeny; first lieutenant, James Crissey; second lieutenant, J. P. Crosby.

The next organization from this county was Company A, Eighth Infantry. This company was raised in Camanche, Eden, De Witt, Orange and Center principally, and was mustered in September 5, 1861. The commanding officers were: Captain, Charles Stearns, De Witt; first lieutenant, Henry Muhs, Camanche; second lieutenant, Hezekiah Browning, De Witt.

In a little more than a month later, October 22, 1861, still another company took the field. A portion of this organization, however, was composed of men from Linn county. The officers who went out with this command were: Captain, John C. Marvin, Clinton; first lieutenant, William T. Bagley, Mount Vernon; second lieutenant, Robert L. Wilson, Cedar Rapids, and was mustered in as Company K, Tenth Infantry.

Within less than a month, November 15, 1861, Company A, Fifteenth Infantry, was mustered into the service. This company was recruited by Captain Josiah Kittle; first lieutenant, William Swansen; second lieutenant, Jesse Penniman, all of Lyons, and who went out in command of the company, and Sergeant (afterward Lieutenant) John F. Evans and Sergeant Alonzo Hatfield, both of De Witt. All these gentlemen had been detailed on this service. This company was raised in Lyons and about De Witt, though there were men in its ranks from various townships in the county, and they made a brilliant record during their service.

The next organization to take the field was one recruited by John H. Smith and M. D. Madden, and was commanded as follows: Captain, J. Henry Smith, Camanche; first lieutenant, W. H. Hoyt, Camanche; second lieutenant, M. D. Madden, Lyons. This company has been called the "Lion Company of Clinton county," and this without disparagement of any of the other companies, none of whom made other than a proud record. This regiment gained notice for its terrific fighting, and at Atlanta nearly the whole regiment was captured. Captain Smith, with some of his comrades, escaped from the rebel prison hell and, after the most terrible hardships, reached the sea-coast and found refuge on a Union war vessel. The whole command re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. This company was mustered in, December 10, 1861, as Company A, Sixteenth Infantry. It was recruited in Camanche and Lyons, although of course the surrounding townships contributed largely to the ranks.

On the 28th of February, 1862, another company was mustered in. This was known as Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, and the following officers went

to the field with it: Captain, Edward S. Fraser, Davenport; first lieutenant, Josiah Heavner, Wheatland; second lieutenant, Peter Miller, Lyons. This company was raised in Wheatland and vicinity and Lyons and vicinity, with a portion of the command from Scott county.

On the 25th of August, 1862, the Twentieth Infantry was mustered into the service. There was not strictly a Clinton county organization in it, although many men from the county enlisted in its ranks, the regiment being raised in Scott and Linn counties. Among the officers were Surgeon A. O. Blanding, Lyons; First Lieut. B. J. Jordan, Wapsie, Company F; Second Lieut. Frederick E. Starck, Clinton, in Company G.

A number of men from this county were also in Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, which was raised in Linn, Scott, Cedar, Jackson and Jones counties. The officers of Company A were: Captain, S. H. Henderson, Sabula; first lieutenant, Charles Davis, Deep Creek; second lieutenant, George W. Davis, Deep Creek. This company was mustered in September 18, 1862.

From this brief record we find that ten companies, wholly or in part composed of Clinton county men, had taken the field within about eighteen months from the first call for troops. The returns made by the enrolling officers September 13, 1862, give the total number of men between the military ages in the county as four thousand seven hundred and forty-one, with seven hundred and twenty exempt for cause, leaving the total military list liable to service in the county, four thousand and twenty-one; and the report further shows that already one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine volunteers had taken the field, or nearly one-third of the able bodied men who were in the county when the enlistment begun. Every township, city and hamlet had contributed to this army of patriotic defenders of their country.

Still the cry came for more men, and, though prolonged and disheartening campaigns had decimated and thrice decimated the ranks of those who had early rushed into the struggle, and the conflict grew vaster and the peril more deadly, the hearts of the people did not falter, and hundreds of brave men stood ready to fill the shattered ranks and take the places of their fallen friends and townsmen.

In 1862 it was determined to raise a full regiment in the county, to be known as the Clinton County Regiment. With already depleted numbers, it seemed that this was a sacrifice beyond the ability of the people to bear. To do this was to call for the service of every third able bodied man within the limits of the county. However, recruiting began at once, and, on the 30th of September, 1862, the Twenty-Sixth Iowa Infantry was mustered into the service with full ranks. The roster of the field and staff officers was as fol-

lows: Colonel, Milo Smith, Clinton; lieutenant-colonel, Samuel G. Magill, Lyons; major, Samuel Clark, De Witt; surgeon, A. F. Hudson, Lyons; assistant surgeon, William MacQuigg, Lyons; additional assistant surgeon, George F. Wetherell, Lyons; chaplain, Rev. John McLeish, Clinton; quartermaster, Joseph H. Flint, Lyons.

Company A was composed largely of men from the northeastern townships of the county and the adjoining vicinity in Jackson county, and was recruited by and mustered into service under command of the following officers: Captain, Sherman R. Williams, Lyons; first lieutenant, Asa Franklin, Lyons; second lieutenant, A. D. Gaston, Lyons.

Company B was nearly all of it from Jackson county, having been recruited and mustered in by the following officers: Captain, James W. Eckles, Maquoketa; first lieutenant, Alva Wilson, Maquoketa; second lieutenant, Thomas B. Harrison, Maquoketa.

Company C was largely from the city of Clinton. Its officers were: Captain, George W. Johnson, Clinton; first lieutenant, Peter L. Hyde, Clinton; second lieutenant, James McDill.

Company D was raised in De Witt, Washington and Waterford, and in its ranks were many Irish patriots who took arms in defense of their adopted country. Its officers were: Captain, Nathaniel A. Merrill, De Witt; first lieutenant, James H. Runyon, De Witt; second lieutenant, James F. Gilmore, De Witt.

Company E was a German company, largely made up of citizens of Lyons, Elk River and Deep Creek. It was mustered in under command of Captain John Lubbers, Lyons; first lieutenant, Edward Svendsen, Elk River; second lieutenant, Preban Hansen, Deep Creek.

Company F was raised in De Witt, Olive and Orange townships principally. Its officers were: Captain, Joel B. Bishop, De Witt; first lieutenant, William R. Ward, De Witt; second lieutenant, Silas Freeman, De Witt.

Company G was an Irish company and was recruited in and about Lyons and from around the mouth of the Maquoketa. Its officers were: Captain, James A. Heavey, Lyons; first lieutenant, John Quinn, Lyons; second lieutenant, Phillip MacCahill, Lyons.

Company H was recruited in the vicinity of De Witt. Its officers were: Captain C. M. Nye, De Witt; first lieutenant, James S. Patterson, De Witt; second lieutenant, John Barrett, De Witt.

Company I was raised from Wheatland and the townships of Spring Rock, Liberty, Berlin and a few men from the border of Cedar county. Its officers were: Captain, Edwin A. Wemple, Wheatland; first lieutenant,

John L. Steele, Wheatland; second lieutenant, Edward W. Bennett, Wheatland.

Company K was raised in Lyons, Deep Creek, Elk River, Washington, and Waterford townships principally. Its officers were: Captain, Nelson C. Roe, Lyons; first lieutenant, Nathan D. Hubbard, Deep Creek; second lieutenant, Lucian Pomeroy, Lyons. The Twenty-sixth Regiment was mustered June 6, 1865.

The last company to be raised in the county was Company A, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, which was mustered on January 31, 1863. Its officers were: Captain, John Galligan, Clinton; first lieutenant, John M. Gates, De Witt; second lieutenant, Simon J. Toll, Lyons.

Taking into account the fact that many scattering men had enlisted in other organizations and in batteries and in the naval service, it may be presumed that Clinton county had furnished over 2,500 volunteers. But notwithstanding this great number of men who had voluntarily gone into the service, the requirements of the general government were not satisfied, and in September, 1864, the draft, which the people had made so great sacrifices to avoid, was made, and about two hundred men were drawn for service from Clinton county.

Meanwhile the women were equally as earnest and enthusiastic as their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers. Soldiers' Aid and Relief Societies were organized in the towns and townships of the county, and systematic work inaugurated and carried forward for providing the volunteers in field and in hospital with the necessaries and luxuries they so much wanted. Clothing, bed-clothing, cots, slippers, books, papers, delicacies were forwarded in unlimited quantities. It will never be possible to fully estimate the mighty impulse given to the cause, of the encouragement afforded to the soldiers enduring the hardships of the campaign, or the privations and dispiriting surrounding and sufferings in the hospitals, by the women of the north, by their indefatigable labors.

The board of supervisors took action at a special session held July 5, 1861, and voted \$5,000 to equip and uniform the "Hawkeye Rangers," which vote had only two dissenting voices. This money was expended by a special committee of their number, viz: James Van Deventer, George Griswold and John F. Homer, who so faithfully executed their trust as to receive a vote of thanks from their associate members. On September 30, 1861, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That each supervisor be and is hereby appointed a committee to provide

(7)



relief in his township to the destitute family of any volunteer who is now or may be engaged in the military service of the state or the United States."

This was continued throughout the war, being broadened in its scope at the September session, 1862, to include the needy families of those who had died in the service as well as those serving.

On the 11th of August, 1862, the supervisors, or a majority of them, informally pledged a bounty of seventy-five dollars to each volunteer who had entered the service prior to that time; and, at the September session, the matter being brought up for official action, it was found that this could not be legally done. The board immediately prepared a memorial to the Legislature, then in session at Des Moines, praying for proper legislation to permit the granting of such bounty and dispatched one of their number to urge its immediate passage, and at the October term the provisions of the resolutions were extended to include the soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, which had just taken the field, and passed. About seventy-five thousand dollars were disbursed under this resolution.

In January, 1864, a new stand of colors was voted to the Twenty-sixth Regiment by the board with appropriate resolutions.

It does not come within the province of this work to write of the history of the companies or of the Clinton County Regiment during their service. Suffice it is to say that on many a well-fought field the brave soldiers who went from Clinton county honored their state and their county, and made a glorious record for organized and individual bravery, while hundreds laid down their lives in defense of their country's flag.

Fourteen years have passed since the last foe laid down his arms; the great armies disappeared like the morning dew, and today we meet all about us engaged in the quiet avocations of merchant, professional man, husbandman and mechanic, men who have passed unflinchingly through more terrific scenes than veterans of historic time and received more terrible baptisms of shot and shell than Napoleon's "Old Guard." The weeds of the widow, mother and daughter have well-nigh disappeared, yet thousands of hearts still hold enshrined the memory of those of their household who sleep in soldiers' graves in cemetery or unmarked trenches on Southern battlefields.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground  
Their snowy tents are spread,  
And glory guards with solemn round  
The bivouac of the dead."

## CLINTON COUNTY SOLDIERS.

From out the less than nineteen thousand population that Clinton county had in 1860, the year before the war commenced, she sent about two thousand of her brave sons to the front to defend the Union. The county then contained but little over five thousand voters. Indeed this is a military record worthy of being proud of by veterans and sons of veterans who are still honored citizens among us today. The roster of names is never an interesting subject for the average reader of a local history, hence the fairly correct list of all soldiers from Clinton county in the Civil war will be omitted here. The state is now re-compiling an authentic work on this line, in which those interested may find any special information needed. The state, having appropriated a sufficient sum of money to compile such reports, roster and history of every county in Iowa, will doubtless supply each county, through its officers and public libraries, with a set of the records, when issued; hence in this work only the crystalized facts about these many commands will be touched upon.

It must be stated, though, as a matter of local history, that there were soldiers, more or less, in the following regiments, companies and divisions from Clinton county:

- Second Infantry, represented by men in five companies.
- Eighth Infantry, represented in three companies.
- Eleventh Infantry, represented in two companies.
- Fifteenth Infantry, represented by men in two companies.
- Sixteenth Infantry, represented by men in six companies.
- Eighteenth Infantry, represented by five companies.
- Twenty-fourth Infantry, represented by men in three companies.
- Twenty-sixth Infantry, represented by men in ten companies; this was Col. Milo Smith's famous Clinton County Regiment.
- Forty-first Infantry, represented by men in three companies.
- Forty-fourth Infantry, represented by men in three companies.
- First Cavalry, represented by six companies.
- Second Cavalry, represented by four companies.
- Sixth Cavalry, represented by men in two companies.
- Seventh Cavalry, represented by men in four companies.

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aside from the above regular commands, there were Clinton county men who served in the following: Fifth Infantry, Seventh Infantry, Ninth Infantry, Twelfth Infantry, Thirteenth Infantry, Sixteenth Infantry, Twentieth

Infantry, Twenty-first Infantry, Twenty-second Infantry, Twenty-third Infantry, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Forty-sixth Infantry, Forty-eighth Infantry, Fourth Cavalry, Eighth Cavalry, Ninth Cavalry, Fourth Battery, and also in the following Illinois regiments; Forty-third, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fifty-eighth and Sixty-sixth Infantry.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The sinking in Havana harbor of the war vessel "Maine," and the Spanish misrule over her subjects in Cuba, were the direct causes for the declaration of a war against the Spanish government, in the spring of 1898. The following is the proclamation issued by President William McKinley :

"Whereas, a joint resolution of Congress was approved on the twentieth day of April, 1898, entitled 'Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its naval forces from Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect; and

"Whereas, by an act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes,' approved April 22, 1898, the President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation, calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States :

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth volunteers to the aggregate number of one hundred and twenty-five thousand, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution; the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The details of this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the war department.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

(Seal.)

"By the President :

"JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State."

Anticipating a call for troops by the President, General Order No. 15, dated April 21, 1898, was issued, to prepare the National Guard for speedy mobilization. All members who had family ties which would be detrimental to their volunteering in the United States service were ordered discharged at once, as were the men under the age of twenty-one years, who could not procure the written consent of their parents or legally appointed guardians, and all who could not pass the rigid examination required by the General Order No. 14, series 1898. Company commanders were ordered to enlist their companies up to not less than forty-five men, who, if ordered into the field, would go, enlistments being confined to ex-members of the Guard and men who had received military training.

The state fair grounds at Des Moines were secured for the mobilization or camp of the troops. Gen. J. R. Lincoln, inspector-general, had been selected as commander of the camp, and Maj. J. T. Davidson, assistant inspector-general. The barns and grounds were cleaned up and made ready for the reception of the troops. This was all preliminary.

On April 23, 1898, the President of the United States made a call for one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers, yet Iowa had not been called upon. April 25th, 1898, the companies of the National Guards had been assembled in the armories awaiting orders to move, each company provided with two days' rations. Train service had been arranged for over the railroads of Iowa and cars were in waiting. Not until six o'clock P. M. did we receive the telegram (says the report) from the war department.

Then followed the order, wired, and followed up by mail, from General Alger, secretary of war.

On the evening of April 25, 1898, telegrams were sent to all the forty-eight companies composing the four regiments of Iowa National Guards, and to the regimental officers, to report without delay at Camp McKinley, Des Moines, state fair grounds. All the regiments reported April 26, 1898, and the work of organization began. Capt. J. A. Olmstead, Ninth United States Cavalry, was appointed by the war department mustering officer for the state. At first only three regiments were called for from Iowa, but all four were on hand at Camp McKinley, and it took some days before the department changed the orders and allowed all four to enter the service.

In designating these regiments of National Guards when they became real United States soldiers, it was decided to make their numbers a continuation of the series of the Civil war regiments from Iowa. The First Regiment, therefore, became the Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers; the Second became the Fiftieth Regiment; the Third became the Fifty-first Regiment; the

Fourth Regiment became the Fifty-second Regiment. These regiments were mustered into the United States service as follows: The Fiftieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, May 17, 1898; the Fifty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, May 25, 1898; the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, May 30, 1898, and the Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, June 2, 1898.

These four regiments left their state rendezvous on the following dates: The Fiftieth Regiment, May 21, 1898, for Jacksonville, Florida; the Fifty-second Regiment, May 28, 1898, for Chickamauga Park, Georgia; the Fifty-first Regiment, June 5, 1898, for San Francisco, California; the Forty-ninth Regiment, June 11, 1898, for Jacksonville, Florida.

In June, 1898, the department called upon Iowa for two batteries of light artillery. Several responded and there were finally chosen: The Fifth Iowa Battery, Cedar Rapids, Capt. George W. Beaver, commanding, and the Sixth Iowa Battery, Burlington, Capt. Frank S. Long, commanding. Each battery consisted of three officers and one hundred and six men. They were never equipped, but held in readiness until mustered out, September 5, 1898, the war having ended on the high seas, practically.

Clinton county was represented in the Forty-ninth Regiment, Company L being largely from this county. The adjutant-general's report for 1909 shows the following officers to have served from this county: Captain, Chester C. McCollom; first lieutenants, George M. Michelson, John S. Nattinger; second lieutenants, John B. Nattinger, John C. Goodwin; quartermaster sergeants, John J. Dayton, William J. Hundley; first sergeant, Frank E. Leffingwell; sergeants, Emil Tiesse, John J. Dayton, William C. McAllister, Benjamin Brooks; corporals, William W. Paddock, Frank Spencer, Joseph E. Carmichel, Frank W. Whitson, William J. Hundley, Chauncey L. Berrien, John C. Goodwin, Herbert B. Taylor, Harry W. Cowles, Adolph Peterson, John B. Doran, Stephen D. Haller, Fred R. Boughner.

There were privates in this company numbering eighty-six, but it is not practicable to insert so long a roster of names in this connection.

Col. William G. Dows, who was in command of this regiment, made a report to the adjutant-general of Iowa, from which many of the facts herein stated are gleaned. Of the service his regiment saw, including Company L, he says, in substance, in his official report:

"We held drill service daily at Des Moines, and took school of instructions from regimental and brigade commanders. As soon as mustered into the United States service as a part of the Forty-ninth Regiment, June 2, 1898, I reported for service to the war department and on the 9th of the month named received orders to proceed with my regiment to Jacksonville, Florida,

and, on my arrival there, to report to Major-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. By directions of the war department, we traveled over three rail routes, the Milwaukee, Wabash and the Great Western railroads. We were greeted heartily at every station between Des Moines and Jacksonville by enthusiastic patriots, arriving in Jacksonville Tuesday, June 14, 1898, at about noon. We were assigned as a part of the Third Brigade, Second Division. We soon met the Fiftieth Iowa Regiment, who gave us a hearty welcome. We encamped about a half mile from the center of the city, which proved to be too swampy, and after the heavy rains set in it was unfit for camp life and we finally obtained permission to camp two miles out, near Panama Park, to which we moved on August 18, 1898. We remained in camp until October 25th, when we went to Savannah, Georgia, where our camp was indeed most enjoyable. December 19, 1898, we embarked on the transport 'Minnewaska,' for Havana, Cuba. We left Savannah at noon, midst the blowing of whistles and loud cheers. We arrived off the coast of Cuba, December 21, 1898, entering the harbor at Havana about nine o'clock in the evening. During our entrance to that city the enthusiasm of our men was great, the band playing 'The Star Spangled Banner' and 'Yankee Doodle.'

"During our stay in Cuba our regiment furnished companies for the purpose of guarding water supplies for the city and performing provost duty, as well as taking charge of Spanish forts surrendered to our army. We were also ordered to march through a portion of the island of Cuba, which was a pleasant change from camp duties. April 5th and 6th we had orders to sail for Savannah, Georgia, and we arrived there April 10th, where we remained about five days. Our camp was on the Thunderbolt road. Work was at once commenced on our muster-out rolls and on May 13, 1899, we were duly mustered out. While the regiment was in no battles, yet the service it performed was most hard and trying. The entire regiment conducted itself honorably and was a credit to the state of Iowa and the National Guard from which it had emanated.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### RAILROADING, STEAMBOATING AND TRANSPORTATION.

In the opening up of any new country, the first consideration has always been, "How far are we from market?" This was the case with the hardy pioneers of the New England states when they sent forth emigrants to beyond the Alleghany mountains a hundred and fifty years ago. Philadelphia and, later, Pittsburg were the nearest market points. When Illinois and eastern Iowa were settled, Chicago was the place to which most of the products of the early farms had to be hauled by teams, consuming a week or ten days to make a trip. Live stock was driven and sent by boat down the river, until railroad days brightened the prospects of the farmer and stockman. First the small boats had to bring in the first supplies to all these Mississippi river points. Then a crop was raised, and if perchance any was left to sell, then boats and freight wagons had to be the means of conveying it to market. The freight wagon and stage coach were the forerunners of better means of forwarding and receiving freight and mail.

Fortunate indeed was Clinton county in that it bordered on the greatest river of the continent; on the current of the Father of Waters has been borne many a valuable cargo, which went into the homes and upon the farms of eastern Iowa. St. Louis being a good city even when Clinton county was organized, she sent forth her merchandise, as did New Orleans, to points as far north as Fort Snelling and St. Paul, the head of navigation on account of St. Anthony Falls.

Be it remembered that the first settler of this county, Elijah Buell, of Lyons, stepped from a Mississippi steamer when he first came here in 1835. He later brought his family and first supplies here by means of a boat. In brief, it may be said that for about the first quarter of a century after Clinton county was entered for settlement, it had to depend upon the river and the freight wagon, with an occasional stage coach, or horse mail-carrier, for all that it received from the outside world.

During the days before the iron horse steamed over our Iowa prairies, teaming was a business—now it is almost a lost art. Then might have been seen almost any day, scores of teams—horses, mules and oxen—drawing loads of merchandise, corn, hay, vegetables, etc., and not unfrequently was it the

teamster's misfortune (he hourly looked for it) to settle down up to the axle in a bog, or, to speak after the true Iowa style, a "slough," and there he was doomed to remain until some other teamster came along over the same trail, when they would double and thribble their team forces and all finally land safely on solid ground. To refuse to help a brother teamster was to betray the confidence of the man for all time. Sometimes, farmers would charge a poor immigrant, going toward the setting sun, for assisting him over a stream, but as a rule these pioneers were ready to help in the hour of need, be that need what it might be.

It was also difficult, especially in the autumn and winter, to travel, and dangerous, too, to face the open prairies, when whitened with snow. In the frequent blizzards of the forties and fifties, many a traveler has met his death by being lost and finally overcome by the intense cold.

#### SEVERE WINTER OF 1856-57.

To illustrate the point at hand, here will be reproduced an incident given in Allen's history of Clinton county, and many another similar instance might be chronicled—things the present generation would scarcely believe:

In the severe winter of 1856-7, an adventure, of which H. V. Morrill, of the Lyons and Elvira firm of Gates & Morrill, was the hero, furnished "the boys" at the time with considerable fun at his expense. Having left his wife at a friend's house, near Mill creek, about four miles west of Lyons, he started at about eight o'clock in the evening to drive homeward during a severe wind and snow storm. His turn-out was a crockery crate rigged upon runners, suitable to the irregular track the ground afforded, and, as he was well muffled in buffalo and bear robes and the team was good, he expected to very speedily arrive in town. But as he drove busily on through the driving tempest, no sign appeared of city lights or of any of the familiar surroundings. Still he drove onward, expecting every moment to be able to take his bearings. Finally it seemed that he must be north of Lyons, and nearing the precipitous bluffs which were then open clear through to the wide prairies. Fearful of driving over some treacherous precipice, Morrill concluded that it would be wise to bivouac. Accordingly, he bound blankets on his horses and turned them loose. Then he tipped his sled on its side as a barrier against the icy wind and rolled himself up under its lee in many folds of warm fur. But the intense cold pierced through them all, so that he was often fain to rise and anticipate the long-distance pedestrians of future years, by walking in a circle to keep his circulation awake. After, as may be imagined, a long and dreary



night, morning slowly dawned, and a barn became dimly visible through the snow. Going there, he found that he had passed the night within twenty-five rods of the house whence he had started on the previous evening, having, as may be readily supposed, actually driven in a circle. He was naturally invited to stay for breakfast, and also on the story leaking out among his acquaintances, the propriety of treating was delicately but forcibly hinted at.

The best road in the old times was the one which the ice afforded; an unbroken stretch for miles over the frozen Mississippi, sheltered by the high bluffs from the west and northwest winds. A sharp lookout for air-holes was the price of safety, or at least of comfort, though an adventurous citizen, somewhat exalted by potations, once refused to go round half a mile, and, "accoutered as he was," plunged in and succeeded in crossing the dangerous icy pitfall. Caution was also exercised when the ice in spring began to rot and wear away underneath by action of the swift current.

The Lyons (Iowa) ferry-boat system is recalled by multiplied thousands of immigrants and emigrants, who slowly wended their way westward between 1840 and 1858. Their sons and daughters date their first recollections of Iowa from the dull, wet, gloomy morning on a spring day, when, with covered wagons and all the family possessed, they stood on the deck of the old Lyons ferry-boat, conveying them from the land of their nativity to a land of which they knew not, save by letters sent back to them from some friend, neighbor or relative who perchance had gone over on the same boat and found a desirable location in central or western Iowa, leaving behind better land and better facilities than they obtained farther west. This innumerable caravan kept the Lyons ferry-boats busy, and was a source of laying many a foundation for future fortunes.

Then the government land office, located at Dubuque, called its thousands of home seekers and cunning speculators through this gateway to the northwest—Lyons and its ferry system at the "narrows." Any person coming from a latitude corresponding generally with that of Clinton county, naturally inquired for the route to the land office, and that took them across the Mississippi at Lyons. Lyons was known, east and west, by a majority of the emigrants who left the old Eastern and Middle states for the far West—that "vast, illimitable, and ever changing West," as Howe, the historian of 1850, called the country west of the Mississippi river.

But the stage coach, good in its day; the freight wagon, convenient as it had grown to be, and even the Mississippi steamer, with all the majesty it presented as it puffed away against the stiff up-stream current, were all doomed to oblivion, on account of the advent of the railways that steadily kept wending their way to the West.

## MAIL ROUTES.

It is probable that the arrival of the mail was, from the first, looked for with just about the same eagerness as now. Human hopes, desires and affections are unchanged from one generation to another, and while, on one hand, tidings then came more seldom, and might therefore, presumably be more highly prized, the greater intensity of modern business life, and wider spread of interest in the world's affairs, due to the telegraph, has made the morning and evening mail almost as much of a necessity as was once the tri-weekly or even less frequent one. The first news of importance, of foreign or domestic events, usually arrived in New York papers during the era before Chicago dailies began to reach Clinton county by rail. As America was more provincial before the war than after, when she passed at one bound into national maturity, there was undoubtedly, relatively, a greater interest in foreign affairs than can now possibly be developed. Since the West has grown to be the fullest exponent of the national life, its citizens are not likely to experience anything like a repetition of the American enthusiasm over the Hungarian revolt, or the exploits of the liberator Garibaldi. Any possible foreign war since the Rebellion seems petty by comparison with that colossal struggle. There was possibly far more excitement over the news of the Crimean battles, and of Solferino and Magenta, than there has been over the news of any similar events since, except when the Northwestern regiments hewed their way to the sea. When foreign news arrived by steamer, frequently one would bring the tidings of two weeks' events that changed the map of Europe and affected the price of commodities in the remotest hamlet of Iowa. But now news comes in such light daily installments that it is not nearly so impressive as it was then. But it is probable that a larger proportion of financial, business and political advices were received in Clinton county previous to the completion of the telegraph line and advent of Chicago dailies, in sealed letters, than there has been since. Accordingly, the post-office was the general exchange and forum where neighbors expected to find each other, as a matter of course, upon the arrival of the mail, and, when it was tardy or long distributing, the long hours of waiting were beguiled in discussion and argument, carried on with a zest unknown in these days of ubiquitous newspapers and enlivened by spicy stories and practical jokes. The post-office, then as now, was a favorite trysting place for swains and lassies, and the corn-colored and fantastic envelopes of the time decorated with cupids, turtle-doves, etc., carried as expressive messages as those contained in today's artistic covers. Among the other towns on the river between Davenport and

Dubuque, it was a great day for those in Clinton county when they knew that Uncle Sam had arranged to give them a mail three times a week. One Mark Westlake, who kept the Ohio House, upon the river bank in Flat-Iron square, since the Five Points and cholera nest of Davenport, was the opulent mail contractor who, for the sum of about four hundred dollars, furnished a horse and boy carrier for that portion of the route lying between Sabula and Davenport. Six dollars per month was the boy's salary and for this sum Boy No. 1 arose at three o'clock A. M., took a cold lunch and, "rain or shine," rode till noon, when at Camanche he met Boy No. 2, who, with another horse, continued the journey to Sabula and returned.

#### A SERVICE OF UNCERTAIN REMUNERATION.

The summer of 1851 was a wet season, and the raging Wapsie held the upper carrier for two months to his end of the route. He made headquarters at the famous Camanche boarding house of the bustling Madame Aubrey, where the celebrated Uncle Johnny Doolittle (whose name was well deserved), a grey-haired bachelor, made fires and did chores, occasionally presenting his landlady with the deed to a piece of real estate, in order to hold the situation. During that season of high water, one boy was withdrawn and the other carrier made an occasional trip to Davenport by the Illinois shore, or on a friendly steamer, and in those cases continued to Sabula, which town was reached by a horse ferry-boat. At one period of this flood, two weeks elapsed with no mail, and the topic of debate in the circles of wiseheads that gathered at Pearsall's store at Camanche, McCoy's tavern at Lyons, at Billy Haun's at Hauntown, and at Stein's Hotel at Sabula, was, who should foot the bills of the extra mail service performed by these extraordinary routes not specified in the original contract. The mail boy, thus left with all the responsibilities of the situation, in order to make up his financial deficit, sewed grain sacks at Burroughs & Prettyman's warehouse, at one cent per sack, till he had earned six dollars, which the Fagin-like contractor deducted from the lad's salary at the final settlement. But the contribution by the citizens for the extra mail service were never allowed either by government or contractor.

#### A BATH MORE IMPORTANT THAN MAIL.

Among the instructions by the Davenport postmaster was that ten minutes was the limit of time for changing mail. Postmasters would, however, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the carrier, while selecting the matter

directed to their offices, leisurely examine, criticise and remark upon the various packages for other offices. Had postal cards been then in use, the mail would probably have had to make up much more lost time. It was not at all uncommon for the papers en route to be coolly opened and the news read and discussed. At other times it was necessary to wait for a customer to be served, or a game of cards to be finished. One day, arriving at Stumbaugh's store at Princeton, the faithful Mr. United States official, later a resident of Clinton, found the postmaster and waiting citizens all swimming in the river, while their clothes were piled on the rocky shore in front of the postoffice. Standing on the steps, he warned the splashing triflers that time would soon "be no longer," and after waiting a full ten minutes, reloaded his saddle-bags and journeyed on. That happened to be an unusually important mail, and by the time it had made the round trip to Dubuque, the Princeton folks had held an indignation meeting, lasting several days, and when the boy returned, like "Bill Nye," their remarks "were frequent and painful and free."

#### THE LAYING OUT OF A ROAD.

One of the most ludicrous incidents that diversified the early history of the county was the laying out, in 1842, of a territorial post road from Davenport to Dubuque. Edward Barrows, of the former city, a brother of Dr. Henry Barrows, familiar to old residents of Clinton, obtained from the United States government during Tyler's administration the commission to establish the route between these two important settlements, by the way of the evidently growing ones of Clinton county. In order to fulfill his commission with proper *eclat*, Barrows secured a four-horse coach, well filled with commissary stores, both solid and liquid, and engaged about a dozen kindred spirits as "assistant surveyors." They went about their task in much the same spirit as that later corps whom Governor Nye, of Nevada, instructed to survey across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, then "bridge the ocean, and then return and report." With due form and gravity, the Barrows engineering corps surveyed until well out of Davenport, when they mounted their coach and drove merrily along the emigrant road till they arrived at the wire ferry on the Wapsie, southwest of Camanche, kept by Follett, who happened to be away from home. The chief engineer politely accosted Mrs. Follett, a perfect type of the strong-armed and resolute pioneer woman, and blandly informed her that in order to lay out a new government road it was necessary to drive a stake directly in front of her door where the road would have to pass, at the same time expressing his regret at thus being compelled by official duty to

spoil their primitive homestead and door-yard. At the same time one of the assistants solemnly produced a stake of a magnitude equal to those at which martyrs were wont to suffer. But as the lady was busily engaged in making soft soap, she was not in humor to take any of that article from the strangers who proposed such a desecration of her grounds, but, on the contrary, prepared to give them a liberal supply of her manufacture. Dipping a brimming ladleful from the boiling caldron, she stood forth defiant and prepared to slush down with the scalding mixture any rash individual who dared to drive a stake near her door. Of course, a weapon with such a scatter compelled a masterly retreat out of its range. After some parley, the insinuating chief engineer obtained permission to drive a much smaller stake merely as a guide mark, promising that her inclosure should be respected by the road. But scarcely had the comedy been finished and the party disappeared, than the vigilant Amazon repented even her partial concession, tore up the stake and cast it into the river.

The engineers drove on to Camanche where, on making known their errand, they were received by the settlers with open arms. Summoning a meeting of the neighborhood, the "commissioners" consulted the citizens as to their wishes concerning the location of the proposed route. After that had been satisfactorily settled, followed by a night of conviviality, the surveyors, with due formality, next morning, watched by a crowd of admiring settlers, laid out a road until out of sight, when they remounted their coach and drove gaily along the trail past the future sites of Clinton and Lyons, exchanging greetings at the latter place with Elijah Buell, Daniel Hess and the Aickmans, and other neighbors, and thence to Bellevue, where the same farce was essentially repeated. Through Clinton county they followed the romantic road, already well worn by emigrant wagons, following the base of the bluffs, which is now occupied by the Midland and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks, and superseded by a boulevard between Clinton and Lyons in the seventies. Wherever Barrows and his party were overtaken by night, on their extremely easy journey toward Dubuque, they camped and made the woods echo with merriment. Game was plenty and the larder was well supplied. At the end of thirteen days, they arrived at Dubuque, made and forwarded their report, and the entire party received pay for that time as employed in the arduous labor of establishing a post route over the emigrant road. James Hazlett, afterward an esteemed merchant and lawyer of Lyons, was one of this party of bold explorers, and frequently created mirth by relating it to an applauding group, and having it confirmed by Buell, Hess, or any other "grey-haired sires who know the past" who might happen to be at

hand. But the excursionists did their duty, at least, for the mail was eventually carried over that road, so artistically and scientifically laid out.

#### RIVER REMINISCENCES.

(From a Former Historical Work.)

Without reference to the great river that washes its eastern border, any history of Clinton county would be decidedly incomplete. Not only has the Mississippi been one of the principal factors in the material development of the county, but, by its providing natural and ample drainage, it has exercised a decided influence upon the health of the community, to say nothing of the magnificence that the rolling flood, whether tawny with melted snow or glowing in the summer sun, lends to the landscape. For thirty years the river steamer, except the crawling wagon or stage, was the only means of public transit or transportation. Without steamboats to stem the rushing current of the river, the full settlement of the Northwest, and especially of eastern Iowa, would have been delayed, at least a decade or two. While no town in Clinton county became so exclusively interested in navigation as several further down the river, yet, during their early days, the arrival of the steamer was the principal event in their somewhat monotonous life. The irregularity of their movements naturally stimulated the public interest. "As uncertain as a steamboat," was a popular expression that testifies to their erratic timetables. However, in those days, travel on Mississippi crafts was more delightful in some respects, than it has ever been since. The stream was, compared with its present pollution by the wash from fields and town debris and sewage, clear and translucent, the bluffs had not been shorn by the axe, the prairies stretched like a carpet down to the water's edge, or heaved their "soundless breakers" of vivid green against the horizon. Nor was there any lack of life, either, on board the boat, crowded with the diverse elements that flock to a new country.

There was in the river a freshness and fascination, now departed from these waters. The sloughs and bayous during the season swarmed with wild fowl that sometimes, scared by the steamer's whistle, rose into the air in a whirring cloud. Deer, standing on the bluffs or cautiously stealing from one covert to another, occasionally added grace to the picture. A voyage up the Mississippi by steamer, in those days, was an enchanting journey. Even at a comparatively late day, so extensive a traveler as that great scientist and lover of nature, Prof. Louis Agassiz, could scarcely express his enthusiastic

delight at the beauty as well as the fertility of the country along the grand river. Noble and beautiful as was the stream when the pioneers first beheld it and concluded to pitch their tents within sight of its waters, the imagination cannot help picturing what it must have been at a previous and not very distant day in geologic time, when the expanse of waters spread across the present bottom; when the bluffs of today were merely the banks; when such valleys as the trough in which Goose lake lies, and the wide plain between the Fulton and the back bluffs, were the beds of the parallel bayous and through the whole channel poured the floods fed by the outlets of the whole southern system of British American lakes; when the Red river of the North flowed southward, and the Minnesota, instead of being merely a tributary, was really the upper Mississippi.

Without steamboats, the traffic on the river would have been small. Though the flatboat and keelboat might have furnished available transportation down stream, the current would have prevented schooners being profitably employed, and made towing up stream too tedious and slow. For many years, boats ran independently of each other, though, by tacit agreement, they often adopted a sort of system that brought them along at tolerably regular intervals. Fuel was at first, fortunately, very cheap. Squatters established yards at every available point along the river and their axes rapidly denuded much government land of its most valuable timber, and many settlers quickly stripped their own timber claims to furnish the steamers with fuel, which could be consumed in the clumsy and wasteful engines in quantities that would make an English or continental engineer faint. Though snags and sawyers were more numerous than now, low water was not so annoying, nor did bars shift so rapidly as since the land has been plowed and the wood extensively cut down. Considering the craziness of some of the primitive craft, it is surprising that accidents were so rare. However, many were stanchly built. Racing was not so prevalent as in the lower river between the rival St. Louis and New Orleans packets, but there are traditions of many lively brushes between opposition boats, though it is doubtful whether any in the old time equalled some of the trials of speed in the seventies between the Keokuk Northern side-wheel and the Diamond Jo sternwheel craft, notably the race in 1878 between the "Alex Mitchell" and the "Josie."

In 1865-66 the development of soft-coal mines near the river led to that fuel displacing wood, to the great advantage of steamboat men. For about ten years, 1863 to 1873, steamboat business was very profitable, and for a number of years after the building of the bridge at Clinton, the city was a great transfer point, being virtually the funnel through which flowed river

and rail freight converging for shipment. But the multiplication of north and south Iowa railways and the construction of numerous bridges has greatly diminished that traffic. The river has been of great service to both Clinton and Lyons, as well as the back country, in providing cheap fuel, wood and coal being brought by barges at minimum cost. Discriminating railway tariffs, obliging shippers to send grain through to Chicago, have prevented the development of the warehouse and elevator business that was fondly hoped for in the early days before the practical omnipotence of railroads was demonstrated.

#### RAILROADS VS. RIVERS.

The records kept by bridges across the Mississippi of the steamboats and barges passing up and down through them, show that the tonnage of the river's through traffic is materially diminishing each successive year, and gradually seeking the railroads. If the same decline continues for the next decade that has existed for the past one, 1869 to 1879, the remuneration for river transportation companies will produce small profits for those engaged in the business. The navigable season is growing shorter year by year. The brief space of time between the opening and closing of navigation on the upper Mississippi, at a season of the year when but a small portion of the Northwest are seeking a market, seriously impairs its usefulness for carrying purposes. Before the advent of the immense net-work of railroads that now invade every productive portion of the western states and territories, it was customary to haul the products from great distances in the interior to the river towns, store them and await the opening of navigation; but the railroads have revolutionized this custom, and the products that formerly sought the river towns for re-shipment, now pass through on the great trunk lines leading to Chicago. The uncertain stages of water in the river destroy the confidence in shipping, and persons desiring to ship ordinary classes of products prefer the rail lines that run parallel with it from St. Paul to St. Louis, even at greater rates than could be secured by the water route. The volume of water in the river is gradually growing less and various causes are assigned for it. We do not know that any scientific investigation has been had as to the real cause, but innumerable theories are set forth. Among them we present the following as having come to our knowledge: The settlement of the country and breaking up of the land adjacent to the great river and its tributaries, causing the heavy rainfalls that formerly augmented these streams to soak into the ground, is assigned by some as the cause. By others it is claimed that the fall of snow is diminishing in the upper country, and the cutting of



such immense quantities of the pine forests causes the actual snow-fall to melt very rapidly in the spring, and pass away with such rapidity as to make the volume of water reaching the Mississippi of brief benefit, causing it to be high for a time and to recede quickly, so as to make its results less apparent than in former years. These and many other various reasons are put forth for the low water, but all concede these great points: That the volume of water in the river is gradually diminishing; that navigation is becoming more difficult and expensive, and that the business seeking the river is, year by year, falling off, while the railroad tonnage is rapidly increasing. As to the benefit to the navigation of the river by the improvement to the Rock Island and Keokuk rapids, there are conflicting opinions, and the question admits of many views, from diverse standpoints. Looking at it practically, and in the light of the last ten years' experience, it can hardly be claimed that the benefit from this improvement has been commensurate with the expenditure upon it.

Nature has decreed that the river will ever stand as a monitor and regulator of rates of shipment from the interior states to the seaboard, and as an invincible champion of the millions of people on its banks against any future extortions by all-rail routes, and, viewed from this light, the improvements have been, and will continue to be, of value. The reasons for the great decline in the river business are obvious. First, the change in the mode and manner of doing product business requires it to be done in the shortest possible time; and the railroads, crossing the river at all important points, penetrate the country where the bulk of grain is raised, gather it up in car-loads, and when once in the train, consume no more time in reaching the market at Chicago than it would by stopping for re-shipment at the river crossing; and while Chicago is a market at all times of the year, having unequalled facilities to handle it expeditiously, there is no town on the Mississippi possessing these advantages. They can only take what is required for home consumption.

All towns and cities on the upper river may be compared to mere way stations on the rail and water routes, Chicago, the great entrepot of the west, being a trans-shipping point for all western products, and a market that can be relied on, quickly reached, and making rapid returns to the provincial grain-dealer, enabling him to do a heavy business on a small capital. No such facilities are afforded by any other point on the river route. Returns are naturally so slow, and a market so uncertain by river lines, consequently making a heavy capital necessary, that they are being practically abandoned, and almost the entire product of the West is seeking the all-rail routes to the seaboard. Notwithstanding the facts and observation herein set forth, we must not lose sight of the item of the enormous lumber business done on the

Mississippi river, which amounted in 1879 to one billion, three hundred and fifty million feet, making this grand stream of incalculable value as a means for the transportation and distribution of this business; and in point of value, its greatest benefits to the people at the present time are in this direction.

The following table gives the number of boats passing Clinton bridge in both directions. The figures are suggestive:

Year.	Boats.	Barges.	Year.	Boats.	Barges.
1865	1,049	514	1872	1,614	556
1866	865	697	1873	2,035	393
1867	726	391	1874	2,405	641
1868	1,252	321	1875	2,461	736
1869	1,058	540	1876	2,986	991
1870	1,508	439	1877	2,763	617
1871	1,334	540	1878	1,950	913

The large increase from 1867 to 1878 indicates not so much the growth of river through traffic, as the development of the tow method of bringing down rafts, and the number of trips made by the raft steamers.

The following table of the first and last boats each year to pass the Clinton bridge, affords a record of the virtual opening and closing of navigation:

Year.	First Boat.	Last Boat.
1865—Benton	March 20	Flora December 1
1866—Means	March 31	Lyons City December 9
1867—Savanna	April 7	Imperial November 28
1868—Iowa City	March 19	Lone Star December 7
1869—I. C. Gault	March 29	I. C. Gault November 30
1870—I. C. Gault	March 29	Lyons City December 16
1871—Lyons City	March 9	Minnie Wells November 22
1872—Clyde	March 31	C. Lamb November 20
1873—Tidal Wave	March 27	Lyons City November 19
1874—Emma	March 18	Lafe Lamb November 19
1875—D. A. McDonald	April 5	Savanna November 22
1876—Augusta	January 2	Lyons City November 28
1877—Lyons City	February 28	Emma December 20
1878—D. A. McDonald	February 25	Park Painter December 7
1879—Niota Belle	March 14	

During nearly all of the winter of 1877-78, steamers could have run above this point without being impeded by the ice.

(From 1879 to 1902, the facts concerning boats passing was not obtainable by the historian).

1902—Glenmont . . . . .	March 28	City of Hudson . . . . .	November 20
1903—Artemus Gates . . . . .	March 12	Minnie Schneider . . . . .	November 19
1904—Artemus Gates . . . . .	March 28	Artemus Gates . . . . .	November 29
1905—Artemus Gates . . . . .	March 24	Artemus Gates . . . . .	December 3
1906—			
1907—Artemus Gates . . . . .	March 15	Artemus Gates . . . . .	December 4
1908—Artemus Gates . . . . .	March 12	Artemus Gates . . . . .	November 19
1909—			
1909—On March 26th the "Marion" was the first to pass under the new bridge. The draw was first opened, being swung by hand, on March 28th, for the "Arthur S." The "Artemus Gates" was the last regular boat this year, passing on December 7th, but the draw was opened December 27th to allow a dredge boat to pass.			
1910—Artemus Gates . . . . .	March 18		

#### RIVER TRANSPORTATION LINES.

The first company organized by a consolidation of independent owners was the Galena, Dubuque & Minnesota Packet Company. The "Itasca," "War Eagle," "Alhambra," "Galena" and "Northern Light" are well remembered as old favorites.

In 1858, the Northern line was organized and for many years ran powerful packets between St. Louis and St. Paul. The "Pembina," "Minnesota," and their consorts for several years offered safe and convenient transit to points above and below.

In 1867, the White Collar line, so named from a white band around the smoke-stacks, extended their trips southward to St. Louis.

In 1873 another consolidation resulted in the establishment of the Keokuk Northern line, which has, notwithstanding severe losses by fire and ice in Alton slough and at the St. Louis levee, as well as from low water delays, bravely maintained river travel and greatly increased the comfort of travelers, especially by abolishing the bars on the boats. Commodore W. F. Davidson controls the line, which is represented at Clinton by F. A. Seavey, who occupies the Bucher warehouse. The present fleet numbers from nine to

twelve steamers, both side and stern wheel, ranging in carrying capacity from five hundred to one thousand tons. With an increasing summer pleasure travel, stimulated by the opening of new Northern resorts and epidemics in the South, passenger traffic bids fair to develop to an extent that will make the river men as sanguine and prosperous as ever. The use of the river for cheap excursions has afforded wholesome recreation to thousands of persons in Clinton county during the past twenty years. To many they are the only available opportunity for an outing.

In 1867, the Diamond Jo line was established, plying between Fulton and St. Paul and affording a competing route northward for Clinton and Lyons. In 1877 the line was extended southward to Burlington, and during the present year to St. Louis. The line comprises seven large boats, Joseph Reynolds, of Winona, its owner and manager, believing stern-wheelers more profitable than side-wheel boats, especially in consideration of frequent seasons of low water and the fact that the debris from saw-mills in Minnesota is perceptibly increasing the number and height of the bars in the upper river. Col. I. G. Magill is the Clinton manager of the line's business, occupying two warehouses, one constructed during the last year upon a massive artificial levee of stone. G. W. Brayton & Son are Lyons agents for both lines.

The Keokuk Northern line continued its line of sidewheel steamers until 1890, in the trade between St. Louis and St. Paul, when finally the conditions became such that the business was no longer profitable. During the nineties they ran boats at intervals of two days, usually, and kept for some time a fleet of twelve boats. In their palmy days they ran one to two boats each day. Among the boats which bore their emblem may be named the following: "St. Paul," "Dubuque," "Lake Superior," "Tom Jasper," "Minneapolis," "Phil Sheridan," "Rock Island," "Andy Johnson" and "Centennial." Their business was principally the carrying of passengers, and just before and during the hard times the amount of pleasure traveling declined very greatly.

The Diamond Jo line gave its attention mostly to the carrying of freight until the withdrawal of the Keokuk Northern left the Diamond Jo as the only line running from St. Paul to St. Louis. They have operated from four to six boats, and at present have four boats in operation, the "Sidney" and "Dubuque," sternwheelers, and the "Quincy" and "St. Paul," side-wheelers. Their business lately has been confined largely to that of carrying pleasure-seeking travelers, and this traffic has been steadily increasing for the last ten years. Smith & Oakes are their agents at Clinton.

Despite the prophecies and forebodings of old river men and calamity howlers, the Mississippi furnished better water for steamboating during the

nine years from 1900 to 1909 than ever before for so long a period. This was partly due to the government improvement of the river, partly to natural causes. But the season of 1910 has been one of the worst known to steamboatmen, the river being lower than any other year except 1864, and the steamer "Sydney" made three trips this season, the only passenger boat to pass the Northwestern drawbridge. Ordinarily the Diamond Jo line boats run every other day. The congestion of the railway system has made a profitable opening for freight steamers, for besides carrying freight cheaper than the railroads, the steamers often carry it quicker, the boats making the trip of three hundred and seventy-eight miles from Clinton to St. Louis in forty-eight hours, while the railroads sometimes consume a week in transporting freight between the same points.

The great volume of traffic on the river for thirty years from 1870 to 1900 consisted of log rafts. The rafting steamers commenced operations about the former date, and their business increased with the growth of the lumber industry, until in the years of the early nineties which marked the high point in the rafting and lumbering industry, there were one hundred and twenty-five raft boats running on the river to and from Clinton, and it was no uncommon sight for twenty-five to forty of these boats to be in sight at once at Clinton. But from the early nineties the rafting began to decline, and by 1905 had practically ceased, and now there are perhaps not more than a dozen rafting boats which pass the bridge. For the past ten years more than half the openings of the draw have been for sand and gravel boats. Besides the through passenger and freight boats, and the raft steamers, there have been many and various boats engaged in local freight and passenger business during the past thirty years.

The river seems to be holding its own in volume of water lately, and perhaps the apprehensions indulged in by the earlier writer were unfounded, as they have not been realized. The highest flood was in 1880, the next highest in 1870, while that of 1859 was but little lower. With river improvement, and the present changing of conditions in favor of water routes of traffic, river men are beginning to be sanguine, and to believe that the Mississippi is to have her second era of importance as a trade route.

#### THE ENVOY.

In the palmy old days of steamboating, before railway competition began to be felt, and while river communication was considered to be the main factor in building future trading entrepots, the boats did not (as since) run in regu-

lar lines, but each was a rival of all others. Many were the ludicrous incidents of such a "cut throat," Ishmaelish competition. The business was almost as uncertain as placer mining. Sometimes a boat cleared an almost fabulous percentage of her value, and sometimes her roaring furnaces and big payroll ate up the receipts and surplus as well. As debts held against the boat, captains were sometimes put to singular shifts to avoid being tied up by officers of the law on collection bent.

Probably one of the most reckless of those captains who used to exercise their ingenuity in running the blockade was N. C. Roe, who, during 1855-56, ran the steamer "Envoy," a trim, fast boat which he purchased of the Nugents, of Lyons, when she did not owe a dollar on the river and succeeded in running her in debt to the amount of about fifty thousand dollars, thereby making her, of course, too expensive a luxury for any one to undertake to run. Frequently did Roe presage the tactics of the railroad kings of New York during the great Erie imbroglio, by (in order to have reliable legal advice at hand when suddenly wanted) navigating the river with a shrewd lawyer retained on board to secure the boat's release if levied upon by legal minions. Roe had nothing of the river swagger about his style. "He was the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship," by loading her with claims.

The adventures and escapades of the "Envoy," while under the command of this aquatic "Ancient Pistol"—in that he believed "Base is the slave that pays"—should be chronicled by a pen no less vivacious than Mark Twain's in "Old Times on the Mississippi," and they would afford material for a burlesque as absurdly funny, in regard to steamboating, as is "Pinafore" on the Royal Navy. Once, the "Envoy" lay at the Lyons levee to take on a Masonic excursion to Dubuque. The boat was crowded, but when just about to cast off, a legal officer remorselessly tied her up, affixing a strong hawser to a stout post on the levee. But, acting on legal advice, Captain Estabrook, who was then running as mate, emulating "Old Hickory" at New Orleans, took the responsibility; gradually paying out cable, he let the boat drift down stream until close on the ferry-boat, and at the same time swung her head out into the stream; then the engines were started under a full head of steam, the wheel swiftly revolved, and the craft dashed off towards the channel, the deckhands simultaneously paying out cable as rapidly as possible. By the time it stretched and tightened, the boat was well out in the stream and under tremendous headway. As the rope drew taut an effort was made to make it more secure on shore just as a sudden jerk brought up the steamer, so suddenly that she careened as if about to capsize. The passengers rushed to

the other side, and Roe, for once, cursed the men and the levee loudly and compendiously, as the irresistible momentum of the boat drawing on the rigid rope tore the post from the ground with such force that it gyrated into the river, and was hauled on board as a trophy. After several lurches, as the crowd on deck rushed from one side of the boat to another, she finally straightened up for Dubuque, where new trials awaited the gallant Captain. Officers of that city, with liens on the boat, boarded her, and thinking to make sure work of the slippery skipper, removed the piston-heads from the engine. But they grievously underestimated the resources of the irrepressible captain of the "Envoy." Upon finding that so doing would be strictly "legal," the Captain had his carpenters construct temporary piston-heads of stout oak, the engineers, as the hour for departure approached, quietly got up steam, and when all were ready, the lines were quickly cast off, the bells jingled, and before the eyes of the astonished Dubuque officials, the crippled craft, as if by magic, floated out into the broad stream, majestically rounded to, and with bands playing and whistle screaming in derisive triumph, aided by the powerful current, vanished towards Lyons and Clinton, where the excursionists were safely landed. That trip will always be memorable to many of the old residents of the three "cluster cities" who participated.

But, at Lyons, the Captain was cited to appear before a justice, to answer for resisting an officer. As it was proved that he had stood passively on the hurricane deck, and Estabrook, in his frank, bluff way, and with resounding expletives, shouldered the entire responsibility, stating that "It was time to start, and he didn't know of any reason for delaying," and as E. S. Hart was counsel for the defense, it is needless to say that no cause of action was found.

The goings and comings of the "Envoy" were often as mysterious and uncertain as those of the legendary Flying Dutchman. Indeed she was, on the river, the counterpart of the sailor's terror upon the ocean, only she was the terror of woodyards and other depots of boat supplies. Sometimes she would land at a dozen woodyards before she succeeded in finding one where the proprietors were away. Then all hands would pile up the "Envoy's" hold and guards till she looked like a floating wood-pile, and, leaving a card acknowledging the receipt of blank cords of wood, the bristling craft would clatter away. Sometimes she would put off up stream in the evening in gallant style, blazing with lights, and presently, with "glims doused" and exhausts hushed, would glide like a phantom down the channel on the opposite side, and perhaps next be heard of on the Ohio or Red river.

## CLINTON COUNTY'S FIRST RAILROAD.

Before defining the first railroad that was built here, it will be best to try and define the ones not built, but projected through the county. The first attempt to procure a rail transportation in this county was of the Lyons & Iowa Central ("Calico") line, as it was dubbed. This road had been commenced and had a road-bed partly completed twelve miles to the northwest from Lyons. It run out of funds in the middle fifties, and its embankments and grade stakes stared the company in the face—it was abandoned. Its route was from Lyons to Iowa City, then the state's capital, and from that city on through Des Moines to some unknown point on the banks of the Missouri river, probably Council Bluffs or St. Joseph. This company was to utilize the old grade of the "Calico" route, by starting at Clinton, going northwest until it intersected the last named line, west of Lyons. As long as the people would submit to bond issues, in county and townships, the contractors (really all the company that existed) kept the work dragging on in the direction of Iowa City. An immense bridge was conceived of by its fertile brained promoters, which structure was to span the waters of the great river, starting from Cemetery Bluff, in Fulton, and landing in Lyons. It was to be constructed two hundred feet above the low-water mark, going from one bluff to the other, making a bridge almost a mile in length. How it was to be built no one knows—it was not built!

From the wreckage of this wild scheme finally developed the Mississippi & Iowa Central Railroad company, with Clinton as the eastern objective point from which to operate. It lacked backing and was never constructed, but the eyes of eastern capitalists were on the Mississippi valley and the broad expanse of unexcelled agricultural lands to the west. Hence a line was projected by these wise men, which was designed to connect at Clinton with the Dixon Air Line of Illinois.

So it was that on January 26, 1856, at Clinton was formed a new corporation to be known as the

## CHICAGO, IOWA &amp; NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

which finally became the great Chicago & Northwestern, as known today. It made Clinton its eastern terminus and has always kept faith with its pledges. It saw its dark days, during the passage of the great land grants given to the four trunk lines passing over Iowa, as well as through the financial panic of 1857 that so completely upset all business prospects, at least for the time being.



In June, 1856, the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska company was reorganized and Boston capital enlisted largely. At the same time Col. Milo Smith was appointed chief engineer. The line was projected into Iowa, as an extension of the Dixon Air Line, which had been extended to Fulton in 1855. The Galena company, of which the Air Line was a part, at first seemed much interested in the combination, but later, owing to not being suited with provisions contained in the land grants of Congress, in which they felt slighted, they fell from grace and never assisted in the undertaking, but the new company pushed on to De Witt by May, 1857. In July, 1858, under Milo Smith's command, the whistle sounded forty-seven miles west of Clinton, at Clarence; in December, 1858, the line reached Lisbon, and in June, 1859, the long and eagerly anticipated completion to Cedar Rapids, eighty-two miles distant, was accomplished. It should also be noted that this road was built during the worst financial panic the country ever knew—that of 1856-57. While other companies received large help from county and state subsidies, this section of what is the Northwestern railroad received not a dollar, but was constructed by Boston (Massachusetts) money. Those who realize what the summer's heat and winter's blast meant in this country at that date, and the opposition met with by contending forces, will not begrudge the directors and officers of this "royal route" to the West a dollar they have made by the investment and personal sacrifice made to complete the great system which now reaches throughout the entire Northwestern country.

In 1860, during the March session of the Legislature, the state resumed the land on the proposed route of the Iowa Central Air Line, that company having failed to comply with the land grant requirements, that sixty miles should be ironed within three years. But the Assembly did not do the same by other railroads. On March 26, 1860, the Legislature hastened to confer the same land subsidy on the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, coupled with a condition requiring the latter road to build a "plug," by January 1, 1861, from a point of intersection with the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska line, within the corporate limits of Clinton, to Pearl street in Lyons. This action poured oil on the flame in making deeper the trouble between the two cities, and was not beneficial to either one. The prospect of a plug connection was not considered favorable for the development of Lyons, while Clinton was positive that it was going to interfere with the growth of their city. The measure was opposed for years by the city authorities, who refused to grant a right of way, and by Iowa & Nebraska directors, who refused it a connection with their line.

Upon the breaking of ground in Clinton, by the Cedar Rapids & Missouri

company, an injunction was served, restraining them from continuing work. The injunction forbidding the plug was, for some years, on the ground that the charter of the road did not permit them to build a road within the corporate limits of Clinton. The charter was amended and at the June term of the supreme court, 1868, Judge Dillon dissolved the injunction. The iron was laid to the junction of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska, whose franchise extended to Second avenue, but nothing was done with the plug until, in 1869, the Clinton Institute took charge of the line and for some months administered its affairs with great enterprise and elected a full board of officials, and promulgated a burlesque time-table and map of the road, as elaborate as if issued by a trunk line, providing for sleepers, palace cars, through trains, emigrant trains, and giving a list of a dozen important "stations," including places for refreshments between Clinton and Lyons.

The Institute Company, after administering the road with such eminent success, turned over to the Chicago & Northwestern company, whose engines and cars it had been using for rolling stock, a dividend of several hundred dollars. Subsequently the plug, of course, became an integral part of the Midland extension of the Northwestern system. Not even the Erie railway produced as much excitement, litigation and controversy as did this road.

On July 3, 1862, the Galena & Chicago Union railroad effected a perpetual lease of the lines west of Clinton, contemplating an early extension to the Missouri river, in which work those who were foremost in building the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska took the chief part. Hon. John I. Blair, who was in his day "the greatest of all railroad pushers," became interested with others after the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska was completed and the work westward, though not as rapid as that of the Union Pacific, which had but a level prairie upon which to construct its roadbed, was pushed along with all possible speed, reaching Council Bluffs in February, 1867, connecting there with the three hundred miles of the Union Pacific line completed west from Omaha. As the Union Pacific road went on west, Durant, the master builder of that superb iron highway over the mountains, was indebted to Clinton lumbermen for the material for its bridges, snow-sheds and other structures, while the advantage to the lumbermen at Clinton was something wonderful—simply incalculable.

In August, 1862, the Galena company took possession of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska road under the lease, and continued to operate it until June, 1864, when occurred the consolidation between the Galena and the Chicago Northwestern companies into the present mammoth corporation, radiating from Chicago throughout the Upper Mississippi valley and lake region. The

Clinton road, of course, passed under the management of the Northwestern system, subject to the terms of the original lease. Every one today recognizes this as one of the greatest systems of steam roads on this continent.

#### THE CLINTON RAILROAD BRIDGE.

After much surveying and quibbling between various companies and charter-holders for a bridge, the first pile for the piers was driven at Clinton January 15, 1859, and the last span was dropped on its bearings December 14th, the same year. The grading to connect with the Galena company's tracks at Fulton was completed January 8, 1860, and at noon, January 9, 1860, the first train made its passage over the bridge from the Illinois shore to Little Rock Island, where it was received by a salute of twelve guns. The total cost of the bridge was one hundred and ten thousand dollars. The main channel still had to be ferried across for some time, but in January, 1864, a bridge was begun over the main channel and the same was finished to the west shore and connection made by rail between the two great states of Illinois and Iowa at this point. It was ratified by a grand jollification, Clinton people not only congratulating each other on the beginning of the end of the Civil war, but also upon its all-rail connection with the East and West. This portion of the bridge was a Howe truss, and also contained a "draw bridge" section as well, which allowed steamboats to go up and down as readily, almost, as before. However, the river men and their attorneys saw great difficulty in the way of having this bridge—claiming that the rafting and boating business would be seriously crippled. An injunction was served against putting in the "draw," but the day the injunction was out the many workmen soon ran the completed draw over and the Clinton bridge became a fixture. Many changes have been brought about in the passing of a quarter of a century in this bridge site. As one sees the bridge structure today, with its imposing spans of mighty steel and iron cords, which sustain the long and heavy freight trains that sweep over its double tracks daily and hourly, year in and year out, the contrast with the original bridge is indeed striking. The present bridge was erected in 1908-09, at a cost of much more than one million dollars. The first train over the new structure was run February 22, 1909.

#### THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

The Milwaukee railroad at one time had its line up the east side of the Mississippi river from Rock Island to Racine, Wisconsin; also a line from

Savanna, Illinois, to St. Paul. From Elk River Junction a branch was built to Clinton. Not many years since it acquired, jointly with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company, the old Davenport & Rock Island line from Moline to Clinton, which makes Clinton now a station on a prominent line, instead of on a "plug," this being now a direct line from St. Louis to St. Paul.

#### THE BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This great system—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, with about eight thousand five hundred miles of track—is also a factor at Clinton, making it a great distributing point. Two solid passenger trains are run each way daily between St. Louis and Minneapolis, through Clinton.

The Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque rail route was opened in the autumn of 1872, giving Clinton a valuable outlet to the north. In 1879, through passenger service was obtained via this route over the Clinton bridge, between La Crosse and Rock Island.

#### THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

What was once the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway—an Iowa enterprise, solely—and now owned and operated by the Rock Island system, now gives Clinton another rail outlet for both passenger and freight business.

These roads, with the excellent, recently opened Iowa & Illinois electric road, from Clinton to Davenport, gives Greater Clinton most complete railroad service. The I. & I., as this is known, runs trains every hour between the two cities, and its express or special limited trains make the trip in an hour and a quarter, over a first class road-bed, free from dust and smoke. It has come to be a very popular route to the Tri-Cities, less than forty miles to the south of Clinton. This road was opened for business November 20, 1904.

## CHAPTER IX.

### AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The pursuit of agriculture and that of lumber manufacturing have been the base of the industrial wealth of Clinton county—the former a native and natural pursuit and the latter an imported industry, which, with the passing of the Mississippi river high stage of water, has about vanished; but the farmer is still the man behind the wealth-producing elements of the county. In fact, in all ages the tiller of the soil has been the base of all wealth, and so long as the earth shall stand, the soil (with the minerals beneath) will continue to be man's support, for, remember, from the soil comes the food we eat and the garments that we wear—the wool, the cotton, the silk and the leather goods.

It was the fertile prairies, the rich timber land and the sparkling brooks and cold gushing springs of Clinton county that first invited the early settler to seek a home here beyond the Father of Waters, away back in the early thirties and forties. Because of this goodly soil, the white man caused his red brother to be removed farther toward the setting sun. No systematic record was kept of the earliest farming operations and the pioneer who plowed, sowed and reaped his pioneer harvests has long since mingled with the dust of the county in which he finally laid down life's burden. Farming was then in no sense the science that it has come to be known in this, the twentieth century's first decade. Men were without the labor-saving machinery that they now possess; the hoe, the hand rake, the scythe and grain cradle were their only aids. Notwithstanding this condition, the first lands of Clinton county were thoroughly subdued and many hundred happy homes established, and what was in 1840 a wilderness has come to be a veritable garden spot of waving corn and kindred grains.

Then, but little attention was paid to the preservation of forests and less to the soil which was so rich that it did seem as though nature would ever require any aid to perpetuate its fertility. Such a thing as crop rotation is of recent origin in these parts. Hence in early days there was little need for agricultural societies and essays on fertilization. Nature was at her best. But as the settlement took on age, and government lands were no more to be ranged upon by cattle, then it was that farmers began to husband their lands and take more care of the elements that went into the crops pro-

duced annually. The opinions of farmers have radically changed in this county in the last quarter of a century. Men now form themselves into clubs and county fair associations, visit experimental stations, read all sorts of farm and stock and horticultural journals, and even the good housewife takes care of her brood of chickens and employs the latest, new-fangled incubators in hatching chickens. All has passed to a more thoroughly practical state. The swamps are being speedily made dry, tillable land, the forests are being "conserved" by acts of Congress and by the people at home as well! The rail-fence days ended in the early seventies, when the barbed-wire invention came out. Every conceivable plan is now employed in bringing out the best results at the least expense to the mother soil. Crops are rotated and hence the farmer has come to be looked upon as not a "clod-hopper," but a man of influence and intelligence. One, Hon. James Wilson, of Tama county, was made secretary of agriculture and is still holding a powerful position in the National capital.

To give the reader an idea as to how this county and its ground-work for agriculture was viewed away back in 1855 by an extensive traveler who wrote in the Lyons *Mirror*, we will here insert his letter written for the benefit of the New York and New England farmer:

"Here is another conclusion that I have lately come to—that prairie farms look the best and are the most profitable. I have come to this conclusion after traveling through several states. \* \* \* To illustrate this, and to compare the farmer of one part of the Union with another, will the reader accompany me to look at a farm in the New England states? There the soil will scarcely produce anything unless manured, and will not afford the farmer a living unless all work—the inmates of the house at the spinning-wheel or at some useful employment, as well as the father and sons in the field. This is so true, that the New England family had become noted for its industry and economy. It is not so with the farmers around me; they live in comparatively luxury compared with the former. Let us look at Pennsylvania. The soil there is richer than in Maine, and withal they have plenty of timber, *a thing so greedily hunted by some that they sometimes pass by a valuable soil for it.* A respectable farmer from Pennsylvania remarked to me this morning that he had come here to get away from timber; and well he might, for in Pennsylvania it takes one man's life to make a farm, and then he is called to leave it for others to enjoy. It is not so here. A man can make one in two or three years, and enjoy the benefits of it the remainder of his life.

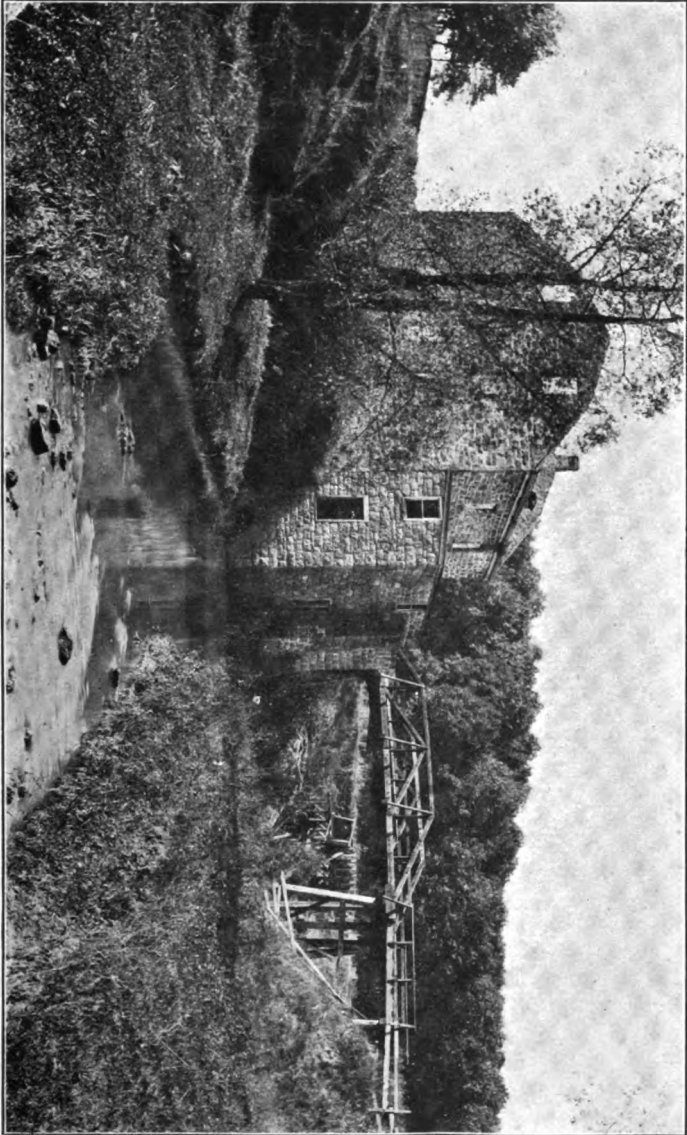
"This morning I started from Camanche, taking a westerly course toward

De Witt. I came to one of the finest prairies I ever saw. It is spotted with groves, and plenty of springs of good water. The soil is a rich black loam. The land is all bought and mostly improved. In fact, although it is only three or four years since the majority of the farmers settled here, the large fields and good frame buildings present the appearance of an old-settled country. And I see a number of eighty to one-hundred-sixty-acre cultivated fields that have yielded thirty bushels of wheat per acre, without manure. That is truly rich. The houses are good, large frame buildings, and painted. The barns and sheds have a neat appearance. The farm-yard is well stocked with cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, all of which they raise. The whole—even the fields—has a neatness almost equal to a gentleman's country residence. I do not think I have seen anywhere a more prosperous community of farmers.

“Let us compare the prairie farms with those in the timber or oak openings. Everything about the latter has a meager appearance. The houses, out-buildings and fences look generally as though a botch workman had been the only one who had done anything. The soil is about half cultivated. The owners are of the poorer class and not well informed. How does this compare with the prairie farm I have described? The cause of the difference between these kinds of farms and their owners is, I think, easily accounted for. On the timbered farms, there is the material for making a house, outbuildings, fences, etc., so that, if the land is bought of government, the purchaser gets with the soil the material for making a farm, at ten shillings per acre. Consequently, such is generally bought up by such of the first settlers as have little or no capital, but avail themselves of the pre-emption law. Such land requires almost endless labor to clear, but less capital to get along with, and as labor is the poor man's only capital, perhaps such land is best for him. If I have capital, give me prairie to make a farm out of, provided I get a grove sufficiently near to supply me with firewood. I am not the only one with these views. The moneyed farmer who comes west, by his actions says he is of the same opinion. I would advise such men, coming west to look for land, to travel though the country, as there is some fine prairie, which I presume can be bought at four dollars or five dollars per acre.”

As early as 1868 there were in Clinton county enclosed as farm lands, 310,000 acres; under cultivation, 217,000 acres. There was land sowed to wheat amounting to 60,000 acres; corn 50,000 acres; oats 24,000 acres. Of buckwheat there were 2,200 acres. There was also the production of 20,000 gallons of sorghum and 18,000 pounds of tame grapes.

At that date the average per acre for wheat (spring) was fifteen bushels; of oats, twenty-six bushels; of corn, thirty-seven bushels; gallons of sorghum per acre, ninety-eight.



**HART'S MILL**  
**An Old-Time Landmark at Clinton**



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Plowing and sowing and studying into the chemical make-up of the soil and finding what it was best calculated to raise, brought on a successful era. In 1875 came the state census reports and in them may be found the following items on Clinton county: Number of acres of improved land, 300,000; rods of fencing, 265,000; 1,010,000 bushels of spring wheat; winter wheat, 435 bushels; 89,000 acres of Indian corn, yielding 3,061,000 bushels, etc.

Coming down to a later date as shown by the report of the United States secretary of agriculture, Iowa was first, second and third in rank, taking the lead over many states that hitherto held the rank for corn and live stock. This report shows that Clinton county was fourteenth in rank of the ninety-nine counties in the state in the item of corn. Considering her size, she came in at that time as seventh in rank of counties, because the acreage found in the three or four largest corn-producing counties in Iowa happen to be the largest in area of any in the state—Pottawattamie, Plymouth, Kossuth and Woodbury, with Harrison and other large counties, all great corn counties. Then, in 1902—eight years ago—Clinton was seventh in rank in Iowa for corn.

While, usually, figures are dry reading matter, just here it may not come amiss to give the figures that reinforce the assertion that we have attempted to prove along this line, of Clinton county as one of Iowa's banner sub-divisions as a producer of wonderful crops.

In 1902, according to the government reports, in the United States there were raised 94,000,000 acres of corn; the product was 2,500,000,000 bushels, the greatest corn season on record. Its value on the farm was placed at \$1,087,000,000. The average for the entire country, per acre, that year, was 30.8 bushels per acre. Coming down to the report for the same year (1902), for Iowa, it produced on 9,250,000 acres, 303,000,000 bushels, valued at the most of any crop ever raised in Iowa, \$101,000,000. That year Clinton county had 124,000 acres of corn out of its 380,000 acres of improved and 32,000 acres of unimproved land. Its average per acre was that year 32.4 bushels per acre, two and a half above the average in the United States.

The census reports compiled in Iowa in 1905 gave the following: Number of farms in Clinton county, 2,533; rented out, 1,911; share rent, 101; cash rent, 827; managed by a superintendent, forty-one. That year Clinton county raised 122,000 acres of corn, making 4,500,000 bushels, valued at \$1,980,000. Wheat, 1,741 acres, bushels raised, 21,000, valued at \$17,000; oats, 41,000 acres, from which was harvested 1,188,000 bushels; clover, 2,000 acres; tons of hay from same, 1,889; timothy, 49,500 acres, yielding 58,000 tons of hay.

Coming to live stock, at the same date, there were 69,732 head of cattle, including 19,000 milch cows, all valued at \$1,298,000. Horses and mules, 18,039, valued at \$1,026,000. Of these cattle, those entitled to registry were 479 Shorthorns, 76 Herefords, 82 Polled Durhams, 206 Angus and 65 Red Polled.

The number of chickens raised that season was 261,000 and the eggs produced from the same was 783,000 dozens.

From this great array of facts and figures, that cannot be denied, unless we dispute the authorities at Des Moines, at Washington and the township assessors which the voters of Clinton county township have elected to office (for they made these figures and the facts were virtually sworn to by the farmers of this county themselves), verily, the wealth of our goodly county comes from the soil we own and till after the most improved methods.

These figures not only show this to be a great corn and grain growing locality, but also that the live stock industry has come to be something of a factor, when the net proceeds are considered. Read the figures again—then reflect what they mean in material wealth to our citizens. Is it any wonder farmers have large bank accounts in Iowa now-a-days? Think of almost an even hundred counties producing almost as much and some much more—then one realizes the magnitude and wealth of the Hawkeye state, washed on the one side by the Mississippi and on the other by the Missouri river. It may be said of Clinton county, as of Iowa, "Of all things good, Iowa affords the best."

#### COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATIONS.

At a very early day an agricultural society was formed and held its annual exhibits at Camanche, and at Clinton, a little later. Still later came the De Witt Fair Association, now in splendid working order, fulfilling its annual mission of exhibiting farm products, including the prolific growth of grains, vegetables, fruit and live stock. The fair was moved from Camanche about 1861 and for two years in the sixties the Iowa state fair was held here and this monopolized the real interests of the Clinton county fair for the time being. The state association offered twenty dollars in cash to the person who should write out and publish the best report of the state fair and that pioneer veteran newspaper man, Eaton, of the Lyons *Mirror*, was just short "twenty," so he was clever enough to take in the fair and go home to his "den" in the *Mirror* office, and win the premium. The state exhibit was on the old Clinton fair grounds, just south from the Lyons city line, and really the most of the fair was held in Lyons. It was on the old Deeds property and then this sec-

tion was little else than a swamp in a wet season. For the last thirteen years the fair has been held at grounds in the northwest part of Lyons. The 1910 catalogue shows the officers to be as follows: John L. Wilson, president, Almont; E. C. Matthiesen, vice-president, Bryant; J. B. Ahrens, secretary, Lyons; J. W. Streib, treasurer, Clinton. The directors are: John L. Wilson, Almont; Geo. F. Cook, Lyons; H. Lueders, Lyons; G. W. Ashton, Lyons; C. D. May, Clinton.

The rate for stalls, pens, etc., is, this season, as follows: "Horse stalls, each one dollar and fifty cents; large stalls will be reserved for stallions with brood mares with colts. Cattle stall that will hold two head, each one dollar. There are no single cattle stalls. Hog pens, five by eight, each twenty-five cents. Sheep pens, five by eight, each twenty-five cents. A limited number of poultry coops will be furnished free. Parties will be allowed to exhibit in their own coops. Poultry will be cared for when not attended by owner, and fed and watered by the society free of charge. Stalls and pens can be secured of each superintendent in the named departments of stock."

Camping on the grounds is allowed and urged upon the farms. A special ground is always designated for this purpose. It is free of charge. Payment for the entry of a farm team will allow the same to be on the grounds throughout the entire fair week.

#### THE DE WITT FAIR.

The De Witt fair association adopted its constitution and by-laws February 19, 1881, and the name was fixed as The Clinton County Agricultural Society. It was thrown open to the entire world, its object being to improve the condition of agriculture, the mechanical and household arts. The following eleven articles were incorporated:

"Section 1. Any person may become a member of the society by signing the constitution and paying into the treasury the sum of (\$5.00) five dollars.

"By paying a fee of one dollar annually such members shall be entitled to a membership ticket, entitling him and wife and children under sixteen years of age and one vehicle drawn by one or two horses, if containing only himself and family as above, to admission to the grounds, at all times during the season when open to the public by the society.

"The private property of the members shall be exempt from liability for corporate debts of the society.

"Sec. 2. The officers of this society shall consist of a president, vice-

president, secretary, treasurer and fifteen directors, who shall constitute a board of directors. All officers are to be elected by ballot, at the annual meeting during the fair, excepting the fifteen directors, five of whom are elected each year, and hold their office for three years.

“Sec. 3. The president shall preside at all meetings of the society. He shall see that the orders of the board of directors are executed, and during the fair shall fill any vacancy that may occur in awarding committees or minor offices.

“Sec. 4. The vice-president shall perform all the duties of the president in his absence.

“Sec. 5. The secretary shall keep all the books and papers of the society and make a full annual report of the conditions and doings of the society and forward the same to the state society before the first Monday in December of each year.

“Sec. 6. The secretary and treasurer, before entering upon the discharge of the duties, shall execute bonds, with securities to be approved by the board of directors in the penal sum of one thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties, and for the payment of all money in their hands belonging to the society, to their successors in office.

“Sec. 7. The treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds belonging to the society. He shall keep a full and correct account of all money coming into his possession, from whence received and for what and to whom paid, and shall make a full report to the society at the annual meeting, accompanied by proper vouchers.

“Sec. 8. The executive committee shall audit all claims presented to the society. No payment shall be made by the treasurer (excepting premiums) without the action of the auditing board, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary.

“Sec. 9. The fair grounds, the finances and all property, both personal and real, belonging to the society, shall be under the supervision of the board of directors. Any vacancy occurring shall be filled by them.

“Sec. 10. The directors shall hold a regular meeting on the first Saturday after the second Monday in January of each year, for the purpose of making out a premium list and publishing the same before the first of March; appointing awarding committees, fixing the time for holding the fairs, and transacting such other business as the welfare of the society may require. A special meeting of the directors or executive committee may be called at any time by the president.

“Sec. 11. The constitution may be amended at a regular meeting, pre-

vious notice having been given at the regular annual meeting, by a two-thirds vote of the members present."

For all these thirty years this fair had held its annual exhibitions and many thousands of dollars have been paid out in premiums to farmers and stock men, including the most excellent races. The De Witt fair has come to be looked forward to with great interest by both farmers and business men. The attendance, both at this fair and at the one at Lyons, is large each year and much good has come from the rivalry and the farmers have fixed this week as "a week off," in which old friendships are renewed and the wonderful display of the products of Clinton county soil are placed in proper exhibition form for them to view and profit by.

The following are the present year officers of the De Witt fair, as it has come to be styled: D. Armentrout, president; T. W. Large, vice-president; C. H. Christianson, secretary, and A. M. Price, treasurer. The directors are: M. J. Pinter, Welton; Geo. M. Smith, De Witt; O. S. Moses, De Witt; Wm. Burke, Charlotte; L. S. Harrington, De Witt; Thos. J. Glynn, De Witt; J. R. Thompson, Long Grove; J. G. Pearse, De Witt; Frank Kearney, De Witt; J. W. Anderson, Elwood; M. Sullivan, Welton; Phil Butterfus, De Witt; J. A. Hansman, De Witt; Eugen Hanssen, De Witt; J. P. McManus, De Witt.

## CHAPTER X.

### EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF CLINTON COUNTY.

Iowa has always been broad-minded in her educational ideas, and the early settlers, even in territorial days, looked ahead and made ample provisions for the instruction of generations yet unborn. Her college land, school lands and school sections of land (sixteenth in each township) have all been conserved for the bringing about of the results just named.

Perhaps the earliest schools in the county of Clinton were the subscription schools at Camanche, then the county seat. These were held at private houses for a time. The first of which history has given us a record was taught in 1838, by Ann Eliza Thomas, who married Horace Root and emigrated to Oregon. She was succeeded by Mrs. Jane Mobbs, a sister of the last-named teacher. Then followed Mrs. Sarah Root and Hannah Marks, who became the wife of Robert Hogle, of Lyons.

The first school supported wholly or in part by public funds was taught by Mr. Banker, of Troy, New York. This was in a log house that had been erected as a claim-shanty and was situated about a half mile northwest of the village of Camanche, on what later was known as the Bovard farm. This humble building was used for two years, and to it came children of all ages and for many miles around, at least as far as the Wapsie river west, and north almost to the present site of the city of Clinton. In the winter of 1849-50 this school was taught by D. W. Millard. The summer of 1851 a school house was erected in Camanche, and it was also used for church purposes up to 1860, when in the great tornado of that season (spoken of in detail elsewhere) it was totally destroyed. A frame house soon adorned the old site and later a two-story building was provided.

At De Witt, in 1842, when the old court house had been erected of logs, a Mr. Edgar taught a little band of a dozen pupils, but in 1867 the town built a twenty-five thousand dollar school building and had an excellent graded school, attended by more than two hundred students.

The first school taught in Elk river township was in a log cabin, near the present site of the Almont church. The first teacher was Julia Carpenter, of Fulton, Illinois, who taught there in the summer of 1842. In 1878 there were thirteen school districts in the township.

In Deep Creek township, the early teachers who taught in the old log school building in 1843 or 1844 were, Philo Hunter, Marietta Rhodes and Mrs. Rodman. Teachers boarded around from house to house. This township was one of the first in the county to renew its school houses and the outlay was about ninety-three dollars each.

#### THE LYONS SCHOOLS.

At Lyons, the school record seems somewhat meagre with the lapse of years. The first records are not to be found and were doubtless lost in some of the fires that have swept the city in the last half century. It is a matter of record that lots 2 and 3 in block 26, were purchased of Dennis Warren, one of the proprietors of the town, for twenty-five dollars. Another record says: "Three dollars paid to school teacher Daniel Gordon." This teacher seems to have had to wait until May for a portion of his wages, for on that date he was paid twenty-three dollars and this was several months after his school was out. On November 3, 1847, John S. Stowes was employed to teach school at the rate of thirty dollars per term of three months. But by 1851 wages had gone up, for William C. Harrington was engaged to teach school at twenty-three dollars per month.

In 1847 was built the famous old Fourth street brick school house in Lyons. A special meeting was ordered held in 1848 to provide for "banking up the school building."

There was then strong opposition to women teaching school, so much so that a special meeting was held, a previous vote was rescinded and a male teacher ordered engaged instead of a lady already hired. Lyons has had its own share of school troubles, litigations and bitter bickerings in the long-ago years, before progress had stamped the city as her child. One faction wanted roomy school houses and another wanted to use the "old one-story brick" as long as the brick would stand one against another in the wall. This went on until May, 1857, when at an election it was decided to build a first class school house, to not cost more than six thousand dollars additional to what might be realized for the old brick house, in which children had been pent up for so many years because of the wranglings above mentioned. Trouble arose over the matter and finally it was decided to erect a central building of brick and one in the north and one in the south part of town of frame. Two frame buildings of two rooms each were erected and used for a dozen years or more. But these are only reminiscent lines showing the development of the present standard.



The Lyons grammar school was erected in 1885, by a bond issue of nine thousand dollars. This is a handsome two-story brick building with eight rooms, situated on West Main street and is still in use.

In 1905 the magnificent high school structure on East Main street was erected of brick and stone. It is a thoroughly modern school building and the original contract price was forty thousand dollars, for which sum bonds were issued. The building with all furnishings has cost fifty thousand dollars. This is the county's ideal school building.

To recapitulate: The Lyons schools are the high school, the Grammar school, North school, South school, Central school and East school.

The schools were graded during the school year 1869 and 1870 under the superintendency of C. C. Snyder. There were nine grades in the elementary department, and three years of high school work. After two or three years the ninth grade was dropped from the elementary department and school continued on the eleven-grade basis until 1899, when a fourth year was added to the high school.

The first regular written examination was held at the close of the year 1870, with fifty per cent as passing grade. Pupils were so unused to written examinations that even with the low passing mark a large number failed. A year later the passing mark was changed to sixty per cent and in 1872 to seventy per cent.

The grounds were bare of trees, shrub or grass, and the buildings often ill-kept; there were no school room equipments whatever. Pupils of the high school raised money by giving entertainments for the purpose of purchasing dictionaries and other needed equipments.

The first class was graduated from the high school in 1871 and consisted of two pupils. The largest class graduating was thirty-five. The total number of graduates to date, six hundred and nine.

Lyons has a well-organized system of public schools, with a competent corps of teachers fully abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to the science of teaching. The course of study is flexible and up-to-date. It is planned with a view not only to prepare the boys and girls for the colleges, but also to fit them for the work they are actually to do in life. Manual training and domestic economy are taught in the schools; but they are taught along with literature, history and the sciences. The aim is not to fit for a particular trade or calling, but to lay a good foundation for all. The business course has the usual commercial studies taught in a business college, viz: Bookkeeping, commercial English, including letterwriting, spelling, penmanship, shorthand, typewriting, commercial law and commercial geography. The furnish-

ings and arrangement of the new typewriting room have added interest and pride to the work. The object of the teachers' course is to prepare the graduates who intend to teach for the county examination and to train them for their duties in the schoolroom. This course includes a thorough review of the studies required for the uniform county examination, with didactics and elementary psychology.

The regular courses include all the studies usually taught in a modern well-directed high school. The Latin course is offered for those whose later aim is to enter college. The scientific course is characterized by the usual branches of high school kinds, together with two years of German as one of the languages most called for in the higher pursuit of scientific study where a reading knowledge is necessary to pursue the subject in foreign texts; the English course is aimed to meet the wishes of those who desire to confine the study to subjects involving science, mathematics, English and commercial subjects.

The library facilities are adequate, and the laboratory equipments more complete than those usually found in schools of this size.

#### A LYONS SCHOOL RELIC.

Now, after having shown the growth of the schools at Lyons, it may not be out of place to insert a copy of the first subscription paper circulated there, the same bearing date of Lyons, Iowa Territory, February 1, 1841, as it shows the early sentiments of the Lyons people. It reads as follows: "We the undersigned, being anxious to encourage morality and diffuse education through the country, and viewing at the same time the importance of a permanent school establishment in this neighborhood, and, also, the ultimate advantages attendant on such an institution, for the growth and prosperity of our country, are willing to aid and assist in erecting a building for the above purpose, which is to be located in the town of Lyons, I. T., on certain land donated for that purpose by the proprietors of said town. The above building to be free for all denominations for religious meetings, at any time when not in use by the schools. (Signed) Oliver P. Aikman, (in produce) \$5.00; John Aikman, (in team work) \$5.00; John R. Boyd, (in plastering) \$3.00; Phillip Deeds, (in work) \$3.00; James Boyd, (in team work) \$5.00; Joseph Boyd, (in team work) \$1.50; Alex. Aikman, (in produce) \$5.00; Shubael Coy, (in produce, labor or timber) \$15.00."

In Waterford township, originally, Deep Creek and the north half of Washington township constituted one school district. The first school taught

there was in the summer of 1849, in a log school house, the teacher being Celeste Jenne. The house was built by subscription and was located on what later was known as the William McClure farm. For some time the standard school house here had rounded puncheon floors and seats. Elijah Markham should have the credit for first advocating lumber for seats and desks in the township. The school houses were also used, in almost every case, as a union meeting house for any denomination that cared to call a meeting or a series of meetings, and everyone was glad to attend, whether of the same faith as the minister or not.

In Eden township, the earliest schools were taught in a log building erected in 1849, standing upon land later known as the Peter Hill farm in the Union district, which took in the entire township.

In Washington township, the first school meeting held was at the house of Rouse P. Brown, in the winter of 1853-54, when the board was duly organized. Today this township is fully equipped with excellent school buildings, good schools always obtain and the patrons will take nothing but the best in educational matters.

In Hampshire township, the first school meeting was held and the board organized February 20, 1857. It was held at the Hess school house, showing that before that subscription schools had obtained and a building had been erected.

#### EARLY CLINTON SCHOOLS.

The few citizens that lived in Clinton prior to the winter of 1855-56 had to send their children to the Lyons school house, but during that winter, through an heroic effort on the part of the first men of the town, the township of Lyons allowed Clinton to have a separate school. It was conducted at first in a log hut, not good enough to be dignified by the title of log cabin, that stood near the present site of W. J. Young's upper mills. There it was, during that winter, that Isaac Baldwin taught about thirty scholars, all or nearly all dead now and their grandchildren attending the excellent schools of Greater Clinton. The room was heated (?) with an old cook stove donated by some generous soul. All was primitive. The greatest annoyance was the great amount of tobacco juice left on the floor after religious services were held in the antique old building during a winter evening. The lives of the first students in this pioneer school, if written in book form, would fill many pages of interesting history.

School district No. 1, Clinton, was organized in July, 1856. An election was held on the 25th of that month, when the board was: J. C. Boucher,

president; H. McCormick, secretary, and D. H. Pearce, treasurer. The following September it was found that one hundred and seventy-three pupils were entitled to be admitted as students. During the next winter the school occupied a frame building that for many years stood on Fifth avenue, east of Third street. Mr. Baldwin was succeeded by Lorena Clark, and she by E. R. Morgan and Jennie Lewis. One day, a historian relates, they had so bitter a fight that they both appealed to the directors, but later became reconciled and were eventually married and lived happily together.

This frame building served, with a few more about like it, until 1860. One of the early school houses was also used as a station on the "underground railroad," of which special mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

September 1, 1858, the district embraced sections 6 and 7, in township 81, range 7, and section 12, in township 81, range 6. In the winter of 1850-60 the schools were taught by Grove P. Jenks and Mary Fuller. The invoice of all property belonging to the district then was: "One table, thirty-two sound and seven damaged chairs, nine benches, two desks with broken locks, one blackboard, one ditto, very small, two stoves and pipe, two pails and cups, two small bells."

In the spring of 1858, a six thousand dollar tax was voted to erect a school building. It was for some cause deemed illegal, and was voted on again in September, that year, but rescinded in October. At the annual meeting in 1860 it was found that the treasury was empty, but a tax payable in January was due and greatly anticipated. Through an ingenious scrip-issue, advanced by the board (Messrs. W. F. Coan, E. P. Wilcox, C. H. Toll and J. C. Boucher), four thousand dollars was raised. Thus was erected on the east side of De Witt Park the first real and then fully ample school building in Clinton. In September, 1860, the number of pupils enrolled was four hundred and forty-five in the district. In 1863 more room was demanded and the board authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars to erect a building on the west side of the park; this was enlarged in 1865 to a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty pupils. In 1866, a frame building was purchased in the rear of the Episcopal church. Turner Hall was also brought into schoolroom use, as the children flocked in for quarters. This was all going on while the new school building was built in 1869 at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. Still there was need for more room,—the city was growing,—so that in June, 1870, a tax was voted for ten thousand dollars to build a three-story building west of Clinton park, and this seated four hundred and seventy-five more.

In 1871, that superb educator, Prof. Henry Sabin, became superintend-

ent and he brought life and light and true progress to the schools of Clinton. Later he became our worthy state superintendent. It was he who graded the city schools after the pattern of all good cities. In 1869 the number attending school was one thousand four hundred and twenty-four.

Concerning the construction of school buildings let it be stated: The buildings already enumerated served until 1882, when it became necessary to erect two new buildings, one on Oak street, now known as the Kirkwood school, and another on Eleventh avenue, known as the Lincoln school. Each of these has been enlarged, the former to a six and the latter to an eight-room building.

In 1889 the present high school was erected, at a cost of forty thousand dollars, the lot having been purchased of the Catholic church for five thousand five hundred dollars.

In 1892 the Chancy school district was annexed to the independent school district of Clinton, and in 1896 the four-room school was increased to an eight-room, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. The school is now styled the Long-fellow school. A new heating plant and toilet system was provided at that date, making the school building one of the best in the district.

In 1892 the Grammar school was built, at an expense of thirty-five thousand dollars.

In 1898 the Hawthorne school was erected, costing the district ten thousand dollars.

In 1900, the Holmes school, in Manufacturer's addition, was erected at a cost of one thousand three hundred dollars. This is a model, one-room country school, with furnace and other up-to-date equipment.

In 1908 the new Franklin school was built, at a cost of twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, the lower story only being completed. This building contains all modern equipment in the way of heating, ventilating and plumbing and is lighted according to the most approved system.

In 1907 it was written of the city schools by Supt. O. P. Bostwick, "During the last ten years many important and permanent improvements have been made upon the school buildings in the way of ventilating plants, and sanitary toilet systems, costing the district about twenty-five thousand dollars. The school incorporation now has invested in school sites, fifty thousand dollars; in school buildings, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; in school apparatus and books, twenty-five thousand dollars; making the total valuation of school property in the district three hundred thousand dollars, all of which has been accumulated in a half century."

During this time the school enrollment had grown from thirty in 1856 to three thousand one hundred and fifty-one in 1906.

The Clinton public schools take rank among the best in Iowa, in organization, scope and character of work. The graduates from the high school here are admitted without examination to any college or university in the Northwest.

At the beginning of the school year of 1904, a manual training school was instituted and now a thorough course is offered to the boys in the grammar and high schools. At the latter a shop was fitted up with the best of modern benches, tools and machines, the whole costing one thousand two hundred dollars. A sewing department was also installed in the grammar school, and a practical course was opened to the girls of this department. This is of invaluable service and usefulness, fitting them, as it necessarily does, for later duties in life.

In 1908 the Manual Training school was built, at a total cost of three thousand five hundred dollars, including equipment. This school is equipped with the very best machinery, tools and other appliances for conducting the work of manual training.

Again, the pupils of the Clinton schools enjoy the great advantage of free text books, which has been in vogue since about 1899. Text books and books of reference have been placed in the schools to the number of nearly fifty thousand volumes. The patrons of public schools in Clinton demand good schools, as a result of good text books and competent instructors. The tax-payer is willing to go to this expense. In 1903 the total cost of the schools in this city was seventy-eight thousand dollars, while at Lyons the amount expended was fifteen thousand dollars. And let it be remembered that during the same year the entire taxes for the city, for all other expenses was only one hundred and one thousand dollars.

The persons who have headed the schools of Clinton, as superintendents, have been, since 1858: Grove P. Jenks, to 1860; William Sanderson, succeeded by Julia A. Titus; H. Grant, of Galena, commenced in 1862; he was followed by Simon Shoecraft; in 1864, came C. H. Leadbetter, succeeded in 1866 by George W. Frost, who served faithfully for four years. In 1870, W. B. Howe, of Sterling, Illinois, was in charge of the schools and in 1871 came Prof. Henry Sabin, who served until January 1, 1888, when R. S. Bingham came and remained until June, 1889. At that date came the present efficient educator, Prof. O. P. Bostwick.

As the county has developed, the various towns, such as De Witt, Camanche, Wheatland, Low Moor, Delmar, Charlotte, Lost Nation and

Toronto, have each kept fully abreast with the public school system as outlined above and have erected many fine school houses, as the demand was pressed upon them. The last annual report of the county school superintendent shows much relative to these outside schools as well as the city proper.

#### EARLY SCHOOLS OF CLINTON COUNTY.

(By Mrs. Kate Purcell.)

The history of the progress and development of Clinton county can well be traced in the record of her educational achievements. From the very beginning the pioneer settlers of Clinton county directed their attention and best efforts towards the organization and maintenance of a substantial school system, for they realized how absolute was the necessity of procuring for their children some educational advantages, that they might take their place among the workers of the world, and not only be a credit to themselves and their parents, but likewise, an honor to the county in which they were reared.

That this might be accomplished, the early settlers of Clinton county were willing to make, and did make, every sacrifice of time, money and labor; and as a result, Clinton county has today a school system that cannot be surpassed for efficiency anywhere in the whole state of Iowa.

The first school to open its doors in Clinton county was one built as early as 1838 in the old town of Camanche. The first teacher engaged in this school of pioneer days was Ann Eliza Thomas. It was not a public school in the sense we understand that term today, although any and all the children of that neighborhood might attend its sessions. It was supported by popular subscription.

The school ranking second in point of time in Clinton county was erected about 1840 near Silver Creek, a place about two miles northwest of De Witt. This school house was a crude structure built of logs, and sadly lacking in the conveniences and comforts that are to be found in our modern school buildings. It began its work with seven pupils who were guided in their instructions by Annie Brown, a very capable teacher. This school was really the first public school in Clinton county.

The first public school opened in the present city of Clinton was conducted in a log house near where the W. J. Young upper mill now stands. It was erected in the winter of 1855-56 and Isaac Baldwin, a broad-minded, public-spirited man, was its first teacher.

The first date of any school being opened in Lyons that anything definite is known of was about the year 1846, although it is probable there were private

schools maintained at an earlier date, as the population of Lyons at that time was about two hundred. This school was taught by Mr. Goodrich, a very strict disciplinarian. Among the many requirements he exacted of a pupil was one that each pupil before being enrolled as a regular member of the school must take a pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquors.

All of the early school houses erected were built of logs. The pupils were seated in long benches arranged in rows. The desks were such as were made by a carpenter, if such a person lived in the settlement, and if not, by some handy man who is always to be found in a new community. And a rough table was generally furnished the teacher. The school room was altogether devoid of the school apparatus found in the school rooms of today. The water for drinking purposes was obtained from the nearest spring or creek, and strange to say, the school houses were generally built on plots of ground destitute of trees.

The hours of class began at nine A. M. and ended at four P. M., allowing one hour for lunch. The session of school began in the month of September and closed along in March. The care of the school devolved entirely on the teacher. Such work as the building of fires in the winter time, keeping the room in order were among the duties assigned the teacher. In some of the early schools, timepieces were not to be seen, and hours of class were reckoned by the movements of the sun. The course of study embraced reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography.

In those days there were very few, if any, church edifices to be found. Hence it was the custom to use the school houses as places to hold divine services, Sunday school classes, etc. All creeds were welcome to use the school houses for such purposes. The old, old hymns, "Happy Land," "Gather at the River," "I am a Soldier of the Cross," were sung at these services, and the Bible was read and its lessons discussed with much reverence and piety. In passing, it is only right and proper to say here that the early settlers of this county were imbued with a deep sense of religious feeling.

Elections and all kinds of township meetings were held in the school houses. There were not many places of amusement in those days and the spelling bees held in all of the early schools were largely attended, and thoroughly enjoyed. The boys and girls of those days took especial pride in their ability to spell correctly and it was the ambition of the pupils to spell without a mistake every word in Webster's Spelling Book. This thoroughness characterized all the branches taught in the early schools.

In addition to the public school mentioned in the above paragraphs there was founded the Catholic parochial school of Lyons as early as 1852. This



school was conducted in a brick building of two rooms on Fourth street between Main and Pearl streets. This school was an adjunct of St. Iraneaus' parish and began its labors with about twelve pupils. The other Catholic parochial schools of the county were founded some years later, as the different parishes were organized.

In the different German settlements throughout the county there were erected and maintained at private expense schools for the purpose of educating their young and especially for inculcating in the minds of their children a wholesome knowledge of the German language. The Norwegian settlement in Olive township also had a private school as early as 1855.

While it is true that the early school buildings were in every way primitive, the course of study simple and the manners of the pupils plain and homely, out of these schools have come men and women who by their energy, public spirit, industry and integrity of character have placed Clinton county in its present prosperous condition. These schools have furnished members for our state Legislature and our national Congress, they have furnished excellent men for our judiciary, but what is still better, they have turned out of their doors hundreds of men and women in all walks of life whose fidelity to home, state and God, though not written in brass, will live on forever.

#### THE PRESENT-DAY RURAL SCHOOL.

(By George E. Farrell, County Superintendent.)

The rural school system of Clinton county now consists of seventeen school township corporations, containing one hundred and thirty-seven sub-districts and twenty-three rural independent districts. These are governed by school boards with a total membership of two hundred and six directors, forty secretaries and forty treasurers, the former elected by the electors of the various districts in March. The boards of the various corporations organize the July following their election by selecting one of their members president, and a secretary and treasurer from outside the board membership. This system is impractical from the fact of the great number of officers, two hundred and eighty-six in all, who under the law must, with the exception of the secretaries and treasurers, give their services voluntarily.

But one business meeting is held annually, this being required by law; other meetings may be called, but such are few.

The school population in our rural districts is showing a slight falling off each succeeding year, but the enrollment and regularity in attendance is better on an average than in previous years. This, when it is considered that

the length of school terms have increased from seven months to nine months, shows a marked increase in school interests.

Rural school property, gradually as new needs are met, is being supplanted with up-to-date conveniences, modern school buildings, equipments, etc. With few exceptions, Clinton county's one hundred and sixty rural schools are meeting the needs in education so far as it is possible for a one-room rural school to do.

In completeness in equipments, Center township schools lead, followed closely by Elk River and Eden. Several schools in Camanche, Center and Eden townships are supplied with modern heating and ventilating plants. The old plaster and painted board blackboards have given way to slate and hylloplate, the knife-hewn desks to modern seats, the no-maps to up-to-date sets in case, globe, etc.

There is scarcely a rural school but is supplied with an organ. Every school has a fair sized library of well selected books for children, including books of fiction, of travel, reference books, etc. These libraries contain from fifty to three hundred volumes each. Much of the minor equipments in the schools is due to the efforts of the teacher and pupils in raising funds with which to purchase needed articles. During the year 1909-10 a sum of over one thousand two hundred dollars was thus raised and expended.

School house architecture is being given considerable attention, as is shown in districts No. 1, Elk River, No. 2, Orange, No. 3, Brookfield, No. 4 and No. 7, Camanche.

There is a strong feeling in many sections towards consolidation of two or more adjoining small schools, and this is being augmented through the attendance of pupils, who have completed the course offered in the rural schools, at town and city schools as tuition pupils, or at private schools where education in advance of the rural opportunities can be had. The number attending town and city high schools during the school year 1909-10 was one hundred and ninety-six, at a tuition expense alone to their parents of one thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars. This, in addition to the three hundred or more who are attending private schools, is opening the economic question as to the advisability of bringing advanced educational advantages to our rural schools.

The teacher problem in the Clinton county rural schools, not unlike that in other parts of Iowa, is becoming a serious one, due mainly to the following causes: First, boarding inconveniences; second, wage question; third, lack of permanency of positions and the recognition of real meritorious teaching; fourth, lack of facilities in Iowa for training teachers. The latter is most

marked in its effect, owing to the numerous beginners who must make their start in our rural schools. Records for the opening of the school year 1910 show thirty-three beginners and forty-two with one year or less experience, with little, if any, preparation for this work. The town and city schools are not so hampered, owing to the elimination of causes number one and three. Teachers of experience will leave country schools for town and city positions, often for less wages.

Under a system of classification, a course of study, including all the common school subjects, combined with elementary courses in music, civics, agriculture and drawing, is maintained and pupils who complete this course are eligible to the various high school courses. During the years 1906 to 1910 over four hundred pupils were graduated from our rural school course, fully one-half of whom entered other schools for advanced work.

The teacher's wage question has received an impetus which is fast eliminating this as a problem in the country. Some ten years since the annual average amount paid our rural teachers was slightly less than two hundred and fifty dollars. The annual report for 1909-10 shows an average of three hundred and forty dollars. But even with this increase, owing to the increased regularity in attendance, the average cost for each pupil per month in tuition has shown but a slight increase.

At the present, the opening of the school year 1910-11, the lowest monthly wage paid in any rural school is thirty-five dollars and this in but ten schools for the year, the majority of the schools paying forty dollars per month, or three hundred and sixty dollars per year. De Witt township, thirteen schools, pays the highest throughout the township, forty-five dollars per month for nine months; but Elk River, Lincoln, Waterford, and several other rural independent districts are paying on a much better plan, the graduated system, varying from thirty-five dollars for beginners to forty-five dollars and fifty-five dollars for experienced teachers. The patrons in several other communities have clubbed in and raised from five dollars to ten dollars per month additional to enable their schools to retain the services of successful teachers.

Taking the wage question all in all, when considering the fact that one-half of our rural teachers have but one year or no experience, it averages up very well, when compared with the usual pay of teachers.

#### PRESENT STANDING OF CLINTON COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The subjoined is an abbreviated report, as made to the state superintendent for the school year 1909-10, by the superintendent of schools in Clinton county:

Berlin township had nine sub-districts, and each had a good school house; employed nine female teachers, at an average of \$40 per month; had an average of 102 pupils.

Bloomfield township had nine sub-districts; ten female teachers, at an average of \$40 per month; attendance, average 95.

Brookfield township had eight sub-districts; employed one male and seven female teachers, at an average of \$39.78 per month; average attendance, 104.

Camanche township had six sub-districts; employed six teachers, at an average of \$37.22 per month; average attendance, 60.

Center township had nine sub-districts; employed nine teachers, at an average of \$43.53 per month; average attendance, 169.

De Witt township had twelve sub-districts, employed twelve teachers, at an average of \$44.82 per month; average attendance, 160.

Eden township had eight sub-districts; employed eight female teachers, at \$39.66 per month; average attendance, 128.

Elk River township had eleven sub-districts; employed eleven teachers, at an average of \$41.79 per month; average attendance, 220.

Liberty township had seven sub-districts; employed one male and six female teachers, at an average of \$32.50 per month; average attendance, 81.

Lincoln township had five sub-districts; employed five female teachers, at an average of \$39.20 per month; average attendance, 71.

Olive township had twelve sub-districts; employed twelve teachers, at an average of \$32.50 per month; average attendance, 151.

Orange township had six sub-districts; employed six female teachers, at an average of \$35.00 per month; average attendance, 65.

Spring Rock township had eight sub-districts; employed eight female teachers, at an average of \$37.45 per month; average attendance, 93.

Spring Valley township had two sub-districts; employed two female teachers, at an average of \$32.36 per month; average attendance, 17.

Washington township had six sub-districts; employed six female teachers, at an average of \$40.00 per month; average attendance, 91.

Waterford township had six sub-districts, employed six female teachers at an average of \$41.85 per month; average attendance, 138.

Weston township had nine sub-districts; employed ten female teachers, at an average of \$39.96 per month; average attendance, 125.

#### CITY AND TOWN SCHOOLS.

Calamus had one male and two female teachers and an attendance of 78.

Camanche had four female teachers and 89 pupils.

Charlotte had three female teachers and 82 pupils.  
 Clinton had six male and 97 female teachers and 2,400 pupils.  
 Delmar had one male and three female teachers and 122 pupils.  
 De Witt had nine female teachers and 192 pupils.  
 Elwood had two female teachers and 32 pupils.  
 Grand Mound had one male and three female teachers and 85 pupils.  
 Low Moor had one male and one female teacher and 53 pupils.  
 Lost Nation had two male and two female teachers and 124 pupils.  
 Lyons had five male and 25 female teachers and 895 pupils.  
 Toronto had one male and one female teacher and 22 pupils.  
 Wheatland had one male and three female teachers and 134 pupils.

This report does not include the rural independent districts, of which there are now twenty-five in Clinton county.

#### GRAND TOTALS IN COUNTY.

Clinton county now has 189 school houses, valued at \$559,460, or an average of \$2,960 each. There are now employed as teachers, 22 males and 332 females; the average pay received by males is \$93.30 per month, including city and town schools. The average for women is \$45.18 per month. Daily average attendance for county, 6,574.

#### RISE AND FALL OF THE LYONS FEMALE COLLEGE.

Before the Civil war there was founded in Lyons a female college, which was dedicated September 15, 1858. It was located right for a highly successful institution, but through bad management on the part of the principals it went down. Then there were no good high school facilities, as today, and as women were seeking higher educational opportunities than existed before that date, it seemed a natural thing to institute such a college for the exclusive education of ladies. Rev. John Covert, who was also identified with similar schools in Indiana and Ohio, sought to unite with them this Lyons school for women. He was not practical in his methods. At first it was fairly successful, but soon dwindled. In 1866 the school passed into the hands of Rev. G. P. Moore, assisted by the accomplished Prof. M. Soules, of Lyons, and a strong corps of teachers. It was finally ordained that it pass under the control of the Presbyterian church synod. Mr. Moore with others conducted it several years with a measure of success. After refusing the advice given by Professor Soules, Mr. Moore, in order to save himself financially, disposed of

the property, which was later metamorphosed into Our Lady of Angels Seminary, Catholic in its teachings. The Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in October, 1872, bought the institution for ten thousand dollars. At first things moved slowly, but, with the characteristic grit and staying qualities of these people, it was finally made one of the foremost educational institutions of the state, in its special work and class, and is today high up in its order. As early as 1878 it had one hundred scholars, of both sexes.

#### RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.

Another one of the past educational institutions, which must not be omitted in the history of the county, was the Riverside Institute, opened in the then empty Randall House, by Revs. W. T. and Samuel Currie as principals, Mrs. Mary H. Currie and Ellen M. Currie assistants. It was a joint stock company and was under the guidance of the Protestant Episcopal church, though not strictly under its control.

The combination of intellectual, moral and physical training was carried out under the motto "Educate the whole man." It went down in the eighties, as other institutions sprang into existence.

#### WARTBURG COLLEGE.

This, now a Clinton institution of learning, was first founded at Galena, Illinois, and had about a dozen students. In 1874 it was moved to Mendota, Illinois, and again, in 1885, removed to Waverly. In 1894 it was located at Clinton. It was started in 1868, under the Lutheran synod of Iowa, for the purpose of preparing young men for the theological seminary. After coming to Clinton, it first occupied a large three-story brick building and had five comfortable residences for the use of the professors. In 1907, a well equipped gymnasium was provided for the college. It is a white brick structure on the beautiful campus, on the western edge of the city, overlooking the city and the great Mississippi river country.

The first director, or head, of this college was Rev. Frederick Lutz. At Mendota, Dr. Sigmond Fritschel was director. The other directors have served in the following order: Rev. G. Grossman, Rev. F. Richter, Prof. O. Kraushaar, and the present director, John Fritschel, who came in 1907.

The college averages about one hundred students. Instruction is given half in English and half in German. Here a regular liberal arts course is given, but religious study and classics are compulsory, as well as gymnasium work.

## CHAPTER XI.

### RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

That the people of Clinton county are a church-going, God-fearing people, it only needs to be known what number and variety of religious creeds of the Christian faith are sustained throughout its borders. If any churches have been omitted in this chapter, it has been through oversight, or by reason of the circular letters sent out not having been responded to in the time specified in such communications.

It should not be forgotten that many of the early settlers in Clinton county were of the true Christian faith and did not leave their religion on the eastern bank of the Mississippi river, but upon locating in this goodly section, at once set themselves about providing the community with suitable societies and buildings, humble though they might have been, and here they worshiped God in the "beauty of holiness." The traveling ministers, no matter of what denomination, were accorded a right hearty welcome and listened to sincerely. And even after these seventy-five years, there are still those residing here who remember these men of God with deep reverence. It is the religious element, coupled with correct educational policies, that has helped to develop and make great the commonwealth of Iowa. Not that all, by any means, were Christians who first settled the broad prairies and beautiful valleys of Clinton county, but there were enough true men and women to plant the seed and support the churches, of both the Catholic and Protestant faith.

It seems quite well settled that the first minister to preach in the county was Reverend Hall, a Methodist Episcopal preacher who came from Albany, Illinois, and held services in 1837, at De Witt. Today, the sound of the church bell is heard on every hand, and not a township in the county but has church services, and church spires indicating to the passer-by that this is a community of Christian men and women.

In June, 1840, Rev. Oliver Emerson, familiarly known as "Father Emerson," came to Davenport. He was a graduate of Lane Seminary and a classmate of Henry Ward Beecher. In creed he was a Baptist, except that he was an "open communionist." This heresy interfering with his ordination in Ohio, he came to Iowa, hoping that his "unorthodoxy" might be overlooked and that he might receive ordination in the church of his choice. He preached

to a Baptist society in Davenport a short time, when his views caused a separation. A few persons, members of different denominations, then engaged him to preach to them and agreed to pay him fifteen dollars per month and board him on the "boarding round" system. An unfinished building was secured, benches put in, and here he labored, "on his own hook," for a brief term, being unlicensed to preach and under the pay or control of no ecclesiastical body. Davenport then had a population of about five hundred. At the close of this labor he removed his headquarters to Dubuque (though it might be more appropriately said that his headquarters were in the field) and took Jackson and Clinton counties for his territory. In September, 1840, he preached his first sermon in Clinton county, at the house of Joseph Turner, on Silver creek, near De Witt. He reached there on Saturday evening, and in the morning T. W. Clark went around among the settlers and gave notice that a meeting would be held, and thus gathered a congregation.

Making his base of operations Sabula, Father Emerson's custom was to reach on Sunday morning at that place, in the afternoon at the house of George Griswold, on Elk river, and at evening in Lyons. He also preached in Camanche, and out on the Wapsie, at the Dutton settlement, at the Alger settlement and at De Witt. Indeed, he ranged over the sparsely settled country and wherever he could gather a congregation, on Sabbath or weekday, he "spake for the Master;" in the language of another, "preaching at regular though distant intervals, and occasionally administering the sacrament." He had been ordained as a Congregational minister, but was extremely Catholic and was welcomed by Christians of every creed. Everywhere he is spoken of with love and veneration. His face was welcomed in every household, "even the sulky, in which he traveled through his circuit, was remembered as a vehicle quite as venerable as the deacon's 'one hoss shay.'"

He is responsible for the following historical items. A Congregational church was organized at an early day, probably in 1842, in Bloomfield township, and was continued several years, but a large number of its members emigrated to Missouri and the church was disbanded. Services were held as early as 1843 in Deep Creek township, at the Hunter school house. In the fall of 1842 Mr. Emerson moved to De Witt, it being nearer the center of his territory, a Congregational minister having been sent to Dubuque. In the spring of 1843 he married Eliza Bedford, and built a house there, but in 1847 moved back to Sabula.

In speaking of those early days, he says the people were all poor. Many came without means, and those who did bring a little money with them, soon found their means invested in a cabin, in their improvements and supplies.



Their first crop, on account of remoteness of markets, brought them but scanty returns, and so all were on a level. The poverty of the people was great. During his early ministrations, he had no salary or fixed compensation. He was welcome to the homely fare of the cabin and the best place to sleep that they could furnish, and when his "clothes got seedy and worn, they clubbed together and provided him with a new suit."

Cotemporaneous with Father Emerson was Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, who was the first Methodist circuit rider. His circuit was called the Charleston circuit, including Charleston (now Sabula), Lyons, Camanche, De Witt, and nearly all of Jackson and Clinton counties. His residence was in the timber, between the two forks of the Maquoketa.

The first presiding elder was Rev. Mr. Weed. Rev. John H. Prentiss was also a pioneer minister, and the first pastor of the Union Grove Congregational church, which he organized in 1838, and which included Fulton and Lyons in its boundaries.

Rev. John C. Holbrook was commissioned in the winter of 1841-42 as a home missionary for Pleasant Valley, Clinton county, etc. He supplied the church at Lyons and preached in this vicinity. He removed to Dubuque, where he remained about twenty years, thence removed to Syracuse, New York, where he was later secretary of the New York Home Missionary Society.

The first Sabbath school of which any report is found was gathered in Lyons, and was held at the house of Chalkley A. Hoag. Frederick Hess was the superintendent, Daniel Hess, librarian, and Margaret Hess the teacher. This school was discontinued during the winter months. Afterward, a Mr. Goodrich, who was a school teacher, was for a time the superintendent, until the coming of Father Vincent, who then became the superintendent. Father Warner also gathered a school at his cabin, two miles from town, in 1847.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The Lyons Methodist Episcopal church, on Sixth street, between Washington and Franklin streets, was organized in 1840, seventy years ago. It was established by Rev. B. H. Cartwright, a missionary from Illinois. The charter members were Fred and Mary Hess, Daniel, Charles and Margaret Hebb, Stephen and Eliza Tripp. The first services were held at the house of Frederick Hess, the postoffice.

Up to 1857 Lyons was on a circuit with Camanche, De Witt and Clinton. During these years the pastors were: Rev. McMurty, 1841-42; Rev. Holman,

1842-43; Rev. Stinson, 1843-44; Rev. John Walker, 1844-45-46; Revs. Roberts and Greenough, 1846; Rev. George Sarkin, 1847-48; Rev. Crawford, 1848-49; Rev. Blackburn, 1849-50; Rev. Guilde, 1850-51; Rev. John Walker (second time), 1851-52; Rev. George Larkin, 1852-53; Rev. N. Odell, 1853-4-5; Rev. J. B. Taylor, 1855-56-57.

During Reverend Taylor's administration the first church was built, at a cost of eight thousand dollars, on the site of the present building. Lyons became an independent charge at this date, it being one of the prominent points in the Upper Iowa conference. The conference was held here in 1858, when Doctor Kynett was pastor. It should be remembered that he was the originator of the Methodist Church Extension Society and of which it was said that a few years since it built a new church every week in the year. The ministers following are numerous and include: Revs. Brindell, Ames, Casebeer, Parsons, Mitter, Eberhart, Bowman, Sease, Jeffries, Miller, N. Pye, J. H. Rigbe, Manning, Brindell, M. H. Smith, J. O. Robinson, A. M. McIntosh, A. D. Stevens, E. G. Copeland, and some whose names have been lost in the mislaying of records and the passing of years.

Many changes and remodelings of the church building have gone on from time to time. The church was totally destroyed by fire in 1892. From 1860 to the present time the average membership has been about two hundred and fifty. Mrs. M. A. Tate is now the only survivor of the church of 1855. The church and parsonage is now valued at twenty thousand dollars.

The church is in a healthy condition today. In 1909 the conference reported it as having one hundred and ninety-nine members, with a church worth ten thousand dollars.

#### THE CLINTON CHURCHES.

Upon the platting of Clinton, about 1855, several of the citizens of the new place found themselves without a church home, and an independent class was formed by some Methodist people. July 17, 1856, the class contained twenty members and they organized, under the leadership of Rev. Joel B. Taylor, pastor at Camanche and Lyons, what was designated the First Methodist Episcopal of Clinton. The first board of trustees were, J. C. Young, S. W. Carly, M. H. Jacobs, William Jack, J. S. Waterman, F. R. Peck and Adam Dunn. In June, 1857, this board of trustees decided to erect a building in which to worship and it was completed in June, 1858, at a cost of six hundred and thirty dollars. This church was a wood structure, nineteen by twenty-four feet, and served well its purpose until the fall of 1865. In that

year it was removed from the lot and a new church built of brick. This second church cost ten thousand dollars. The church society filed articles of incorporation, as provided by the state law. In 1868, this building was remodeled and a chapel erected, at a cost of nine thousand dollars. In 1887 a pipe organ was provided, at a cost of two thousand dollars. Things drifted along and the church prospered, spiritually and temporally, until May 6, 1901, when, at a regular meeting of the official board, measures were taken to erect a more commodious building, the present church edifice, on the corner of Seventh avenue and Third street, the site of the old buildings. In February, 1902, over thirty thousand dollars had been raised by subscription, etc.; and a building committee was selected as follows: Simon Shoecraft, chairman, Rev. W. F. Pitner, A. W. Miller, G. W. Kiester, A. B. Rathbun, R. R. Seguin, T. M. Gobble, G. H. Backus, and George Spencer, who later resigned and in his place was chosen Daniel Earhart. John Lake & Son, of Clinton, were awarded the builder's contract. The first stone for the foundation was laid in August, 1902; the real cornerstone was laid October 5, 1902, the services being held in the Davis opera house, presided over by Reverend Pitner. The structure was dedicated Sunday, September 13, 1903, although the building was not wholly finished for several months thereafter. Joseph W. Powell, of Buffalo, New York, dedicated the building. The presiding elder, Rev. C. L. Gould, presided over the impressive services at the dedication.

To return in our narrative to the early days, it may be of some interest to know something more concerning the starting point, early members and preachers who had this church in charge.

The conference was held at Lyons in 1858 and Rev. G. W. Brindell was assigned to Clinton and re-appointed in 1859. In 1860-61 he was succeeded by Rev. R. Norton. In 1862 Rev. R. N. Earhart was appointed, but resigned in the middle of the year. In 1863 Rev. L. Taylor came and at the end of his year reported one hundred and twenty-eight members. In the autumn of 1864 Rev. C. G. Truesdell was appointed pastor, and re-appointed in 1865. Following him came, in 1868, Rev. John W. Clinton; during his term the church building was enlarged greatly. In the fall of 1870 Rev. Julius Stevens became the pastor, remained one year and was followed by Rev. J. H. Rhea, who continued two years and was succeeded by Rev. R. D. Parsons. He only stayed six months and resigned. In the fall of that year he was succeeded by Rev. Emory Miller, who at the close of the year was appointed presiding elder of the Cedar Falls district, and Rev. G. W. Brindell again became pastor at Clinton. In the autumn of 1878 he was followed by Rev. S. Watson Ingham. In 1879, the church had a membership of almost four hundred.

Just who served as pastor for the next decade we are not advised, but in 1902 the pastor was Rev. W. F. Pitner, then came Rev. A. M. Billingsley, D. D., and he remained three years and was succeeded in 1906 by Rev. Thomas M. Evans, D. D., the present pastor.

The present church property is valued at about sixty thousand dollars. The membership is almost five hundred. The new church edifice is among the finest in all this section of the state, being modern in every particular.

Other churches of this denomination are the Bowman and Esther Young churches of the city of Clinton. These were the natural offspring of the mother church, the First Methodist Episcopal.

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church, of Clinton, was organized in August, 1868. Its building site is on the corner of Third avenue and Third street. The present membership of this church is sixty. Its charter members were as follows: Mrs. Lucy Dozier, Peter Thompson, Mrs. George Benson, Elizabeth Fairfax, Nancy Jane Van Duzee, George Benson, Thomas Gaines, John Monroe, William Van Duzee, Sr., William Van Duzee, Jr.

A house of worship was erected in August, 1868, at a cost of six hundred dollars. It was located on the site of the present church, which was built later, at a cost of two thousand dollars.

The pastors who have served this church are as follows: Rev. George Benson, Rev. J. H. Payne, Rev. S. Nichols, Rev. R. Knight, Rev. James Perkins, Rev. J. W. Lewis, Rev. S. Hutchison, Rev. E. C. Freeman, Rev. H. Myers, Rev. W. B. Alexander, Rev. A. T. Hall, Rev. S. A. Hardison, Rev. G. H. Wade, Rev. J. W. Malone, Rev. S. Jacobs, Rev. S. Alexander, Rev. S. McDowell, Rev. L. J. Phillips, Rev. J. C. Anderson, Rev. P. P. Taylor, Rev. G. M. Tillman, Rev. R. Holly, Rev. F. J. Peterson, Rev. W. A. Searcy, Rev. W. H. Speese, Rev. C. H. Thomas, Rev. A. Boyd, Rev. S. L. Birt, Rev. B. U. Taylor.

#### DE WITT M. E. CHURCH.

The First Methodist Episcopal church at De Witt was organized in 1843 by Rev. John Roberts, a local preacher. The first class was composed of S. P. Burton and wife, David Brown and wife and Moses Dore and wife. In 1844 it became a part of Bellevue circuit, with Revs. Howard and Bushnell as pastors. The society built a small church about 1850 under Rev. Hurlbut. A new building was erected in 1861, Rev. Andrew Coleman being pastor at the time. This served until the spring of 1910, when it was torn down and a new church, on modern scale and plans, is now being erected of brick veneer. It is of a most attractive style of architecture and when completed

will have cost six thousand dollars. It is thirty-two by forty-two feet, with lecture room sixteen by thirty feet.

The present membership of this church is a little over one hundred, in good standing.

The following is a list of pastors who have served: Revs. Farlow, Dennis, Taylor and Larkin, 1844-50; Rev. Hurlbut, who erected a church building; Rev. John Walsey, pastor two years; Rev. Blackford, 1852-53; Rev. George Larkin, 1853-54; Revs. A. N. Odell and Thomas Thomson, 1855-56; Rev. F. Amos, who lived in De Witt; Rev. Baker, 1856-57; Rev. J. Riddington, 1857-58; Rev. Esterbrook, who left to join the Protestant Episcopal denomination; Rev. Andrew Coleman, 1860-62, who built the second church edifice; Rev. Elias Skinner, 1862-64; he enlisted in the Union army in the Civil war; Rev. Joel B. Taylor, 1864-66; Rev. W. F. Paxton, 1866-68; Rev. John G. Anderson, 1869-70. De Witt then had a membership of two hundred and five and paid nine hundred and fifty dollars a year salary; Rev. Lyman Catlinworth, 1870-71; Rev. J. S. Eberhart, 1871-72; Rev. J. K. Fuller, 1872-73; Rev. H. M. Smith, 1874-77; Rev. J. H. Rigby, 1877-78; Rev. J. M. Ferris, 1879-81; Rev. G. R. Maning, 1881-83; Rev. A. J. Wilson, 1883-84; Rev. E. A. Hawn, 1884-85, died in New Mexico; Rev. G. F. Draper, 1885-86, made a missionary to Japan; Rev. M. F. Smerley, 1886-87; Rev. F. J. Norton, 1887-90; Rev. Thomas Oliver, 1890-91; this pastor invented the Oliver typewriter; Rev. J. H. Hayward, 1891-92; Rev. W. Lease, 1892-97, improved church property; Rev. S. C. Platts, 1897-98; Rev. W. R. Dyer, 1898-1903; Rev. C. A. Petticord, 1904-07; Rev. F. Ellis, 1907-08; Rev. William Leslie, 1908-09; Rev. J. K. Shaffer, 1909, the present pastor, who kindly gave this history.

#### ELWOOD M. E. CHURCH.

This church became an organization a half century and more ago—New Year's day, 1855. Twelve years later funds were collected and Brookfield chapel was erected, it being dedicated July 25, 1868. For thirty-six years the society worshiped in this chapel, situated a half mile to the east of Elwood, which place was founded several years after the organization built this church. In the winter of 1903-04 a movement was set on foot by which a new church was to be erected, under the direction of Rev. F. Ellis. Early in the spring old Brookfield church was taken down, the lumber and rubbish cleared away and building operations commenced. The new church was dedicated August 28, 1904, by Dr. W. F. Barclay. The building is forty by fifty-six feet and a tower fifty feet high, the interior being finished in Georgia pine. The win-

dows are elegant art memorial windows. Its cost was about four thousand dollars.

The pastors who have served here include these: Revs. R. W. Milner, H. H. Green, O. D. Boles, Isaac Newton, S. Y. Harmer, J. T. Spry, C. A. Hawn, R. Swearingen, P. W. Gould, R. A. Miller, G. W. Rogers, John Gammons, J. G. Eberhart, F. H. Heatley, E. Ketchem, H. Williams, H. F. Wyatt, F. Ellis, J. J. Kiddler, and B. A. Davis, the present pastor.

The minutes of the conference gave in 1909 the value of the church property at five thousand five hundred dollars and the membership at one hundred and forty-five.

#### CAMANCHE M. E. CHURCH.

The Camanche Methodist Episcopal church has a history dating back to the organization of Clinton county. Camanche was at first a station on the Sabula circuit. Rev. Cartwright was the first preacher, in 1840. Then in 1855 a change was made, and in that year the people completed a brick church, costing three thousand dollars. This edifice was totally demolished in the great Camanche tornado of 1860. In the autumn of 1861, a new church was dedicated, this being a frame structure, costing only about four hundred dollars.

Rev. Holman was the man who really organized this church in 1840. While it is impossible to here name all the pastors in the order of their serving, yet the following comprises a greater part of the faithful pastors who have been sent here in years gone by: Revs. Stimpson, Blackman, Greenrt, Roberts, John Walker, George Lackans, Blackford, Odell, who erected the first church edifice, J. B. Taylor, who erected the first parsonage, C. W. Lanton, I. D. Dickman, J. G. Demitt, S. C. Frieer, J. T. Colman, who built the present church, R. N. Earhart, J. Ridlington, C. F. McLain, C. A. Haun, Bruebester, Isaac Newton, E. G. W——, J. F. Baker, W. E. McCormick, J. H. Wilcox, H. Leywick, J. T. Espy, C. A. Haun, W. S. R. Bennett, Adam Holm, H. T. Healthy, George Platts, W. O. Tompkins, C. B. Crinklew, J. K. Shiffer, C. A. Peddicord, J. S. Westfall, C. H. Hart, A. W. Henke, S. V. Williams, H. Bailey.

This church now enjoys a membership of one hundred. The church property is valued at three thousand nine hundred dollars.

#### OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES.

At Calamus, the Methodist people were organized January 1, 1868, and soon thereafter erected a neat frame building. They were many years con-

nected with Grand Mound circuit. The 1909 reports give the membership of this charge as fifty-six; two churches and property valued at four thousand seven hundred dollars.

At Low Moor the membership of the Methodist Episcopal church is ninety-seven; church property valued at three thousand dollars. The church was really organized with the class in 1858; the depot was later used for a meeting house and also a school house was occupied by the little society. In 1869 they erected a neat building, costing three thousand six hundred dollars.

Delmar Methodist Episcopal church was organized by being separated from the Maquoketa circuit in 1878. The official members at that time were: John Decker, A. Ebersole, S. S. Wright, George Tubbs, J. Benjamin, Orson T. Conery, E. R. Northrop, L. K. Harrington, Benjamin Spencer, Amos Hurst, G. W. Jones, W. E. Roberts, The membership was eighty-three.

The various pastors who have served are: Revs. H. N. Green, O. L. Fisher, L. C. Woodford, I. C. Lusk, W. S. R. Burnette, W. E. McCormick, J. M. Ferris, W. S. Dove, G. W. Ballou, J. W. Fausett, J. A. Souders, E. G. Waite, J. R. A. Hanner, H. S. Bargeft, C. J. W. Triem, W. E. Van Buren, W. B. Davis, H. H. Barten, F. Ellis, C. A. Peddicord. The present pastor is Rev. J. J. Yost.

This church has property valued at five thousand five hundred dollars, and its membership is one hundred and thirty-four. Welton is now included in, or joined to, Delmar in one circuit.

#### CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF CLINTON COUNTY.

The first Catholic church in Clinton county was erected in 1850, in the town of De Witt. When so erected, there were only about three hundred of the Catholic faith residing in the county. Today this denomination is one of the strongest, if not the strongest, in the county, and its power and influence for good is known throughout the entire state. The early priests endured great privation and many hardships in administering to the members of that faith. They trudged along on foot, through forests and swamps, or rode on horseback, facing in the winter the blizzards, known only to those early days, and the extreme heat of summer. All of this that they may minister to the sick and dying, and bring comfort and consolation to the living. This they did without hope of reward, other than such as was conferred upon them by the Good Shepherd, when they passed to the other shore.

As early as 1846, Father Travis, a French missionary priest, celebrated mass in Clinton county. He afterwards was vicar-general of the Davenport

diocese. In 1847, Father Patrick McGinnis, a missionary among the Indians, and who traveled over and read mass in all parts of the state of Iowa, read mass in Clinton county. He died at Clinton, November 14, 1893, and is buried in St. Mary's cemetery.

In 1850 Father Kelly, from Pennsylvania, read mass at a private house in De Witt, and in 1851, in Camanche, Father Clement Smyth read mass at the house of Thomas Hudson; he was afterwards bishop of Dubuque. In that same year Father Jean celebrated mass in the houses of James Conlin and Michael Daly in Lyons.

#### ST. IRENAEUS PARISH.

There are five Catholic churches in the city of Clinton, the oldest being St. Irenaeus, which was established by Bishop Loras in 1852, and its first pastor was the Rev. Frederick Cyrillus Jean, a native of France, who before that time had been stationed at Bellevue, in Jackson county, and occasionally visited and read mass in Clinton county.

In 1852, he built a brick edifice, costing about fifteen hundred dollars, much of the labor having been performed by the members of the parish without charge. Prominent among the Catholics of Lyons were, Michael Daly, James Conlin, Herman Kahle, Martin and Patrick Daly, Henry Manneman, James Owens, Clemens Detterman, Benedict Detterman, Bernard McLaughlin, James Hand, James Doherty, Edward Babbington, Michael Linch and Patrick Hannaher.

In 1852, there removed from Camanche and became residents of the North End, Thomas Hudson, Patrick and Michael Rowan. In the fifties, Edward Gillon donated forty acres of land, four miles west of Lyons, to be used as a burying ground, and is known as Mill Creek cemetery.

In 1856 Father Jean built a new church on the same block on which the present building is situated. It was a large frame building. Not many years lapsed before a larger church had to be provided. In 1864, Bishop Smyth laid the corner stone of the present beautiful edifice. It cost at the time of its construction about forty-five thousand dollars, and seats from eight hundred to one thousand persons. It was built from limestone taken from quarries near the city. There is erected in conjunction with the church a parochial school, that is in charge of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The school cost approximately four thousand dollars, and is in a flourishing condition.

Father Jean was born at Bayns, France, 1827, and died in the city of



Clinton, April 12, 1890, and is buried in St. Boniface cemetery. The various priests of this church have been, Fathers Jean, Spellisy, Mackey, Lynch, Dunn, Corbett, Leahy, Murray and the present pastor, the Rev. James Comerford. The church property is of the value of seventy-five thousand dollars.

#### ST. BONIFACE.

The parish of St. Boniface was founded in 1861. The services in the church are conducted generally in the German language. Previous to that date, the Germans had affiliated with St. Irenaeus parish. In that year they purchased a building that had been formerly used by the Presbyterians as a church edifice and reconstructed it, and had it consecrated as a Catholic church. The first pastor was Father Meis. He remained until he was succeeded by Father Feindrich, who was succeeded by Father Heinbucher, who was succeeded by Father Wieland, who was superseded in 1875 by Father Kempfer. The latter was a very scholarly gentleman, who undertook to write the history of the Catholic churches in Iowa, having written a number of chapters, but never completing the same. He was succeeded by Father Bassler. In 1878 Father Inehrsman became pastor, and during his pastorate the present parochial school was built. He was succeeded by Fathers Schulte, Kurtz, Albers, Boeding, Gehling, and in 1901 came Father Tritz, the present pastor. To this parish belongs the honor of building the first parochial school in Clinton county. This school was erected in 1864. In 1878 the present school was constructed, at a cost of two thousand dollars. This school was erected by Herman Kahle. He also deeded to Bishop Hennessy, his successor, in trust, one hundred and forty-two acres of land and directed that, "The income and revenue from said land to be expended annually for the benefit of the German Catholics, St. Boniface church of Lyons, Iowa, and for the parochial school connected with said church."

He also presented to St. Irenaeus the large round window in the east end of the St. Irenaeus church. The property of St. Boniface is worth forty thousand dollars.

#### ST. MARY'S.

The first pastor in St. Mary's parish was the Rev. P. V. McLaughlin. In 1865 or '66, there was erected by Father Jean a small frame church on the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourth street, the present site of the Clinton high school. This church during the pastorage of Father P. V. McLaughlin was enlarged to a seating capacity of about one thousand people. The loca-

tion not being satisfactory, the beautiful and commanding site on Ninth avenue and Fifth street, where St. Mary's church now stands, was acquired by Father P. V. McLaughlin.

Father McLaughlin died January 16, 1879, and was buried under the altar of the church that he had reconstructed. He was succeeded immediately by the present pastor, the Rev. E. J. McLaughlin, who in 1884 commenced the construction of the present St. Mary's, which church is seventy-eight feet wide and one hundred and sixty-seven feet deep. It is one of the finest churches of any denomination in the state of Iowa. In connection with the church there was established, in the seventies, a parochial school; this afterwards was enlarged in 1880, being partially destroyed by fire in 1906. In the same year the construction of the new parochial school was commenced. It was occupied for the first time in January, 1908. The parochial school of St. Mary's is one of the finest buildings in the state, and was erected at a cost of about thirty-six thousand dollars. In addition to the erection of the church and school in 1896-7, the new rectory was erected.

Father E. J. McLaughlin is a native of Dubuque, and thirty-two years of his life have been spent in Clinton, in work for the parish of St. Mary's. Here he has built up a character known and appreciated throughout all of Iowa, for he is recognized in all parts of the state as one of the strongest men in the church. The value of St. Mary's church property is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

#### ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.

In the year 1889, Archbishop Hennessy conceived the idea that the parish of St. Mary's was too large, and sent the vicar-general, the Rev. Father Ryan, to consult with Father McLaughlin as to the division of the parish, at which meeting the parish of St. Patrick's was brought into existence, and its lines fixed as the middle of Fourth avenue and the boundary line which at that time separated the city of Clinton from that of Lyons, and on Sunday, December 1, 1889, Father Murray met, for the first time, the parishioners of St. Patrick's parish. The meeting was held in the basement of St. Mary's church. The first mass celebrated in the new parish was January 19, 1890. The new edifice which had been erected was dedicated in the following March, the grounds and building costing about eighteen thousand dollars. In 1905, St. Patrick's parish erected a new church and rectory at a cost of about forty thousand dollars. The edifice is sixty-six feet in width, by one hundred and twenty-six feet in depth, and is built of pressed brick trimmed with red Bed-

ford sandstone. The first mass was celebrated in the new church on Christmas morning, 1905.

In addition to the church, there was a beautiful rectory erected at the same time, and there is also a parochial school connected with the parish that is conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis from Mt. St. Clare, and also a parish hall, St. James', that was erected by Father Matthew's Total Abstinence Society in 1904. In the twenty-one years of its existence, St. Patrick's parish has expended in church, rectory, school and hall about fifty thousand dollars, and during all this time it has been under the guiding hand of Rev. J. A. Murray, who has carried on this work, memorializing himself as he could not be by any marble shaft that may be placed over his grave at his decease. His friends include all who know him.

#### SACRED HEART PARISH.

This parish was established by the bishop in 1891, although some years prior to that date the present edifice was acquired. The members of this parish are principally Germans. The building used as a church was erected by a non-Catholic denomination, and was used by many different sects. At one time it was used by the A. P. A.'s, a peculiar anti-Catholic society. The property was mortgaged and the mortgage was foreclosed, and the building and lots, when sold, were purchased by the German Catholics of the city of Clinton, and the parish formed and dedicated to the Sacred Heart. It was first established as an outline missionary for St. Boniface, but in 1900 the dwelling house adjoining the church was purchased and converted into a rectory. The church is situated on the corner of Fourth avenue and Fourth street. In connection with the parish, there is a parochial school that was erected in 1903, which is in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis of Mt. St. Clare. This property is worth thirty-five thousand dollars. In 1903 Father Trunn took charge as resident pastor, and in 1904 he was succeeded by Father Brinkmann, the present pastor.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, DE WITT.

In De Witt was constructed the first Catholic church in the county of Clinton. It was a small log building and was erected on Jefferson street, about where the Stephen block is now located. It was constructed in 1850 or '51, but at the time of its construction there was no resident priest located in said parish.

In the vicinity of De Witt in 1836, claims had been taken up by Catholic

people, and the first mass was celebrated, so far as known, in 1850 by Father Kelly. There is little doubt but that prior to that time mass had also been celebrated by the Indian missionary, Father McGinnis. The old log church was superseded in 1852 by a more pretentious building that cost about one thousand dollars, the lumber for the building of which was hauled by team from Davenport. From this humble building has grown the St. Joseph's parish of today, which is one of the strongest in the county of Clinton.

For a time Father McKenna had charge of De Witt, as he had practically charge of all of the county, outside of the pastorship of Father Jean in Lyons. After Father McKenna, came Fathers McDermott, O'Beirne, and James W. Scallon, who had charge of De Witt, Center Grove, Deep Creek, Toronto and Big Rock for a number of years.

Father Scallon was succeeded by Fathers Farrell, Brady and McCormick. In 1879 the church was burned, and for a time mass was celebrated in the old abandoned court house. The present church was erected in 1880, at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars, and from the time of its construction until his death, in 1904, the pastor was Father P. J. Maher. He was a man respected and loved by all the citizens of De Witt, and his death was mourned by Catholics and Protestants alike, so that on the day of his funeral all business houses in the town of De Witt were closed. Connected with this church is a convent and parochial school conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. The school was erected in 1890, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. Upon the death of Father P. J. Maher, Father Nelson, the present pastor of the church, succeeded him. Father Nelson is a native of Iowa, being born in Jackson county.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, BROWNS.

A mission was established at Browns in the month of February, 1855, when Henry Nurre, a Catholic pioneer, donated forty acres of land and the same year the Catholic people erected a small frame building, which, with later additions, cost the congregation one thousand five hundred dollars. This charge was attended by various outside priests. The first resident priest was Father W. B. Sassen, who began in 1887. In 1896 the old church was succeeded by the present church edifice, costing about seven thousand dollars. In 1899 this priest was transferred to other work and was followed here by Father John P. Haubrich. In 1902 this pastor erected a parochial school, one of the finest in Clinton county. Its cost was six thousand dollars. In 1905 St. Joseph's celebrated its golden jubilee.

## ST. PATRICK'S PARISH, VILLA NOVA.

This parish dates its history from 1856, when Father McKenna erected a church edifice at a cost of one thousand dollars. Under the lofty trees this man of God bowed his head and offered up praise for the opportunity of doing pioneer work for the church. The building was of logs and lumber combined. Before this Father McKenna had said mass at the houses of Michael Trimball and Patrick Lawler. The congregation grew rapidly and at one time it was the strongest rural church in Clinton county. In 1883 a new and more modern house of worship was provided, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. The spire reaches heavenward one hundred and thirty feet. Father McCormick's pastorate extended to 1878 and he was succeeded by Father Brady and he by Father J. B. Gaffney. Following him came John Garland and he in turn by Father Riordan in 1890. In 1893 Father Thomas Kiernan took charge and died September 14, 1897. Then came Father Malloy and in 1898 Father M. J. Hennessy came.

## PETERSVILLE AND CHARLOTTE CHURCHES.

Deep Creek or Petersville mission was established at a very early day. As early as 1852 Father McKenna celebrated mass at the house of Cornelius Spain and from 1853 to 1865 it was had regularly in a log cabin on the north-west corner of the forty-acre lot of church property in section 30 of Waterford township. Father McKenna attended here for six years, walking to and from the place. He died in 1860 and was buried in Mill Creek cemetery, where a small limestone monument marks his grave. There were but six families when the parish was formed, but it has grown to be one of the wealthiest parishes in the archdiocese. The pastors serving here included: Revs. J. J. Cadden, Eugene O'Keefe, John J. O'Farrell, in 1880, Peter O'Dowd, the present pastor. In 1891 a fine parochial school building was erected and in 1903 came the climax work of this priest, who erected a new church, costing twenty-five thousand dollars. It is a pressed brick structure. This was dedicated November 7, 1904. Father Nugent, the Des Moines orator, preached one of the sermons on this occasion, which was a red-letter day in the church.

Assumption church of Charlotte, an outlying mission of Petersville, was built in 1882. It is a brick building. The congregation numbers about fifty families. Rev. O'Dowd, of Petersville has charge.

## ST. MARY'S PARISH, BRYANT.

The "Old Prairie church" was built by the pioneer Catholics of this parish, but during the pastorate of Father J. F. Bowen a new building was provided for the congregation. It was located in the village of Bryant and cost about nine thousand dollars. The present pastor is Father Mahoney, who is proving an excellent man in the position he fills so acceptably to his church.

## TORONTO AND LOST NATION.

Toronto mission was founded by Father Scallon, of De Witt, in 1870. He caused to be erected a church building, costing one thousand dollars, and thus founded St. James' parish. The various priests have been: M. V. Rice, J. Murphy, Father McNamara, who in 1883 erected a new church edifice, at a cost of three thousand dollars. He also attends Lost Nation charge. Here he has erected the church of the Sacred Heart. First mass was celebrated there in December, 1885. The pioneer Catholics of this section included: Messrs. James Devitt, Edward McAndrews, John R. Wolfe, Mathias Cavey, Peter Hart, James McHugh, Daniel Carey, Daniel Conway, Anthonyn McDonnell and others of Toronto, and James Gilroy, Philip McAndrew, Timothy O'Boyle, James B. Wolfe, Mathias Hess and others of Lost Nation.

## SS. PHILIP AND JAMES, GRAND MOUND.

The mission of SS. Philip and James was founded in 1876 as an outlying mission of De Witt. As early as 1856, however, mass was celebrated by Father McKenna at the house of James Lynch and other places. In 1876 Father Brady, of De Witt, attended Grand Mound as an outlying mission and formed permanently SS. Philip and James mission. The cost of this building has been considered about one thousand five hundred dollars. In 1878 the mission was attended by Father McCormick, who succeeded Father Brady at De Witt. Then came Father Maher, who served until 1890, when Father Riordan came and is still pastor. Changes in rebuilding the church cost, in 1893, two thousand dollars. Again, in 1903, still further improvements on the church were made, costing three thousand dollars more.

## ST. COLUMBKILL'S CHURCH, HUGHES SETTLEMENT.

This church is situated in the northwest corner of section 10, Berlin township. The cornerstone of the building was laid May 15, 1879, and the cost of the structure was two thousand dollars. It was built by Father

Murphy, of Toronto, and was attended at different times by the pastors of that place, also from Delmar. It is an outlying mission from Oxford Junction, Jones county. It is now attended by Father McNamara. Mass was first had here in 1870 at the house of Richard Hughes and when Mr. Hughes saw the need of building a church he donated the land on which it stands. The first mass celebrated in the new church was August 15, 1879, three months after the cornerstone laying.

#### ST. PATRICK'S PARISH, DELMAR.

St. Patrick's mission, at Delmar Junction, was established as an outlying post of Maquoketa, by Father Tracy, who was appointed to the church at Maquoketa in 1880. He held mass in Westover's Hall before the church was finished in 1882. The church at Maquoketa cost seven thousand dollars. He moved to Delmar after that and was the first resident pastor. Things turned about and Maquoketa became an outpost of Delmar. In 1890 it was, however made an outlying mission of Oxford Junction. In 1887 Father Helan succeeded Father Tracy and in turn Father W. W. Cook came, and he was followed by Jeremiah Ryan, who remained until the autumn of 1894, then came Father J. F. Bowen, present pastor. Since his coming, he has expended more than ten thousand dollars in church improvements. In 1903 he purchased three acres of ground within the limits of Delmar and platted St. Patrick's cemetery. The total value of St. Patrick's property today is twenty-five thousand dollars. The parish contains three hundred and fifty souls.

#### PARISH OF WELTON.

In the winter of 1909-10 there was established a new parish at the town of Welton, and the present pastor is a resident of the town, and a church to cost twenty thousand dollars is in process of erection.

#### OUR LADY OF ANGELS SEMINARY.

The first boarding school for young Catholic ladies was incorporated in 1872, under the name of Our Lady of Angels Seminary. It is beautifully located on a hill overlooking the city, and is under the direction of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It offers superior and refined advantages to those seeking an education. The grounds cover an area of picturesque land of twelve acres in extent and ideally located.

## ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

St. Joseph's Hospital is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. It is located on what was the old Deeds homestead, a picturesque bluff overlooking the Mississippi river. In this hospital the suffering are looked after and tenderly cared for regardless of their creed. The only question asked, "Is the patient in need of assistance and of nursing."

## MT. ST. CLARE ACADEMY.

The Academy of Mt. St. Clare is under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Francis. It is located on the high bluffs on the west of the city of Clinton, and is a most desirable spot. The Sisters of St. Francis have commenced the erection of a new building for school purposes, which when completed is to be one hundred and twenty-six by two hundred feet, and five stories in height. They have conducted a successful school from the time of its first opening. At this point is located the mother house of the order in the state of Iowa.

## CONCERNING THE PIONEER PRIEST.

The following sketch of the life and work of Father Jean has been furnished by one who knew him long and intimately:

In the year 1852, Father Frederick Cyrillus Jean was sent to Clinton county and became pastor of St. Irenaeus parish, being the first Catholic priest permanently stationed in the county. All who preceded him and read mass in the county were missionary priests. Father Jean was born and educated in France, but came over with Bishop Loras, and was ordained to the Catholic priesthood in Dubuque. The first scene of his labor was at Bellevue, in Jackson county, but shortly after being so ordained he came to St. Irenaeus. The work he did, the good he accomplished, the sacrifices he made, the hardships he endured in preaching and in teaching the gospel of Christ in his new field of endeavor, can hardly be realized by us at this time. By his ability and his energy, he founded and built up the parish, until today it takes rank among the first Catholic parishes in the state, and the present church stands as a monument to his tireless industry. To the everlasting credit of Father Jean, it should be known that it was he who established, conducted and in fact taught the first parochial school in Clinton county.

Father Jean was a zealous, pious man, and it is not too much to say of him that up to the time of his mental derangement, no one could have done



more to instill into the minds and hearts of those around and about him, those principles and doctrines of divine light and truth, which Christ came on earth to teach to men, than did the subject of this sketch; though in the declining years of his life,

“Lonely was the way he trod.  
He clung to his religion and his God.”

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

Church of Christ, at Clinton, a Christian church, was organized December 18, 1901. Three days earlier, a number of members of the Church of Christ met at two-thirty P. M. in the German Baptist church. Rev. R. Tibbs Maxey, pastor from Fulton, preached at that time. The meeting for organizing the church here was held at the home of Doctor Johnson, but it was not perfected, at that meeting, but decided to hold a series of meetings. The committee for carrying on these regular meetings was composed of Mrs. C. F. Whitney, Dr. J. R. Johnson, Mrs. N. Perkins, G. W. Hardy and Berton More, secretary and treasurer. R. Tibbs Maxey acted as chairman. The German Baptist church was secured to hold services in. Rev. Maxey served as pastor for three months.

On January 8, 1902, a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a church society. Rev. Maxey acted as chairman, Dr. J. R. Johnson acted as secretary. At this meeting J. W. Forsee and Dr. J. R. Johnson were elected elders and G. A. Hardy and C. S. Doner as deacons. C. S. Doner was also chosen clerk and treasurer. Dr. J. R. Johnson succeeded Rev. Maxey in caring for the little flock, and in June a tabernacle was built on Eleventh avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, for the purpose of holding a protracted meeting, by Evangelist G. F. Griffith.

September 25, 1902, Elder Henry Howard and two deacons were elected. The last named officers were T. C. Peace and L. Curtis.

Articles of incorporation were read, and later adopted and three trustees elected. In the winter of 1902-03 the congregation worshiped in the Grand Army Hall, going back to the tabernacle in the summer of 1903, then rotating back to the hall in the winter. V. F. Johnson was called as pastor and in March, 1905, the property at the corner of Eighth avenue and Fifth streets was bought, the dwelling moved off and the German Baptist church, in which they had worshiped, was purchased and removed to this lot. It was opened for services November 26, 1905. M. V. Johnson served as pastor until the spring of 1907, when he was followed by Rev. C. L. Organ, who remained

during the summer, when R. B. Done took up the work. A special meeting was held in the winter. Rev. Done resigned in the fall to take up the work at Streeter, Illinois. March 1, 1909, Rev. B. L. Kline, the present pastor, took up the work. The congregation now has a membership of one hundred and seventy-five and a property valued at seven thousand dollars. There were forty-nine charter members, too many to here name individually.

#### DE WITT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at De Witt was organized in 1853, by elders John Cotton and D. P. Merod. The present membership, resident and non-resident, is about seventy-five. The value of church property is five thousand two hundred dollars. The pastors who have served are: Revs. Ritch, N. A. McConnell, Jonas Hartzel, David Wells, William L. Sweeney, George W. Sweeney, Rev. Stover, Clinton Aber, W. S. Johnson, Vernon Harrington, Charles Brown, R. Tibbs Maxey, G. Lolen and the present pastor, G. L. Bohannon.

#### SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CHURCH, WELTON.

This church was formed in Clinton county in 1853 and 1854, when a few families came in for settlement who espoused this peculiar religious faith. These persons were Rev. Lewis A. Davis, Rev. John Davis, Deacon John Babcock, Leven Hurley, Uriah Davis and their families. The organization took place in what is now known as the Walrod school house, on January 7, 1855. There were nine men and twelve women in the first membership.

The following declaration was subscribed to by these people, the same being the principles of the Seventh-Day Baptist church of this country, as announced in their publications:

“First, we believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the word of God, and are all-sufficient for the well ordering of the Christian church, both in doctrine and discipline.

“Second, that the practice of sabbatizing on the first day of the week is of Romish origin, and is a practical violation of the fourth commandment of the Decalogue. Therefore we sabbatize on the seventh day.

“Third, that immersion of believers in water is Christian baptism. Therefore we practice no other form.

“Fourth, that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is the highway to drunkenness and ruin, therefore we have no fellowship with those who use it as such.

"Fifth, that American slavery is a base violation of the rites of man and the law of God, therefore we disclaim all fellowship with slaveholders and their abettors.

"Sixth, that the government of the Church of Christ is of gospel rite, administered in His name by a majority vote of the members not under censure, and to them belongs the appointment of all the same."

This church at Welton, though small in numbers, is a vigorous working body. It has sent out numerous men into the work of the ministry and now has five such as pastors and missionaries. They differ from other Baptist churches only in the matter of observing another day for the Sabbath. The other differences are slight. The first of this denomination in this country was formed at Newport, Rhode Island, December 23, 1671. It is the firm belief of this people, that the ordinary day kept for Sabbath was changed to such by the Church of Rome and not by authority of God, hence adhere strictly to the fourth commandment, as do several other denominations, Adventists, the Hebrews, etc. This local society certainly are an exemplary set of persons, good citizens and doing their own special work in the evangelization of the world, from their own view-point.

#### BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The Camanche Baptist church was organized after this manner: In the year 1851, Rev. George Baldwin, from Rock Island, Elder Rutledge, from Cordova, Illinois, and Rev. B. F. Brabrook, of Davenport, held services in the brick school house at Camanche, which resulted in the organization of the First Baptist church of Camanche, with the following charter members: Addison Barker and wife, Rosswell B. Millard and wife, John Root and wife, Daniel Davidson and wife, and Mrs. E. A. Lemon. Soon thereafter many more united.

The church was incorporated in 1856 and re-incorporated in 1892, to comply with the state law.

On June 3, 1860, just after the bell had rung for the evening worship, a terrible tornado destroyed the church and many of the homes of the members. The Rev. John Edminster, who was pastor at the time, and whose home was destroyed and family injured, was returning from preaching at the old "Stone" school house in the country in the afternoon. He saw the tornado traveling eighty-five miles an hour from west to east, in the center of which was a water-spout which, in Camanche, filled many of the cellars of the houses destroyed there. He made a tour through the east, lecturing on

the tornado, and thus raised money with which to rebuild the church, the one which is still used. It was erected the same fall on the site of the old one.

The Ladies' Aid Society, by their needle work, etc., in the summer of 1895, raised money and built the parlors of the church and on November 30th, the church met in this spacious room for their monthly covenant meeting.

For a number of years the pastors have preached at two outside stations, Low Moor and Follets.

The following is a list of the pastors who have served this church since it was organized in 1851 as above stated: Rev. D. H. Paul, Rev. William Parkhurst, Rev. John Edminster, Rev. L. W. Lackey, Rev. E. M. Miles, Mr. Johns and Mr. Thoms, who were students in Chicago University, supplied for the summer months, during one year, then Rev. L. L. Lansing, Rev. Carlos Swift, Rev. Edward Jones, Rev. Whitelaw, Rev. George Houghton, Rev. H. D. Weaver, Rev. W. E. Mooney, Rev. H. L. Steele, Rev. DeLos Bancroft, Rev. Thomas Radcliffe, Rev. W. D. James, Rev. R. S. Sargent, Rev. C. N. Manchester, and Rev. William Edwards, who became pastor November 15, 1908, and is the present pastor.

The deacons are now Rev. H. L. Steele, W. R. Anthony and Dr. A. Chenoweth. The membership in September, 1910, was one hundred and thirty-two.

#### DE WITT BAPTISTS.

The First Baptist church of De Witt was organized June 3, 1852, by Newbon Hays, Salome Hays, T. W. Clark, Ann Clark, Elizabeth Wallace and Adaline Dennis. In 1858 a church edifice was erected at a cost of four thousand dollars. They also have a mission church at Malone, costing one thousand dollars. This church building was erected in 1876.

The present membership of the De Witt church is sixty-four. The following have served as pastors: Revs. Thomas W. Clark, 1852-54; J. P. Cook, 1854-55; T. W. Clark, 1855-57; William Wood, 1857-58; D. D. Gregory, 1858-61; T. W. Clark, 1861-63; D. H. Paul, 1863-65; J. M. Lackey, 1865-66; J. Edminster, 1867-69; S. H. D. Vaughn, 1869-73; W. H. Irwin, 1875-76; J. C. Douglas, 1876-79; H. W. Wilson, 1880-82; L. L. Cloyd, 1882-84; vacant in years from 1884 to 1887; Elder Bicknell, three months in 1887; Elder Pease, 1887; M. T. Lamb, 1889; William C. Learned, few months; W. P. Pearce, 1894-96; G. W. Pearce, 1896-98; J. B. Edmonson, 1898-1903; S. O. Christian, 1906-1909.

## CLINTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church at Clinton was organized after some preliminary meetings held by Rev. Addison A. Swain, then of Fulton, Illinois, under the auspices of the Baptist Home Missionary Association, December 31, 1856, the perfection of the society being dated May 19, 1857. Among its original members may be recalled C. H. Toll, Leslie G. Patterson, John Dyer and wife, William and Susan Phillips, O. T. Bowen, Mrs. Charles Dixon and a few more, possibly. For some time the church was without a stated pastor. The first edifice was a temporary structure, on the corner of Fourth street and Seventh avenue. Crandall hall was used while their first real church building was being erected. The basement of the new church was dedicated May 13, 1870, and the upper auditorium March 8, 1874, four thousand five hundred dollars being raised on that occasion to pay off the debt. In 1878 the church property was estimated to be worth twenty thousand dollars and the membership was one hundred and forty. The present membership is three hundred.

The following is a list of the pastors who have had charge in the years included in the church's history: Revs. John Scott, 1860-61; A. H. Starkweather, 1861-65; W. G. Moore, 1865-66; A. D. Freeman, 1866-67; William Roney, 1867-69; H. A. Guild, 1870, a few months only; C. H. Remington, 1870-71; M. T. Lamb, 1872-74; J. A. Atchison, 1874-76; C. C. Smith, 1877; E. P. Savage, W. B. Mattison, O. C. Kirkham, George H. Bower, J. F. Sanders, W. J. Peacock, George D. Rogers, the last named still pastor.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian church of Lyons was organized November 11, 1855, in the old brick school house, by Rev. Daniel Clark, Jr. Its first officers were: Ruling elders, P. T. Roe, Allen Slack and William B. Goodly. The charter members were: W. Goodley, Susan Goodley, Anna E. Goodley, Phillip T. Roe, Anna M. Roe, Allen Slack, Mrs. Anna Gaylord, Mrs. Ellen E. Jerome, Anna Hulbert, Amanda Hulbert and Charles Hulbert.

The first place of meeting was in the Concert hall on Pearl street. The first pastor earnestly labored to found this church, surrounded by frontier worldliness. He worked against dancing and card parties, billiards and ten pins, as well as against the use of intoxicating liquors. He increased the membership to fifty-eight. The present membership is one hundred and forty.

The first building was erected in 1858, a brick structure on North Seventh street, now used by the German Catholics. The second building was erected

in 1862, a frame building which served its purpose for forty-four years. It stood on Exchange and Seventh streets. The third, and present, edifice was erected in 1906, on the corner of Seventh and Exchange streets. This is a brick building, costing twelve thousand dollars. The society also owns a commodious parsonage at No. 708 Exchange street.

The faithful pastors who have been in charge of this church are: Revs. Daniel Clark, Jr., 1855-62; H. L. Stanley, 1862-68; A. N. Keigwin, 1868-69; Thomas Lawrence, 1869-71; R. E. Mills, 1873-79; C. M. Lombard, 1879-82; S. T. McClure, 1882-86; M. E. Todd, 1886-91; A. R. Brickenbach, 1891-95; James R. Kaye, 1895-98; John P. Hutchinson, 1898-99; Edgar E. Mathers, 1899-03; D. W. McMillan, 1903-07; N. A. McAulay, D. D., 1907 to the present.

The First Presbyterian church of Clinton, the only other one of this denomination in Clinton county, was formed October 26, 1856, in the west room of what was then known as Price's block, Fourth avenue.

#### CLINTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church of Clinton was formed October 26, 1856, in the west room of what was known as Price's block, on Fourth avenue. Rev. George R. Moore and A. W. Platt officiated. The first members were: Zara W. Arnold, Mrs. Sophia (Z. W.) Arnold, John Brown, Mrs. Jemima (John) Brown, Alfred Cobb, Frederick R. Driscoll, Horace B. Gates, Mrs. Hannah (H. B.) Gates, Seymour A. Godly, Mrs. Mary A. (S. A.) Godly, Henry McCormick, M. D., Mrs. Sara Platt, Miss Sara Louisa Platt, Hall Stull, Mrs. Elizabeth Webb. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Irwin and William F. Coan were present, but did not unite at this time.

In April, 1857, a small church building was commenced and soon ready for use. A larger church edifice was needed, but the times were hard and the panic of 1873 made things still worse, but finally in 1875 Murray church (built in 1871 by the Universalist society) was temporarily used and the work of building a new church went on. The corner stone was laid July 29, 1875, with imposing ceremonies. The corner stone contained a box with many rare articles deposited therein, including Centennial medals from the Philadelphia Exposition, histories, sermons, newspapers, etc. The church was completed in December, 1877. It still serves the increasing congregation. It is built of red brick, home made, seats seven hundred, has many side rooms, parlors, etc., with an excellent basement which is used for mid-week meetings and Sunday school. The cost of this Presbyterian church was twenty-five

thousand dollars. In 1880 it was valued at thirty thousand dollars and then the church enjoyed a membership of two hundred.

Among the pastors called to serve this congregation may be recalled the names of the following: Revs. Obed Miner, G. A. D. Hebard, John McLeish, J. Knox, O. D. W. White, J. R. Morse, J. G. Cowden (first formally installed pastor), who served until 1881. The next pastor was Rev. S. H. Weller, D. D., who came in 1884. He was succeeded in September, 1884, by Rev. Joseph Dunn, D. D., who remained until January 20, 1892, and was followed by Rev. Frank D. Carson, D. D., in 1897. Following him came Rev. J. K. Fowler, D. D., in 1897, remaining until August 31, 1903. He was succeeded by Rev. William Hiram Foulkes, D. D., in January, 1904, he being followed by Rev. Elmer Allen Bess, D. D., the present pastor, who commenced his labors in this church in March, 1907.

A good parsonage was purchased in the spring of 1906. The church is in excellent condition and enjoys a membership of five hundred and fifty. The estimated value of the church property is fifty thousand dollars.

#### THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the fall of 1854, William Campbell and family, who were connected with the Associate Reformed church of Guernsey county, Ohio, removed to Iowa, settling near De Witt. During that winter they were joined by the families of John Barrett, R. J. Jamison, John B. Cranston and others of the same religious faith.

Early in the summer of 1855, Rev. John B. Clark, pastor of the congregations at Le Claire, Port Byron and what is now Elvira (then Pleasant Prairie), made an attempt to preach in De Witt, but failed and his place was filled by Rev. S. V. Van Atta, who held the first services and preached the first sermon of the Associate Reform church in De Witt. Services were later held by Rev. Henry Allen, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. Mr. Miller and Rev. R. S. Campbell, of that church. An Associate Reformed church was organized at De Witt in September, 1855, the same having sixteen members.

In 1859 they erected a small frame building in which to worship. It was, however, blown down by a wind storm. The congregation at once set about building again and completed a church in 1860.

In May, 1858, the Associate Reform church by an edict at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, assumed the name of United Presbyterian, as known today. In 1861, the first year of the Civil war, nine of the men from this congregation went forth in defense of their country, viz: John Barrett, Alexander P.

Meikleman, John Henderson, Wm. H. Hyde, James Barnes, John F. Baird, James S. Patterson, D. J. Cranston and John A. Hyde. Of these only one survived to the close of the war, and he returned a cripple for life, having lost a limb at Chattanooga in 1863. John F. Baird lost his life in the horrible Andersonville prison pen.

William Campbell, the true founder of this church, was stricken with paralysis while speaking at a revival service in January, 1871, and died the following day.

In October, 1875, the church building was much improved, and the membership was then ninety-five. The present (1910) membership is about sixty. The following pastors have served: R. S. Campbell, David Nicoll, J. P. Gibson, J. A. Sannon, J. C. White, W. E. Dunlap, H. D. Garrett and C. H. Mitchell.

#### ELVIRA UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The history of this church is coupled with that of the original Associated Reformed church, known as Pleasant Prairie church. On December 26, 1853, Rev. Alexander Pattison organized the last named society at the house of Jacob Bohart, in Center township. It was under the charge of the Keokuk presbytery. Those present at the formation of the church were W. W. Beatty, Adam Kelly, Peter and Jacob Bohart. During the winter of 1854-55 a call was extended to Rev. John B. Clark, who was intalled pastor over the work at this point, Le Claire Prairie and Port Byron. He was killed by lightning in 1856. In 1856 a house of worship was built in the village of Elvira, on ground donated by R. A. Lyons. In 1857 the union was effected between the Associated Reformed and United Presbyterian people. In 1856 Rev. R. S. Campbell was made pastor and continued under the new relation until August, 1865. In 1866, Rev. Thomas Calohan became pastor, remaining until 1868 and was then deposed from the ministry. During his stay the church had been named the Elvira United Presbyterian church. During the summer of 1869, Rev. D. Nicoll became pastor, having also the work at De Witt to attend to. He moved to Ida county and became a member of the Legislature. Following him came Rev. G. W. Hamilton in 1876. Under his pastorate the church building was greatly improved and was then considered the best country church in Clinton county. Other pastors have been: Revs. G. W. Hamilton, G. W. M. Hayes, S. R. McLaughlin, W. F. Cochran, R. H. Barr, W. C. Davidson, W. N. Leeper, H. E. Whitmyer. The membership is about seventy at this time—1910.



## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The First Congregational church of Lyons was organized at an early date. It has a building home on the corner of Sixth and Main streets. It was originally organized at the house of Henry Ustick, Union Grove, Illinois, December 21, 1839. Rev. John H. Prentiss officiated. Henry and Abigail Ustick, Joseph and Hannah Town, Elizabeth Town and Mrs. Eliza Prentiss, of Fulton, were constituent members of what was the First Congregational church of Union Grove. The record of December 13, 1845, shows, "Whereas the members of this church residing at Union Grove have been organized as a separate church; and whereas a portion of its members reside near Lyons and its vicinity; therefore, resolved, that this church be called the First Church of Lyons and Fulton."

"Whereas Henry Ustick, Abigail Ustick, Hannah Town and Grosvenor Rice have united in forming a church at Union Grove, resolved, that their special connection with this church be considered as dissolved."

In 1846 the church was received into the Northern Iowa Association. In May, 1854, it was legally incorporated under the laws of Iowa.

Services were held in the school house until in the fifties, going from that to other buildings until finally the church decided to build an edifice, which was accomplished in 1857. As funds were needed the money was subscribed. Finally a lot—the one still used—was purchased for one thousand six hundred dollars and a neat edifice erected at a cost of one thousand seven hundred dollars. January 16, 1860, this building was burned and the following June a new church was dedicated. The present membership of this church is two hundred and fifty-seven.

The following have served as pastors at Lyons and their names will bring back many a memory of other days in church life and work in Lyons: Revs. John H. Prentiss, 1839-41; O'Emerson, 1841-44; Silas J. Francis, 1849-51; J. T. Morey, 1851-53; J. C. Sliang, 1854-56; Ovid Miner, 1856, six months; Lorenzo J. White, 1857-60; George F. Magoon, 1860-64; M. W. Fairfield, 1864-65; Thomas N. Bass, 1866-70; Rev. Curtis, 1871-75; Sidney Crawford, 1875-85; H. A. Shorey, 1885-87; T. S. Adams, 1887-88; E. S. Car, 1888-90; E. B. Chase, 1890-92; Clinton W. Wilson, 1892-95; Frank B. Hucks, 1895-96; Addison D. Kinzer, 1897-1900; Charles E. Tower, 1900-02; John Foster, 1902-04; Charles A. Riley, 1904-10; Thomas Campbell, 1910, and who is the present pastor.

## CLINTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first preliminary meeting looking toward the formation of a Congregational church at Clinton was held at the residence of Royce Jones, May 7, 1866. At a subsequent meeting articles of faith were adopted by a council that was called for that special purpose. Those who assented to such articles were: A. P. Hosford, W. H. Browning and wife, Royce Jones and wife, Mrs. Helen M. Hall, J. Matthews and wife, Mrs. Van Kuran, Mrs. E. Steinhouse, Miss McGregor and Mrs. O. Smith.

Until 1867 the church held its meetings in the high school room. In September of that year the new church building was dedicated, the sermon being preached by President G. F. Magoun, of Iowa College. The church was later supplied with one of the finest toned pipe organs in the West. The present membership of this church is two hundred.

The list of ministers who have served as pastors is as follows: Revs. J. W. White, who served four years; J. L. Ewell, four years; A. J. Chittendon, nine months; William L. Bray, from August, 1875, to 1884; C. A. Marshall, 1884-86; Wilson Denny, 1886-89; T. L. Kenyon, 1890-91; Edwin Moore, 1891-95; J. M. Hulbert, 1895-99; E. B. Dean, 1899-05; C. T. Fiser, 1905-08; R. T. Jones, 1908, and still serving as pastor.

## DE WITT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational church of De Witt was formed July 10, 1842, and the charter members were: Charles Dutton, Oliver Emerson, Jr., David Bedford, Polly Evans, James M. Oakes, Ambrose Betts and Eliza F. Bedford. Rev. A. B. Hitchcock was the presiding minister at the organization services.

A house of worship was erected in 1853, one block east of Main street, fronting on Dodge street, the lot being donated by Newell S. Bedford. The second church was erected in 1865, on the same lot, and was destroyed by fire December 16, 1887. The third edifice was erected in 1888, at a cost of three thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars.

The present membership of the church at De Witt is about sixty-six. The various pastors who have served this society are as follows: Oliver Emerson, April 16, 1843; S. J. Francis, March 31, 1850; J. S. Mowry, April 16, 1853; J. Van Antwerp, July 1, 1857; Rufus Apthorp, August 15, 1871; E. P. Whiting, April 18, 1875; J. W. Hubbard, July 8, 1877; J. F. Taintor, March 20, 1880; C. H. Cook, November 1, 1884; D. S. Jenkins, March 4, 1886; William Chapple, May 2, 1887; F. H. York, November 11, 1888; E. P.

Crane, October 26, 1890; C. E. Sinclair, November 1, 1893; A. W. Depew, December 8, 1895; T. Robt. Elwell, June 5, 1898; Frederic A. Dean, January 3, 1901; J. J. Mitchell, August, 1902; William Gardner, September 15, 1907.

#### EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

There are, at this date, two churches of the Episcopal denomination in Clinton county, one at Lyons and one at Clinton.

St. John's Episcopal church of Clinton, corner of Fourth avenue and Third streets, is the home of the organization that was formed in 1855 by the following members: Samuel A. Stinson, John H. Sullivan, Henry H. Sanger, Robert H. Knowlton, A. B. Furgeson, Eliza A. Williams, P. I. Shoecraft, Caroline F. Shoecraft, Fannie G. Davis and Mary A. Nowlton. The present membership of this church is one hundred and seventy-three.

Rev. Henry W. Lee, bishop of Iowa, organized St. John's parish, holding the services in a log house belonging to Noble Perrin, near the levee. A small frame building was erected in the spring following and used as a private school, as well as for church purposes. In the winter of 1864 the members made an heroic effort, notwithstanding it was in the darkest days of the Civil war, to erect a suitable church. April 15th, that year, they dedicated their new edifice, with really thankful hearts. Its size was thirty by seventy feet, built of buff-colored limestone after the old English style of church architecture. The cost of this church was seven thousand dollars and it served well its purpose until the present edifice, costing some twenty thousand dollars, was built in 1898, the same standing on the site of the old house of worship.

The pastor, or rectors who have been placed in charge of this church at Clinton are as follows: Revs. James Trimble, 1857; Dudley Chase, 1859 to 1861; Charles B. Stout, 1861-62; G. W. Watson, 1862-66; F. Humphrey, 1866-68; James Trimble, 1869-88; E. Jay Cooke, 1888-92; G. F. Patterson, 1893-95; Henry H. Morrell, 1896-1900; J. E. Reilly, 1901-02; T. W. C. Chessman, 1902-04; Allen Judd, 1904-08; Frederick H. Burrell, December, 1908, to the present.

#### LYONS EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The church of this denomination known as Grace Episcopal church of Lyons, Iowa, was founded in 1855, by Rev. Hiram W. Beers, of whom later the world knew much of his excellence and ability. Services were held in Metropolitan hall, in the third story of a business block. The records show that the Protestant Episcopal church of Lyons held its first meeting in the town hall

December 22, 1855. The Right Rev. Bishop Lee of Iowa acted as chairman and at this meeting was organized Grace Episcopal church parish. T. S. Briscoe was secretary of the first meeting. The next step was to secure a church in which to have a home. The records further say (July, 1856), "Resolved, that we proceed to build a church edifice. Resolved, that we choose three persons to act as the building committee. Resolved, that Rev. W. H. Beers, Benjamin Lake and R. W. Rand act as a committee." The location selected was the present site, corner of Sixth and Franklin streets. The structure was for the most part stone of a pleasing style of church architecture. Its cost was four thousand five hundred dollars, of which three thousand eight hundred and fifty was given locally. The seats were sold at prices ranging from thirty-five dollars to five hundred dollars, but aggregated about one thousand dollars. After 1872, pews were all free in this church. The rectory was erected in 1885. Many changes in the interior of the building have been made from time to time. In the autumn of 1895 the Guild room was provided, next west from the church proper. In 1898, soon after Clinton and Lyons were consolidated, the old church was completely rebuilt and made about as seen today. In 1879 a vested choir obtained first. The church has grown and prospered with the passing of these more than fifty years. Its golden jubilee celebration took place December 22, 1905, and was a great occasion for the church. The present membership is about two hundred and fifty communicants. The following have served as rectors: Revs. W. H. Beers, 1855-60; George W. Watson, 1860-66; Henry Adams, 1866-68; Lyman N. Freeman, 1868-70; A. P. Crouch, 1870-73; Samuel Currie, 1875-80; William T. Currie, 1880-85; T. J. Brookes, 1885-88; R. B. Whipple, 1888-89; H. L. Gamble, 1888-90; George T. Griffith, 1891-92; C. H. Weaver, 1892-94; C. W. Tyler, 1894-1901; T. W. Jones, 1901, and still serving as rector. Rev. Jones attends to a newly started work at Almont.

#### EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The First Evangelical Lutheran church of Lyons was organized as St. John's Congregation, Unaltered Asbury Confession, at Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa. The date was 1858 and the charter members numbered about ten, all of whom are now deceased.

The church buildings have been situated at various places. Its permanent home is now No. 118 Prospect street. The building has recently been improved and remodeled, at an expense of three thousand dollars. The congregation owns a fine parsonage and a modern school building. The present

active membership of the church is three hundred and thirty-five. Number in attendance at the parochial school, from fifty to sixty. The total value of all property belonging to this congregation amounts to about twenty-five thousand dollars. Since the coming of Rev. Hugo Grimm, the church has greatly increased. He was installed January 21, 1905. The names of the pastors before him are as follows: Rev. R. Aswald, from November 1, 1861, to November, 1865. On December 3, 1865, came Rev. A. F. Lutz, who served two years. From January 1, 1868, to September, 1874, Rev. C. Seuel was pastor; he belonging to the Missouri synod. From October, 1874, to October, 1875, Rev. Frederick Lussky was pastor. He was followed by Rev. Johannes Fackler, serving from November 14, 1875, to December 3, 1882, seven years. Then came Rev. H. W. Grumm, from March 11, 1883, to July, 1899. From 1899 to July, 1902, Rev. H. A. Meyer served; from then to June, 1905, Rev. P. Meinecke; from September 15, 1905, to January, 1905, A. C. Theo Steege was pastor, the present pastor, Rev. Grimm, coming January 21, 1905.

#### ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This is the only English-speaking Lutheran church in Clinton county. It was organized May 5, 1907, by Rev. J. S. Leamer, the present pastor. In 1910 there is being erected a handsome edifice on the corner of Eighth avenue and Third street, costing six thousand dollars. The present membership of the society is one hundred.

The founder, Rev. Leamer, was sent to Clinton by the Home Missionary Society of the general synod of the Lutheran church in March, 1907, and the formal organization took place May 5th of the same year. The charter was kept open for signatures until May 14th, when there were enrolled forty members and they voted to adopt the constitution already prepared.

#### THE CHURCH AT BUENA VISTA.

The Buena Vista Evangelical Lutheran church—Immanuel's congregation—was organized in Olive township, April 16, 1871, by Rev. C. Suel, pastor at Lyons. Following him came a teacher, Edmond Lutz, now of Cleveland, Ohio. Then came Rev. H. E. Gelbrecht, in 1872-74. During his service here the church was built and dedicated March 23, 1873. It cost six hundred and six dollars and was entirely built by the church members. Only one of the charter or first members still survives, George Dralle, Sr. The next pastor was Rev. J. H. Brammer, now at Lowdon, Iowa, who served in 1874.

In 1875 Rev. W. Mallon was called as pastor and he built a parsonage and a parochial school. In 1878 Rev. C. A. Brechter came; in 1883 Rev. Alexander became the pastor. In 1884, Rev. H. W. Boehr was pastor. In 1886 Rev. J. H. Brammer preached there, living in Lowden; many had gone to Minnesota and left this church rather small. In 1896 Rev. C. L. Broecker was called as minister, and remained until 1903. At this time the church was enlarged and English services were introduced. In 1903 Rev. Fred Lothringer, the present pastor, was installed. In 1906 the parsonage and school house, being unused, were sold for one hundred and fifty dollars.

The present membership of this church is thirty. They pay two hundred dollars per year, besides fifty dollars for fodder. Services are held in German and English, alternately every second Sabbath.

#### GRAND MOUND CONGREGATION.

Grand Mound Immanuel congregation was founded by Rev. C. L. Broecker, in 1903, with a membership of twenty, about the same as it now has. For the first two years services were held at the Methodist Episcopal church, but in 1905 a church was provided, having a school in connection. This cost two thousand five hundred dollars. This congregation pays two hundred dollars salary and twenty-five dollars for fodder for the use of the pastor and one hundred and twenty dollars for rent of a parsonage building. Before this time Revs. A. D. Grief, Sr., of Davenport, and H. Niemandm, of Charlotte, had preached for these people, before Rev. Broecker was called as pastor.

This denomination has a mission station or preaching place, at De Witt, but no membership can here be given. Services are held in the Free Methodist church. A salary of one hundred dollars is paid and twenty-five dollars allowed as expense for fodder.

#### DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

St. Johannes Kirke, of Clinton, Iowa, at the corner of Elm and Fourth streets, is the property of the society organized January 16, 1876, by twenty-one members. The original board of directors were: John Tversen, president; Frederick Meincke, cashier; Niels Molgaard, secretary; August L. Boyesen, Johan C. Johansen.

The first building was erected October, 1876, on the site of the present building, and in 1884 it was remodeled and enlarged. The present member-

ship is one hundred and sixty. The following have served as pastors of this church, which is the only one of this denomination within Clinton county: L. M. Gydsen, 1876-79; L. Hansen, 1879-83; F. L. Grundtvig, 1883-90; August Faber, 1900-08; Carl Hansen, from March 22, 1909, to the present time.

#### ELVIRA LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Lutheran church at Elvira was built in 1865 and the congregation is now small, but at an early day was quite large. Removals of the membership and deaths have lessened its strength materially. The following include the pastors who have served: Revs. A. M. Tanner, Charles Baird, Harry Bishop, J. M. Reese, C. W. Gelwicks and the last one was Rev. Finley. They are now without a pastor.

#### EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

(By Rev. Edward J. Lang.)

The Evangelical Association has a church located in the city of Clinton on the corner of Third avenue and Fourth street. As early as the year 1865 ministers of this denomination visited the city and preached to a few German families and later, in the year 1870, a new church was built, the building in which the congregation still worships. A certain land company owned certain lots in the city which they donated for church purposes and this being the last lot to be given for that purpose, so for the sum of one dollar this site was purchased. The Evangelical Association dates back to the year 1800 when Jacob Albright, who was a Methodist, began his labors as a layman among his German countrymen in the state of Pennsylvania. Bishop Asbury, of the Methodist Episcopal church, did not approve of his working in the German language, and this caused Albright to hold weekly prayer meetings and later and for a number of years this body was known as the "Albrights" and later as "Die Evangelische Gemeinschaft." The highest authoritative body of this church is the general conference, which meets every four years. Twenty-eight different annual conferences are represented in this body, both laymen and ministers, representing one hundred and forty thousand members and one thousand seven hundred ministers; two thousand three hundred Sunday schools and one hundred and seventy-five thousand scholars. The total missionary offerings for last year of this denomination was two hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred and six dollars. This organization has four

bishops, who are elected by the general conference every four years. They are Thomas Bowman, senior bishop, S. C. Breyfogel, William Horn, and S. P. Spreng, junior bishop. The publishing house is located in Cleveland, Ohio, and the two church organs are the *Evangelical Messenger* and *Der Christlicher Botschafter*.

The following pastors have served the local church since it was organized: I. Henn, M. Gruener, H. Lageshulte, George Eckhardt, C. A. Mueller, J. Bossert, C. C. Pfund, J. P. Pflaum, E. J. Schultze, F. Loehle, E. O. Beck, L. Scheurer, H. O. Lorenz, J. P. Pflaum for the second time, and E. J. Lang, the present pastor.

The following names are found on the record as having been members of the local church from 1870 to 1875, most of them still members of the local church, some deceased: John Kubler, Anna Kubler, Rev. H. Stellrecht, a local preacher living in Muscatine, Iowa, Jacob Baer, Barbara Baer, Fr. Bulow and wife, Hannah Bulow, deceased, J. D. Joung, Sophia Schmidt, Fr. Kuehl and Mina Kuehl, now living in Radcliffe, Iowa. Augusta Kohlmeier, Carl Stukas and Martha Stukas, Mrs. Richardson, now of Custer, South Dakota, Carl Dege. C. Pfeil, now of Monticello, Iowa.

The local church has a membership of nearly one hundred. The church and parsonage, valued at about seven thousand dollars, is held in trust by the local trustees but is deeded to the Evangelical Association.

#### REFORMED CHURCHES.

Union Reformed church, a country church of Brookfield township, was organized November 16, 1861, by the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. John Kauffman, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kelchner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kauffman, Mr. and Mrs. James Edleman, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Leinbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Miller. The present membership is thirty-seven.

The following have served as pastors: Revs. F. C. Baumann, supply from 1861 to 1870; John Rettig, 1870-72; George Weber, pastor, 1872-73; George W. Welty, 1873-76; Cyrus Cort, 1876-79; Rev. Keller, 1880-81; G. A. House, 1882-86; J. R. Lewis, 1886-88; S. P. Harrington, 1889-93; D. F. Boomershine, 1894 to the present time.

#### LOST NATION REFORMED CHURCH.

St. John's Reformed church, of Lost Nation, was organized in 1902 and now has a membership of about seventy. Rev. D. F. Boomershine, of Maquo-



keta, formed this church with the following members: Amanda Duit, Emma Ott, Anna Dabling, Henry Dabling, Minnie Laush, M. E. Laush, John Ott, Jr., William Ahrens, Caroline Ott, John Ott, Sr., Louise Ahrens, William Balster, Jose Seyfert, Effie Seyfert, Valentine Losh, Lizzie Guyer, Minnie Anderson, Anna Frazier, Nellie Hoffman, Mrs. Miller, Lucetta Morse.

Rev. Boomershine has served ever since the formation of the church, as its pastor. They have worshiped in the Union church, owned by the Lost Nation Sunday school.

#### WHEATLAND REFORMED CHURCH.

St. Paul's German Reformed church, at Wheatland, was organized October 17, 1861. In the month of November, 1857, the first steps were taken in organizing a German Evangelical congregation in Wheatland, Rev. R. Osswald, a pastor of the Presbyterian church, promising to teach the Heidelberg Catechism and the use of the Reformed church hymns. Failing to do as he had promised, a German Reformed congregation was organized in October, 1861, by the following members: L. Durr, L. H. Riedesel, F. Homrighausen, L. Riedesel, J. G. Schneider, G. Schneider, S. Acker, C. Penningroth, W. Reichmann, J. Riechstein, J. Kochs, H. Mohr, D. Konrad, W. Brandt, W. Sackhof and A. Gedelmann.

The first church edifice was built in 1858 and in 1877 a new one, costing about four thousand dollars, was erected. In 1910 a parsonage has increased the value of the church property to about five thousand dollars. This congregation now numbers about three hundred and thirty-five communicants.

The following pastors have served at this place: Revs. Osswald from 1857 to 1861; J. C. Kear, 1861-65; F. Hullhorst, 1865-67; J. Rettig, 1867-1876; F. Dieckmann, 1876-84; C. Baum, 1884-88; C. J. Zipf, 1888-1900; J. Gatermann from 1909 and still presiding as pastor over this congregation.

What is known as St. John's congregation in Smithton has a membership of sixty communicants, but have no building as yet.

#### CLINTON UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

In 1871 a Universalist church was organized in Clinton, and a frame structure erected in which to worship according to that faith. This frame building was situated on the corner of Fourth street and Fourth avenue. It was known as Murray church. After several years of constant pulling and

hauling, the society finally disbanded and the house fell into the hands of the "Apostolic Church of God."

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Clinton, was organized with five charter members and incorporated in conformity with the laws of Iowa, January 11, 1897. The pastor of all Christian Science churches is the "Bible and Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science. The service is conducted by two readers, who serve usually three years by vote of the church.

The present church edifice was purchased in May, 1897, at a cost of one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and it is located at No. 310 Third avenue. A reading room, open daily, is maintained by the church, and a public lecture given annually on Christian Science, by a member of the board of lectureship of the mother church of Boston. The present membership of the Clinton church is sixty-four.

#### THE SPIRITUALISTS.

Clinton is the home of the Iowa conference of the Spiritualists. It was organized at Ottumwa, Iowa, November 18, 1882, having one hundred charter members, consisting of Spiritualists from different parts of the states of Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin.

In 1884 the Mt. Pleasant Park Stock Company was organized and incorporated as an auxiliary association of the Iowa conference, having for its object the purchase and acquirement of the title to the grounds of Mt. Pleasant Park in April, 1885. The corporate name was changed in 1885 to the Mississippi Valley Spiritualist Association, the transfer being made August 19, 1891. The park consists of twenty acres of land situated upon a bluff overlooking the city of Clinton. There are forty cottages owned by private families; an auditorium, for lectures; a pavilion, for message services. There are a boarding hall, restaurants, etc.

During the month of August each year occur their camp meetings. The ladies of the society assist materially and attend to the postoffice at the grounds where thousands congregate annually.

The present officers are: President, J. F. Ireland, Tampa, Florida; vice-president, Mrs. Augusta Armstrong, Boston, Massachusetts; secretary, Mrs.

Mollie Anderson, Clarksville, Missouri; treasurer, Mrs. L. M. Allen, Clinton, Iowa.

There is also a Philosophical Society of Spiritualists which was organized in November, 1901, and incorporated April 30, 1903. The present officers are: J. T. Hardy, president; Mrs. L. M. Allen, vice-president; Mrs. A. Anthony, secretary; Mrs. J. T. Hardy, treasurer. The present minister is J. F. Ireland, of Tampa, Florida.

## CHAPTER XII.

### SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

While there have been, and are today, many lodges of one kind and another within Clinton county, only those of the leading civic orders will be treated in this chapter, the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the more modern order, the Knights of Pythias, a brief history of which will here follow :

#### ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS—WESTERN STAR LODGE NO. 100.

There were a good many Masons among the first residents of Clinton, but no attempt was made to establish a lodge until the city became a fixture. Western Star Lodge No. 100 was granted a dispensation on December 16, 1856, by John F. Sanford, grand master. On June 3, 1857, the charter was granted. The first officers were Edward H. Ring, worshipful master; Daniel Smith, senior warden; Harvey B. Ring, junior warden; Samuel Crozier, treasurer; Robert H. Nolton, secretary; E. B. Stetson, senior deacon; James Riddle, junior deacon; James Dillon, tyler. The other charter members were Charles W. Aylesworth, James T. Van Deventer and L. Dill.

The lodge first met in a building next to the Windsor hotel, owned by Mr. Arnold, of Ringwood, then in 1861 moved to the Bucher block, on the corner of First street and Fifth avenue, where the lodge had a comfortable home for seven years. In 1868 the lodge moved to the Dunbar building, and shortly after to the third story of Stratton's building on Fifth avenue, where they shared quarters with Emulation Lodge. In 1873 the lodge moved to a hall in the Towle block, over Stone & Smith's bank, where they, in connection with the chapter and commandery and Emulation Lodge, remained until 1886, when the lodge home was removed to the third floor of the Lamb block, into its quarters specially erected. Here it has since remained. Emulation Lodge, Western Star Lodge, Delta Council, Keystone Chapter and Holy Cross Commandery meet in the rooms, which occupy the entire third floor of the Lamb block. Western Star has at present a membership of about two hundred and fifty.

In June, 1907, the grand lodge of Iowa met in Clinton.

The present officers of Western Star Lodge are : Fred G. Hansen, master ;

E. J. Fuller, senior warden; Carl Cone, junior warden; Ed. Lind, secretary; Alfred G. Smith, treasurer; George L. Doyle, senior deacon; W. H. Nelson, junior deacon; George B. Lea, tyler.

#### EMULATION LODGE NO. 255.

The dispensation for Emulation Lodge No. 255 was granted January 8, 1869, and a charter on the 2d of June, that year. It was recommended by Western Star Lodge, and at that time Reuben Nickel was grand master. The first officers elected were: F. Blakely, worshipful master; W. L. Bates, senior warden; Horace Baker, junior warden; P. J. Farnsworth, secretary.

The lodge has met in the same rooms with Western Star Lodge since its organization, and the history of its meeting places is given in the history of that lodge. Emulation Lodge has now about three hundred members.

The present officers are Charles Ott, Jr., worshipful master; George R. Spalding, senior warden; I. B. Jenks, junior warden; J. E. Fink, senior deacon; George L. Fink, junior deacon; Ward W. Cook, treasurer; W. F. Ferguson, secretary; George B. Lea, tyler; R. S. Rathbun, marshal.

#### ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Clinton Chapter No. 65 of the Order of the Eastern Star was instituted in 1888, has had rapid development, and has now a membership of two hundred and forty.

#### KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 32.

The dispensation for Keystone Chapter No. 32, Royal Arch Masons, was granted August 3, 1866, by H. H. Hemenway, grand high priest, to J. Van Deventer, high priest; R. A. Lyons, king; Thomas Thornburg, scribe; T. J. Flournoy, treasurer; E. S. Bailey, secretary, and sixteen others. The chapter was chartered October 17, 1867, and instituted November 2d, with the following officers: G. W. Frost, high priest; Thomas Thornburg, king; William Campbell, scribe; H. B. Van Deventer, treasurer; L. E. Watrous, secretary.

The chapter has, since its organization, occupied the same hall as the commandery, and both grand bodies met in Clinton at the same time, in 1870. The chapter has now about one hundred and sixty-five members.

The present officers are: H. B. Glatts, high priest; George A. Steele, king; J. D. Van Allen, scribe; H. S. Towle, treasurer; R. S. Rathbun, secretary.

## DELTA COUNCIL NO. 23.

The dispensation for Delta Council No. 23, Royal and Select Masters, was granted on May 19, 1904, by Grand Master Charles O. Grever to twelve companions. The first officers were Fred R. Dickman, thrice illustrious master; F. E. Batchelder, deputy master; G. A. Isbell, principal conductor of the work; and R. S. Rathbun, recorder. The other charter members were S. C. Bates, R. G. Brumer, H. S. Towle, A. Kahn, F. J. Iten, L. L. Smullin, George B. Phelps and William Lake. The first meeting was held and officers elected on May 27, 1904, and the chapter constituted on August 12, 1904. The meetings have all been held in the Masonic hall, Lamb block.

The present officers are: George H. Steele, thrice illustrious master; C. A. Hoffman, deputy master; George A. Isbell, principal conductor of the work; William Lake, treasurer; R. S. Rathbun, recorder; L. L. Smullin, captain of the guard; B. J. Heflin, conductor of the council; F. H. Oakes, steward; George B. Lea, sentinel. The council now comprises about eighty members.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The dispensation for Holy Cross Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, was granted July 14, 1866, by Right Eminent Grand Commander William E. Leffingwell to N. B. Baker, G. W. Frost, R. A. Lyons, T. W. J. Long, C. G. Truesdell, William Rogers, D. S. Potter, H. B. Van Deventer and P. C. Wright, who were present at the first meeting, August 28, 1866. The charter was granted October 16, 1867, by J. R. Hartsock, right eminent grand commander, who organized the commandery November 14, 1867, installing the following officers: Sir Knights, P. C. Wright, eminent commander; W. E. Marquis, generalissimo; E. P. Ten Broeck, captain general; E. S. Bailey, prelate; T. J. Flournoy, Sr., treasurer; E. A. Wadleigh, recorder; G. W. Parker, senior warden; F. L. Blakely, junior warden.

The commandery was organized in the Masonic hall, in the Music Hall block, Fifth avenue and First street, where it remained until 1876, when it removed to the block at the corner of Fifth avenue and Second street, across the hall from the rooms of the Wapsipinicon Boating Club. The grand commandery held an annual conclave at Clinton, in October, 1870. Holy Cross Commandery was also escort to the grand commander, B. R. Sherman, at the Dubuque conclave in 1874.

The commandery moved with the other Masonic bodies of Clinton into the Lamb block upon its completion in 1886, where it has since met. At pres-

ent the Knights Templar of Holy Cross Commandery number about one hundred and twenty-five.

The following are the officers for 1910: F. J. Iten, eminent commander; H. S. Towle, generalissimo; W. P. Hart, captain general; L. L. Smullin, senior warden; E. J. Fuller, junior warden; Rev. F. H. Burrell, prelate; C. D. May, treasurer; J. B. Thorsoe, recorder; George B. Lea, sentinel.

#### SCOTTISH RITE MASONRY.

On May 6, 1869, William Leffingwell, commander-in-chief of the grand consistory of Iowa, granted permission to William E. Leffingwell and Pitkin C. Wright, thirty-second-degree Masons, to communicate the degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second, inclusive, to a sufficient number of Master Masons in the city of Lyons, in order to organize a lodge of Perfection, council of Princes of Jerusalem, and chapter of Rose Croix.

On the 12th of May the degrees from the fourth to thirty-second were conferred on the following by communication: Charles W. Warner, John S. Hart, Thomas F. Butterfield, Theron R. Beers, Frederick L. Blakely, George W. Parker, Frederick Bourne, Samuel W. Baldwin, and William E. Marquis.

On July 12, 1869, Commander-in-Chief William Leffingwell granted a dispensation to these brethren to form, open and work the following bodies in the city of Lyons, which bodies were established and officers elected: Iowa Lodge of Perfection: William E. Leffingwell, thrice potent master; John S. Hart, senior warden; William E. Marquis, junior warden. Clinton Council, Princes of Jerusalem: Pitkin C. Wright, sovereign prince; W. E. Leffingwell, high priest; S. W. Baldwin, senior warden; G. W. Parker, junior warden. Delphic Chapter, Rose Croix: P. C. Wright, wise master; W. E. Leffingwell, senior warden; C. E. Warner, junior warden.

On January 4, 1870, Illustrious Commander-in-Chief William Leffingwell, assisted by Sovereign Grand Inspector General T. S. Parvin, organized De Molay Consistory of Masters of the Royal Secret, in Lyons, with W. E. Leffingwell as commander-in-chief; C. W. Warner, lieutenant-commander; and F. E. Blakely, second lieutenant-commander.

In April, 1871, Commander-in-Chief William Leffingwell issued a dispensation for Hugh de Paynes Council, Knights of Kadosh, with W. E. Leffingwell, vice-eminent commander; Charles W. Warner, eminent prior; and John S. Hart, eminent preceptor.

The charter of De Molay Consistory was issued March 26, 1877, and bears the following names: William Leffingwell, Pitkin C. Wright, W. E.

Leffingwell, Charles Willard Warner, John Silvester Hart, Frederick Bourne, Theron R. Beers, Samuel W. Baldwin, George W. Parker, William F. Marquis, Fred E. Blakely, Thomas F. Butterfield, Anson C. Pierpont, W. W. Sanborn, James T. Van Deventer, Horace W. Somers, William MacQuigg, Richard A. Lyons, Frank William Collins, H. A. Hart, James A. Bryan, J. Hillsinger, Benjamin A. Spencer, Sherman R. Williams, Lyman Andrew Ellis, Benjamin S. Woodward, William R. Ward.

The bodies of the Rite established in Lyons were the first in the state of Iowa and all bear the number 1. For some time they met in the rooms of Lyons Lodge and Oriental Chapter, but as the rooms were cramped, and the membership was rapidly increasing, the Lyons Temple was proposed. Adolph Minski gave six thousand dollars to purchase a lot, and the temple was built in 1871, the cornerstone being laid on August 15th, with very elaborate Masonic ceremonies, Grand Master O. P. Waters conducting the ceremonies. This building is of four stories, seventy-two by seventy-eight feet, and was for years the largest and finest Masonic building in the state. Originally the lower story was used for business rooms, the second as a banquet hall, the third for blue lodge meetings, and the fourth for the consistory bodies. This temple is at present occupied by the Lyons Lodge, since the removal of the Scottish Rite to the Cathedral.

For several years the question of a re-location of the consistory at some point in the old city of Clinton and the building of a new temple had been agitated, and on May 11, 1904, a resolution was passed in the four co-ordinate bodies creating a committee with full powers to act, and with instructions to locate and build a new temple. Strong objections were raised and the matter was referred to the sovereign officers, by whom a commission was appointed to investigate the situation and report upon it. These gentlemen brought about a conference between the members, and all differences were harmoniously adjusted by the transfer of all interests held by the Scottish Rite bodies in the old temple, with all of the furnishings in it, except such paraphernalia as distinctively belonged to the Scottish Rite, to Lyons Lodge No. 93.

By November 30, 1906, the committee reported that "the entire amount of money required for the purchase of a site, the erection of a building, commodious, convenient and imposing, and for its appropriate furnishing, has been provided for. A most desirable site has been purchased, plans are being perfected by the architects, and the work of erection will begin as soon as the spring weather permits, and will be pushed to completion of the temple."

The site is the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and First street, over-



looking the Mississippi river. Morrell & Son, of this city, are the architects. The Scottish Rite Cathedral is ninety by ninety-five feet in size and sixty-three feet high. It is constructed of white brick, and contains three high stories, with a mezzanine above the second, giving it the height of four stories. It is trimmed with Bedford stone and terra cotta. The main entrance is on Fifth avenue, and is surmounted by a beautiful carved double eagle, the emblem of the Scottish Rite. The Cathedral and site represent an expenditure of nearly one hundred thousand dollars when complete with its scenery and furnishings.

On the first floor is a hall and vestibule, a spacious reception room, ladies' parlors, coat rooms, secretary's office, etc. The second story is the working floor, and contains two large lodge rooms, with necessary antechambers, and reception rooms, also the armory room. The mezzanine floor furnishes a gallery about the lodge rooms and a small dining room. The third story contains the magnificent banquet hall of the structure, also kitchen, pantries, serving rooms and other apartments.

At the same time that the plans were adopted, a holding corporation was organized, and May 3, 1907, articles of incorporation were filed of the Clinton Masonic Temple Association, with G. E. Lamb, L. C. Eastman, George W. Allen, F. P. Batchelder and C. B. Mills as incorporators.

The Grand Lodge of Master Masons was to hold their sixty-fourth communication at Clinton, June 4th to 6th, inclusive, and the consistory requested Grand Master William F. Cleveland to call an emergent communication on June 3d, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone, which request was granted. In the presence of a great throng, the grand lodge was convened by Grand Master Cleveland at 4:30 P. M. of June 3d, the cornerstone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, and a short and eloquent address made by L. P. Allen, the orator of the day. The lodge was then convened.

The Cathedral has been occupied by the Scottish Rite bodies since its completion, and is fully up to the description given by the committee in their reports above. The present membership of the Scottish Rite at Clinton is six hundred and forty.

The present officers of the bodies are as follows: Iowa Lodge of Perfection: Frank P. Batchelder, thrice potent master; J. F. H. Sugg, senior warden; William H. Childs, junior warden; Frank C. Brayton, orator; Frank W. Leedham, almoner; John H. Potts, treasurer; Frank M. Howard, secretary. Delphic Chapter, Rose Croix: Louis C. Moeszinger, wise master; Frank P. Batchelder, senior warden; Howard S. Wilson, junior warden; Henry H. Turner, orator; secretary, almoner and treasurer for all the bodies same as the

Lodge of Perfection. Hugh de Paynes Council, Knights of Kadosh: Fred E. Batchelder, commander; Calvin D. May, first lieutenant-commander; Frank C. Brayton, second lieutenant-commander; George B. Phelps, chancellor; Henry H. Turner, orator. De Molay Consistory: Lauren C. Eastman, commander-in-chief; Ward W. Cook, first lieutenant-commander; John Q. Jeffries, second lieutenant-commander; George B. Phelps, chancellor; Frank W. Ellis, minister of state.

## MASONRY AT LYONS.

There were a good many Masons among those who located at Lyons in the forties, but no attempt was made to establish a lodge until September 3, 1849, when a dispensation was granted St. John's Lodge No. 19, with John S. Bope appointed worshipful master. The records of this lodge are lost, and all that is known is that it was chartered and instituted June 6, 1850, with fifteen members, James McCoy, worshipful master, and that the charter was surrendered in June, 1855, Judge A. R. Cotton being grand master, largely on account of the removal of brethren from the town.

Next year, prospects being brighter, a dispensation was granted for Eureka Lodge to W. E. Leffingwell, G. H. Bonney, James Hazlett and six others and the lodge was organized with about twelve members as Lyons Lodge No. 93. It was chartered June 3, 1857. The records were destroyed by the fire of 1870, but it is known that W. E. Leffingwell was the first master, G. H. Bonney, senior warden, James Hazlett, junior warden, Rev. H. W. Beers, secretary, William Soules, treasurer. The other charter members were Thomas Crew, Stephen Fuller, Charles Arpe and Martin Frank. The first meetings were held in the brick building on Pearl street, later used for manufacturing. Then the lodge met for several years in Rice's block, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets. Thence the lodge removed to the old post-office block for six years, then to the rooms in which the *Mirror* is published for eight years, then into the Lyons temple in 1872. The cornerstone for this temple was laid on August 15, 1871, with complete Masonic ceremonies.

This temple, since the removal of the Scottish Rite bodies to the Cathedral, is practically owned by Lyons Lodge, the Scottish Rite having surrendered their interests to them, giving to them control of ninety-five per cent of the stock of the holding corporations. The lodge has now about one hundred and twenty members.

The elective officers for 1910 are: A. J. Meyer, master; Louis Eigel, senior warden; Charles Reusche, junior warden; John H. Meyer, secretary; Louis G. Moeszinger, treasurer.

Oriental Chapter No. 39, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted at Lyons in 1867. Its records were also destroyed by fire. W. E. Leffingwell was the first high priest. The charter members were Dr. W. MacQuigg, Judge A. R. Cotton, S. W. Baldwin, W. E. Marquis, G. W. Parker, J. B. Denison, L. A. Ellis, C. W. Warner, A. J. Kynett, Dr. G. F. Wetherell, J. S. Hart, T. R. Beers, S. Rand, and F. L. Blakely. They met in the old lodge room over the postoffice until the Lyons temple was built. The increasing popularity of the Scottish Rite seemed to draw from the chapter, and although C. W. Warner and others made strenuous efforts to preserve it, at last its charter was surrendered. John H. Potts was the last high priest.

#### DE WITT MASONIC BODIES.

The dispensation for De Witt Lodge No. 34, the second organized in the county, was granted December 4, 1851, to R. H. Dawson, Sr., worshipful master; S. D. Golder, senior warden, and George Goudie, junior warden. The first officers elected were A. R. Cotton, senior deacon; S. N. Bedford, junior deacon; A. R. Bissell, secretary; G. W. Ames, treasurer; and D. C. Oakes, tyler. The first initiates were R. H. Dawson, Jr., and S. G. Dawson. The charter was granted June 2, 1852. Father Daniel McNeil was one of the members of the lodge who stood high in the community. A. R. Cotton rose to high Masonic rank, and W. E. Leffingwell, later very prominent in Masonic affairs, received his three degrees in De Witt Lodge. At present De Witt Lodge has about sixty-five members.

Right Hand Lodge No. 281 was organized at De Witt under charter of June 8, 1870, granted by John Scott, grand master, the charter members being from De Witt Lodge chiefly. The first meeting was held June 18, 1870, and the following officers elected: P. C. Wright, worshipful master; R. G. Brown, senior warden; A. J. McGarvey, junior warden; J. M. Gates, treasurer; D. G. Butterfield, secretary. The present membership is about twenty-five.

Kilwinning Chapter No. 56 was organized at De Witt under dispensation granted April 18, 1870, to the following charter members: W. A. Cotton, E. P. Hubbard, R. G. Brown, W. H. Talbot, R. J. Crouch, W. R. Ward, T. F. Butterfield, George Rule, George B. Young, A. J. McGarvey, Moses Gage, K. W. Wheeler, A. H. Runyon, D. Whitney, T. Wilson, W. H. Buchanan, M. H. Haskins, J. M. Gates, and William Familton. The dispensation had been granted on the recommendation of Mount Moriah Chapter No. 17, of

Camanche, by P. C. Wright, grand high priest, on April 15, 1870. The first officers were: W. A. Cotton, high priest; George Rule, king; and W. R. Ward, scribe.

## CAMANCHE MASONS.

Camanche Lodge No. 60 was instituted in 1855, under dispensation of April 4th, and was chartered on June 6th. The charter members were Samuel Doolittle, John McLoskey, Amos W. Gordon, H. A. Hart, Lewis Birkhead, George W. Miller, Corley Tyler and A. M. Littig. Lewis Birkhead was the first master, John McLoskey, senior warden, Samuel Doolittle, junior warden. The lodge has now about sixty members.

In 1857, Mount Moriah Chapter No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, at Camanche, the first in the county, and for many years the only one, was chartered. In the tornado their hall was demolished, their furniture, jewels and charter blown away. They continued their organization, however. Their charter was picked up by a farmer near Sterling, Illinois, who did not know what it was, but kept the parchment as a memento of the tornado. Three years later, the farmer showed the relic to a stranger who had stopped for the night, and was told what it was. He returned it to the chapter, and the charter long hung on their lodge room wall. The tyler's jewel was also found, near Thompson, Illinois, by a lady who wore it as a breast pin until she found out what it was, when she returned it to the original owners. This chapter gradually dwindled in numbers and interest and at last surrendered its charter.

## ZERADATHA LODGE NO. 184.

Zeradatha Lodge No. 184 was organized in Wheatland in 1865 under dispensation of September 6, 1865, and chartered June 6, 1866. It has had a flourishing existence, and now has about sixty members.

## MONITOR LODGE NO. 330.

The dispensation for Monitor Lodge No. 330 at Delmar, was granted September 26, 1873, and the charter issued June 3, 1874. The first officers were B. C. Rich, worshipful master; George Heritage, senior warden; M. W. Tipple, junior warden; S. R. Gold, treasurer; A. G. Thompson, secretary; C. C. Smith, senior deacon; Harvey George, junior deacon. The present membership is about fifty-five.

## HARBOR LODGE NO. 556.

The dispensation for Harbor Lodge No. 556 at Lost Nation was granted February 2, 1898, and the lodge was chartered June 6, 1899. It now has about sixty members.

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Lyons Lodge No. 61 was chartered October 26, 1854. Previously there had been a lodge in the city known as Clinton No. 21, which for several years held its meetings in a wooden building at the corner of Second and Main streets. All official documents relating to it were burned. Lyons Lodge was instituted by District Deputy Grand Master James Thorington on November 11, 1854, and the first meeting was held November 18, 1854. The charter members, with the offices which they held, were as follows: G. W. Stumbaugh, noble grand; J. J. Mathews, vice-grand; J. D. Fegan, treasurer; J. F. Fegan and George B. Pierce. S. R. Johnson and John McClay were initiated at the first meeting, and Mr. Johnson was elected secretary. Three of the charter members, Messrs. Pierce, Mathews and J. D. Fegan, are living in 1910.

The lodge first met at the former rooms of No. 21, but shortly after moved to the Washington Hall block, on Main street, near the railroad track, then in 1860 to Rice's building, at the corner of Main and Fourth, in 1864 to a convenient hall expressly prepared for its use in Wright's building, later known as the Briggs building, where their headquarters remained until the building of the present handsome and commodious Odd Fellows Temple just south of the public square. This is a red brick building, with stone trimmings, containing two stories and basement. The basement is occupied by the kitchen, dining-room, etc.; the first floor is an auditorium and reception room, used for entertainments and dances; the second floor contains the lodge room and anterooms. The building is the property of Lyons Lodge and was erected in 1899 at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

At present the lodge has a membership of about one hundred and sixty-five and the present officers are: Louis Eigel, noble grand; M. H. Bormann, vice-grand; A. J. Meyer, treasurer; W. G. Romer, financial secretary; Edward Horst, recording secretary.

## PATRIARCHS MILITANT.

Lyons Encampment No. 21 was chartered October 20, 1869, by Orlando McCraney, grand patriarch. The charter members were: George Allen,

Howard Bell, Daniel Romer, J. M. Rice, John Eddy, C. D. Scott, O. Blood, H. J. Wright, N. Showerman, A. C. Root.

The encampment has always met in the rooms of Lyons Lodge. Its present membership is about fifty-five. The present officers are: Henry Kisting, chief patriarch; Otto Rockrohr, high priest; Louis Eigel, senior warden; John Seno, junior warden; W. G. Romer, scribe; I. M. Armstrong, treasurer.

#### ODD FELLOWS AT CLINTON.

It was some years before there were enough Odd Fellows resident in Clinton to justify the organization of a lodge, but after organization the order made rapid progress.

Lincoln Lodge No. 139 was instituted May 12, 1865, by District Deputy Grand Master H. S. Butler, assisted by brethren from Eagle Lodge No. 86 and Lyons Lodge No. 61. The charter members and first officers were: John B. Crosby, noble grand; Samuel Jaffa, vice-grand; L. B. Wadleigh, secretary; John Breitling, treasurer; James Tuke, warden; George O'Boyle, conductor; Henry Gerhard, guardian. James P. Crosby was the first member initiated. The charter is dated October 19, 1865.

The lodge first met in the Bucher block on First street, then on May 27, 1869, moved into the Cabbage block on Fifth avenue, where it remained till January 1, 1874, when it moved to the Harding block. Its present quarters are in the Young block, Fifth avenue and Second street. Among the brothers have been three who have occupied the office of grand master of the state, H. A. Stone, John W. Bulen and Will V. Tufford. Judson Hyde was treasurer of the lodge for thirty-two and one-half years. He died August 3, 1902, and a fine clock suitably inscribed in his memory hangs in the lodge room. George O. Boyle, now of Muskegon, Michigan, is the only living charter member.

On August 4, 1900, Shekinah Lodge No. 42, of Camanche, consolidated with Lincoln, taking the name of the latter, but the number of the former, so that the lodge is now known as Lincoln No. 42. The lodge is incorporated and is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are Louis Walde, noble grand; Chris A. Hoffman, vice-grand; William N. Monaghan, secretary; Dr. J. S. Lowell, financial secretary; and Lorenz Peterson, treasurer.

Walhalla Lodge No. 150 was instituted May 9, 1867. The charter members and first officers were as follows: Adam Buechner, noble grand; Henry Gerhard, vice-grand; John Breitling, secretary; Thomas Richardson, Fred Shuve, Frank Witzigmann, Charles Arlen, John Weber, Charles Seifert.

The lodge first met on First street next the Grand Hotel, then on Fifth

avenue above Korn's bakery, then at No. 212 Fifth avenue, and for some time has met in Walhalla hall over the carpet department of Towle & Spreter's store, in the Toll building. They have about eighty-five members at present.

The present officers are Claus Rief, noble grand; Juergen Danielsen, vice-grand; William J. Wabrass, secretary; John Gerche, financial secretary; Edward H. Carstensen, treasurer.

America Lodge No. 567 was organized February 7, 1893, with two hundred and thirty-three members, by Grand Master J. W. Bulen and Grand Secretary William Garrett. The names of the following members appear on the charter as representative of all: J. F. H. Sugg, E. H. Farr, J. D. Fegan, past grand, J. F. Kingsberg, A. D. Van Horn, C. G. F. Cook, Adam Wageck, E. S. Wilson, John Tong, George McLain, W. J. La Rue, A. H. Paddock, S. Whistler and E. Little. The first officers were: Eugene H. Farr, noble grand; Jens Bohnsen, vice-grand; Charles E. Beaumont, recording secretary; C. H. Miller, financial secretary; L. H. Bowman, treasurer. This lodge was organized in the hall of Lincoln Lodge, then for two or three years rented the G. A. R. hall, then returned to the Odd Fellows hall as proprietors.

America Lodge has now one hundred and ninety-five members. The present officers are: S. D. Haller, noble grand; R. L. Clark, vice-grand; C. S. Petersen, recording secretary; C. H. Parker, financial secretary; L. H. Bowman, treasurer.

#### PATRIARCHS MILITANT.

Clinton Encampment No. 96 was instituted April 26, 1877, with officers and charter members as follows: C. C. Van Kuran, chief patriarch; Samuel Taylor, high priest; Samuel Abernathy, senior warden; George McBride, junior warden; N. G. O. Coad, scribe; H. H. Hatton, treasurer; and John Hogendobler.

Clinton Encampment meets in Wallhalla hall, and has about fifty members. The present officers are Jens G. Christiansen, chief patriarch; Jens Bartelsen, high priest; Carl Witt, senior warden; Hans C. Sand, junior warden; Lorens Petersen, treasurer.

Canton Twin City No. 24 was organized on July 13, 1890. The first officers were J. W. Bullen, captain; C. F. Grafey, lieutenant; Richard Price, ensign; Clair Munson, adjutant; W. H. Bock, clerk. All members of the encampment branch are eligible to the canton. The present membership is thirty-five, eighteen active, and seventeen honorary members. The canton meets in Odd Fellows hall.

The present officers are C. S. Petersen, captain; R. A. Holle, lieutenant; S. D. Haller, ensign; R. Larson, adjutant; M. W. Bailey, Jr., clerk.

Unity Encampment No. 79 was instituted July 27, 1896. The installing officers were George Williams, grand chief patriarch; J. Norwood Clark, grand high priest; I. N. Manville, grand senior warden; James Rogers, grand junior warden; E. B. Hoxie, grand scribe; W. G. Romer, grand scribe. Grand High Priest Clark was at this time eighty-two years old, and a man who endeared himself to the members of the camp by his worth. There were thirty-five members, fifteen of whom had cards from other encampments, the remainder being petitioners for the honor of admission. These members and the first officers were as follows: Cards, J. W. Bulen, past chief patriarch, Charles A. Kohlmier, Hans Miller, Rasmus Larsen, Mark Campbell, George Kuhns, W. M. Parks, past high priest, C. F. Eggers, H. C. F. Behr, R. E. Everhart, J. M. Ferris, H. W. Lée, past senior warden, Will V. Tufford, Waldo Grumstrup, H. Torgerson; petitioners, H. O. Coykendall, L. H. Bowman, C. S. Petersen, E. F. Frink, C. H. Parker, J. S. Conger, J. L. Bohnson, C. L. Cook, R. J. Hughes, Walter Mather, Fr. Dieckmann, H. F. Freund, A. H. Claussen, John Deyo, W. H. Norman, L. C. Champlin, E. S. Wilson, H. E. Carr, August Rebelsky. First Officers: H. W. Lee, chief patriarch; C. H. Parker, high priest; Will V. Tufford, senior warden; L. H. Bowman, junior warden; E. F. Frink, scribe; J. S. Conger, treasurer.

Unity Encampment has met in the rooms of America Lodge. It has now seventy members. The present officers are: M. W. Bailey, past chief patriarch; H. C. Roman, chief patriarch; S. D. Haller, high priest; J. P. Doll, senior warden; R. A. Holle, junior warden; L. A. Henderson, treasurer; C. H. Parker, scribe.

The Odd Fellows of Clinton have also a Life Association, which offers to its members many advantages in insurance.

The Odd Fellows Orphans' Home of Iowa, one of the most commendable enterprises which the order has engaged in, was fathered in Clinton, and has been productive of a very great amount of good.

#### EAGLE LODGE NO. 86.

Eagle Lodge No. 86 was instituted by John Pope, grand master, at De Witt, upon petition of Charles Schlabach, Isaac F. Morgan, A. J. Kellar, Samuel Jones and John Jones, members of the order of Odd Fellows, March 22, 1856. A. J. Kellar was elected noble grand; C. Schlabach, vice-grand; M. Gage, recording secretary; William H. Buchanan, treasurer. At the first



meeting the following were admitted as members : W. S. Norman, J. P. Butler, J. W. Haney, F. Amos, Levi Clark, T. G. Hide, W. E. Vary, E. W. Preston, William McKim, G. G. Adams, Jonathan Morgan, Israel Hall, T. W. Butler, David White, Isaac Rhodes, Ephraim Cameron, David Goff and Dr. Asa Morgan.

This lodge was very prosperous at first, then about the beginning of the eighties fell low in membership, but is now in good shape with about eighty members.

#### SHEKINAH LODGE NO. 42.

Shekinah Lodge No. 42 was organized in Camanche September 22, 1852, and flourished until the tornado in 1860, when it became extinct for awhile. On September 7, 1874, it was reorganized. The charter members were A. B. Ireland, John Kahl, Robert Wilkes, Samuel F. Dillon, H. W. Smith, S. Hyman and M. H. Spooner.

It was later united with Lincoln Lodge No. 139 at Clinton, and the united lodges are known now as Lincoln Lodge No. 42.

#### OTHER LODGES.

Elk River Lodge No. 162 is located at Teeds Grove, with a membership of fifty-five.

Low Moor Lodge No. 395 has fifty members. They are the owners of a fine building of white brick, erected since the fire.

Grand Mound Lodge No. 448 is flourishing with one hundred and five members and is one of the strongest lodges in the county.

Lost Nation Lodge No. 618 has about forty-five members.

Elwood Lodge No. 715 has fifty members. In 1908 was instituted at Elwood, Elwood Encampment No. 191, the fourth to be established in the county, the only one outside of Clinton, which is in a prosperous condition.

The eleventh lodge of Odd Fellows now located in the county was recently established at Welton.

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Ivanhoe Lodge No. 45, Knights of Pythias, was instituted March 25, 1879, by John W. Green, of Davenport, district grand commander. The charter was issued February 11, 1880. The following were the charter members and first officers: J. C. Root, past chancellor; L. P. Adams, chancellor

commander; L. E. Dean, vice-chancellor; G. W. Brayton, prelate; C. L. Root, keeper of records and seal; H. Penn, master of finance; W. A. Lyall, master of exchequer; T. Balch, master at arms; P. Traub, inner guard; Walter Wilkes, outer guard; J. H. Potts, F. C. Brayton, J. Hashall, J. E. White, L. G. Blain, S. B. Cary, A. McCullough, A. M. Pelton, G. A. Gray, M. Rudman, Anton Meyer, C. S. Tuller, Henry Woodward, A. A. Root, W. E. Buell.

The lodge was organized in the Briggs building, and has met for the past two years in the Odd Fellows Temple.

The present officers are: A. D. Wilson, chancellor commander; O. L. Dearborn, vice-chancellor; J. M. McNulty, prelate; Charles H. Lee, keeper of records and seal; J. M. Crouse, master-at-arms; H. Toenningsen, master of finance; R. Fair, inner guard; N. C. Nelson, outer guard.

There was also organized Clinton Lodge No. 355 in the Toll block, but is not now in a flourishing condition, and Herman Lodge No. 169, now the strongest lodge of all the three Knights of Pythias in Clinton.

#### OTHER FRATERNAL ORDERS.

There are numerous lodges of fraternal insurance interests, such as Woodmen, Workmen, Knights of Columbus, Foresters, Red Men, etc., located in the cities and in different places within the county, the number and history of which are precluded by reason of space. The Woodmen and Knights of Columbus are especially strong in this county.

The Elks are another strong brotherhood in Clinton, and, as in many another place, have for their membership many of the best citizens of the young and middle aged men.

#### FOUNDING OF THE TWO WOODCRAFT ORDERS.

While this volume does not seek to go into the history of the dozen or more semi-secret and beneficiary orders that are really mutual life associations, it is an historic fact that should be here noted, that Lyons is the birthplace of all modern Woodcraft and that the founder of this order, Hon. Joseph Cullen Root, was long an honored citizen of Lyons and well connected in family ties.

It was in 1883 that Mr. Root organized the Modern Woodmen of America, a fraternal insurance order, the headquarters of which order is now located at Rock Island, Illinois. In 1890 he formed the now famous order, the Woodmen of the World. At first it had its offices at Lyons, but on account

of the more liberal laws in Illinois, the headquarters were moved to Fulton, where it remained a short time and was then voted by the grand lodge to Omaha, Nebraska, where it is still located. This is an important item when one considers that this order now has a membership of over a half million. The total number of camps in 1909 was 8,651. Mr. Root is still the sovereign commander. The Modern Woodmen of America, the original woodcraft society, in 1903 had 701,655 members and had paid to its members \$27,508,760, and its membership is now over the million mark. Mr. Root, of Lyons, has the distinction of being the founder of both orders.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### THE BENCH AND BAR OF CLINTON COUNTY.

Go where one may, wherever civilized life and commerce exists there we find the representatives of the legal profession. Most laws are today based upon the principle of right and equal justice to all persons, be they native or foreign born. If all men were informed as to the law, and possessed a law-abiding spirit, there would be little use for lawyers and courts, but until the Bible picture of the millennium appears on earth in reality, the rights of one must be met and justice forced upon another, at the hands of wise, learned jurists and attorneys-at-law. The legal profession is one of profound principles, and it is for it to point out and enforce the rights of one set of citizens as against other men and classes. While the world has no use for dishonest lawyers, it has great need of truly honorable attorneys, who seek to secure peace rather than encourage endless litigation among the people of a community.

The type found in the greater representatives of this profession, such as Gladstone, of England, and the local lights that have lighted up the pathway to a higher, better civilization in our own country, as Webster, Everett, Choate, Tom Marshall, Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and the more modern-day attorneys who have shaped the affairs of our national ship of state, in constitutional matters, even from Jefferson, Hamilton and Washington's day, to this, the opening of the twentieth century.

But few of our eminent statesmen have been found outside the legal profession. The day has long since passed when this profession is looked upon as one of trickery and dishonesty—in fact, educated persons in all the past centuries have recognized this as among the useful and honorable callings. For be it remembered that most of the laws of this and all progressive nations have been but the reflex of the Law handed down by Moses, as the one given under inspiration from Him who is ruler over all mankind.

To accommodate the lawyers in attendance at court at De Witt, Clinton county, in early times, Hon. James D. Bourne used to relate that all the spare beds in the community were collected and taken to his house, he then being a bachelor, and Black Bill, of Camanche, was employed to do the chamber work, and that the lawyers, among whom were Judge Grant, John P. and Ed. Cook,

Charles Weston, United States district attorneys, and Fisher, a noted wag of Davenport; Judge Thomas S. Wilson, Gen. James Wilson and T. Crawford, of Dubuque; Ralph P. Lowe, afterward governor, the Starrs of Burlington, Judge William E. Leffingwell, and old Joe Knox, a noted Illinois lawyer, were all thus lodged by him without charge. The evenings were passed in telling amusing stories, and in scientific discussions, to the profit and enjoyment of all.

An amusing story is told of a trial in De Witt, in which Judge "Leff" (W. E. Leffingwell) was the central figure. It was during the preliminary examination of one Grabell, charged with murder, before Colonel Evans, as magistrate. One Burge, a fussy lawyer of De Witt, was prosecutor, and "Leff," then a young man, was attorney for the defendant. During the examination, which lasted all night, Burge would at inopportune times jump up and interrupt the proceedings. After he had been told to sit down several times, without effect, by Colonel Evans, "Leff," losing all patience, got up and said, that, being an officer of the court, it was his duty to see its orders enforced, that if the prosecutor did not obey the order of the court and sit down, he would knock him down. After looking over "Leff's" muscular six-foot frame, he concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, sat down and allowed the examination to proceed without further interruption.

#### JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

The second judicial district, territory of Iowa, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, in 1840-1845 comprised the counties of Jackson, Scott, Dubuque and Clayton. Clinton was attached to Scott for judicial purposes.

Third judicial district, territory of Iowa, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, 1846. This district comprised the same territory as the former.

Second judicial district, state of Iowa, Hon. James Grant, 1847-1851; Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, 1852. This district comprised the counties of Muscatine, Scott, Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Jones, Dubuque, Delaware and Clayton, and the counties north and west of Delaware and Clayton attached to Clayton for judicial purposes.

Eighth judicial district, Hon. William E. Leffingwell, 1852; Hon. John B. Booth, 1854; Hon. William H. Tuthill, 1855-1856. This district comprised the counties of Scott, Clinton and Jackson.

Fourteenth judicial district, Hon. Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, 1857 (resigned); Hon. A. H. Bennett (appointed), 1857-1858. This district comprised the counties of Scott, Clinton and Jackson.

Seventh judicial district, Hon. John F. Dillon, 1858-1863; Hon. J. Scott Richman, 1863-1872; Hon. W. F. Brannan, 1872-1876; Hon. W. I. Hayes, 1876. This district comprised the counties of Muscatine, Scott, Clinton and Jackson.

The judiciary of Iowa was established under a state government in 1847 and for the judicial districts in which Clinton county has been situated, at different periods in its history, the following have served as judges:

1847-1852—James Grant.	1887-1898—Charles M. Waterman.
1853-1854—W. E. Leffingwell.	1887-1888—A. J. Leffingwell.
1854-1855—John B. Booth.	1889-1891—Andrew Howat.
1855-1857—William H. Tuthill.	1891-1904—P. B. Wolfe.
1857—G. C. R. Mitchell.	1897 and present incumbent, James W. Bollinger.
1857-1858—A. H. Bennett.	1904 and present incumbent, A. P. Barker.
1858-1863—John F. Dillon.	1902 to present time, A. J. House.
1863-1872—J. Scott Richman.	1903 to present time, D. V. Jackson.
1872-1875—W. F. Brannan.	
1875-1876—Walter I. Hayes.	
1887—John N. Rogers.	

Concerning these judges, it may be said that all were wise, considerate judges and impartial men in administering the law. The following brief notices have been gleaned from various sources, and will give the reader an idea of the personale of some of the men who have sat on the bench during the passing years of the county's history:

John F. Dillon was born in Montgomery county, New York, December 25, 1831. In 1838 his parents removed to Davenport, then a village in the frontier territory of Iowa. Here John F. attended the common schools, and at seventeen began to study medicine with Dr. E. S. Barrows. Later he attended medical lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, but gave up medicine to study law, entered the office of John P. Cook, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. Shortly after he was elected prosecuting attorney, and rose rapidly in his profession, in 1858 being elected judge of the seventh district. He served with distinction four years, and was nominated in 1863 by the Republicans for judge of the supreme court, was elected, and became chief justice in 1868. In 1869 he was re-elected, but before qualifying was appointed by President Grant United States circuit judge for the eighth circuit. In 1869 he was made lecturer on legal jurisprudence in the State University of Iowa, and in 1879 resigned his circuit judgeship (a life appointment) to remove to

New York City, where he had been chosen professor of real estate and equity jurisprudence of the law department of Columbia College. In 1891-2 he was lecturer on municipal law in Yale University. In 1892 he was chosen president of the American Bar Association. For many years during his stay in New York he had charge of the legal business of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company.

While in Iowa Judge Dillon was the founder and editor of the *Central Law Journal*, was the author of a "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa," and of five volumes of "United States Circuit Court Reports;" of a "Commentary on the Law of Municipal Corporations," published in 1872, which ran through many editions; of "Removal of Causes from State Courts to Federal Courts," passing likewise through several editions, first published in 1875. His "Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America," a series of lectures delivered before Yale University, were then published in Boston in 1895. His works have had a large sale in this country, where they have been recognized as standard authority, and some editions were published in London. He also wrote many pamphlets on legal and historical affairs, and a memorial volume in memory of the death of his wife and daughter at sea in July, 1898. His wife was the daughter of Hon. Hiram Price, member of Congress from the second Iowa district. He was born in poverty and obscurity, but with great intellectual powers and much energy, and by work and force of character, lifted himself to the heights of the American bar.

A. J. Leffingwell, son of William Leffingwell, was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island Sound, New York, in 1832. His parents moved to Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1839. He attended the common schools, and then took a course in Iowa State College. When nineteen he became clerk in a drug store, and was engaged in that business and others until 1859, when he entered the law office of Henry O'Conner at Muscatine, and was admitted to the bar in 1861, when he became the partner of Mr. O'Conner, his former instructor, continuing with him until 1867, when he formed a partnership with his brother, William E. Leffingwell, with whom he continued until 1874. He was elected judge of the circuit court, north division of the seventh judicial district, in 1884, and served as such until 1886, when that court was abolished. In 1886 he was elected judge of the district court and served until his death in December, 1887.

William F. Brannan was born in Washington, D. C., September 14, 1824, and in the national capital he grew to young manhood. His early education was as a student in McLeod's Academy, and at the age of sixteen he became

an apprentice in the *Globe* printing office. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar, and at the same time purchased one-half interest in the Hagerstown *Mail*, printed at Hagerstown, Maryland, which dual occupation, editor and lawyer, he continued until 1853, when he was appointed auditor of the court of chancery. In May, 1855, he located in Muscatine and from that time until his death, on February 12, 1910, he was a resident of that city.

Judge Brannan was elected the first county superintendent of the schools of Muscatine county, and as such he organized the school system of that county. In 1858 he was appointed trustee of the University of Iowa, and he was the first to inaugurate the movement for co-education. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, and again in 1884 to the convention which nominated Grover Cleveland in Chicago. Upon the resignation of Judge Richman from the district bench in 1872, at a meeting of the attorneys of the district held in Davenport, Judge Brannan was unanimously recommended as his successor. In 1874 he was elected for a full term, but resigned before the expiration of his term, entering into the active practice of law at Muscatine. In 1886 he was elected as district judge and served in that position until January 1, 1903, being elected without any opposition in 1890, 1894, 1898. Not only was he liked for his service upon the bench, but also on account of his marked ability as a lawyer and as a student of law. He was a man possessed of remarkable memory and it served him well, because it enabled him to recall cases that he had read, and to refer the members of the bar, not only to the substance of the case, but to the title, book and page in which it could be found. The opinions rendered by him as district judge were favorably commented upon by the supreme court time and again. He was universally liked by the members of the bar, and more especially by his associates upon the bench, who had labored with him for a number of years, and who had become bound to him by the strongest ties of admiration, for his high, judicial and legal ability; and affection, for the simple, rugged and true heart. In all soberness and truth, it may be said by one who was for a number of years his associate upon the bench, that no more conscientious and high minded judge than William F. Brannan ever sat upon the bench. His character was transparently pure and honest. He was a man of many parts. His mind was as broad as the position which he won, both as a lawyer and a jurist, was commanding. For years his office had been adjacent to the old Muscatine *News*, and he wrote the principal editorials for that paper. He also wrote, for a Chicago paper, a series of articles on life in Washington, in Jackson's time. He was able to recall and tell anecdotes of Andrew Jackson, of Webster, of Clay, of Calhoun, and the other intellectual giants of that day. It



was indeed a pleasure to be able to spend an evening or a day in his company, and be entertained by stories of those times and of those men.

Speaking of him, the supreme court says: "We have carefully examined the charge to the jury in all its parts, and desire to say that we have rarely seen its equal in clearness of expression, and as a plain, concise and correct exposition of the law as applied to the issues and the facts as disclosed in the evidence."

James Grant was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, December 12, 1812. He entered college at fourteen, and graduated at eighteen, taught school in Raleigh for three years, then went to Chicago and opened a law office in 1834. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for the sixth district, and in 1838 removed to Davenport, Iowa, settling on a farm near the village. In 1841 he was elected to the Legislature from Scott county, and in 1844 a delegate to the first constitutional convention, and took active part in the framing of this constitution, which was rejected. In 1846 he was a member of the second convention, and was the author of the Bill of Rights in this instrument, which was accepted. In 1847 he was elected judge of the district court, serving five years. In 1852 he was returned to the Legislature, and was chosen speaker of the House. His law library was one of the best in the West and had been gradually acquired from the time when he started in the profession. He became a great lawyer and was employed in some of the most important land and bond cases in the West. In one railroad case he won for his clients a million dollars, and received as a fee one hundred thousand dollars. In politics he was a Democrat.

Walter I. Hayes was born in Marshall, Michigan, December 9, 1841. He began to read law at the age of nineteen in the offices of Hughes & Woolley, at Marshall, and graduated from the law department of Michigan University in 1863, and the following year became a member of the firm of Hughes, Woolley & Hayes. In 1866 he came to Clinton, Iowa, to become a partner of Adjutant-General N. B. Baker. Three times he was elected city solicitor of Clinton, and when General Baker removed to Des Moines he practiced a short time alone, and then went into partnership with Judge George B. Young. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Carpenter to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Brannan, in the seventh judicial district, and was elected in 1878, continuing in office until 1887. He had been United States commissioner for the eastern district of Michigan from 1864 until coming to Iowa, and was United States commissioner for Iowa from 1867 until he went upon the bench. One noted decision rendered by Judge Hayes was that declaring the prohibitory amendment to the constitution to be void.

This decision the supreme court sustained upon appeal. In 1876 he was a candidate for supreme judge on the Democratic ticket. In 1886 he was elected representative in Congress from the second district, and was three times re-elected, serving until 1895. He was a strong supporter of the Hennepin canal. He served at the extra session of the twenty-sixth General Assembly, which enacted the new code. The Democratic party in Iowa considered him as one of their strongest leaders. He died on March 14, 1901.

Jacob Scott Richman was born at Somerset, Ohio, on March 11, 1820. He studied law at Knoxville, Illinois, and in 1839 came to Cedar county, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, then the county seat. In 1840 he removed to Muscatine and entered into partnership with S. C. Hastings. In 1846 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution under which Iowa became a state. In 1848 he served as chief clerk of the House of Representatives. In October, 1863, was appointed judge of the district court, where he served until 1870, when he resigned and returned to the practice of law. He died in Muscatine at the ripe old age of eighty-nine.

Charles M. Waterman was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, January 5, 1847. He received his education in the public schools and in a private academy. In 1854 he came to Iowa and studied law. His first office was that of city attorney of Davenport. In 1877 he was elected to the House of the seventeenth General Assembly on the Republican ticket. June 28, 1887, he was appointed judge of the seventh judicial district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John H. Rogers. He was elected for a full term that year, and was re-elected in 1890 and 1894. In November, 1897, he was elected judge of the supreme court on the Republican ticket, from which court he resigned to become a member of the firm of Lane & Waterman, of which firm he is at present a member.

Gilbert C. R. Mitchell was born in Dandridge, Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the 3d day of December, 1803. He graduated from the college of Greenville in the fall of 1822, and was admitted to the practice of law in Alabama in 1825. In the spring of 1835 he emigrated to Davenport, then a part of the territory of Michigan, and exercised the then invaluable privilege of a squatter on the public lands, by building a log cabin on what is now a part of Davenport. He afterwards obtained title to the land under the pre-emption law of the United States. He settled in Iowa before there were any courts, and when the country was governed by squatter jurisdiction, and for many years the most exalted jurisdiction tribunal, at whose altar he served in the administering of justice, was a "claim committee," a self created tribunal among the pioneers to which all disputes as to claim on public lands were sub-

mitted and from whose judgment there was no appeal. Judge Mitchell outlived the courts of "claim committee" of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa Territories and was regarded as a young man when Iowa became a state. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1843, was candidate for Congress in 1846, was elected mayor of the city of Davenport in 1856, and judge of the district court in 1857. He died in Davenport in 1866.

A. P. Barker was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 15, 1854, and came with his parents to Clinton county in 1869. He was educated in the public schools at Camanche, and the Iowa State College, from which he graduated in 1876. He read law in the office of Hon. A. R. Cotton for two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He spent a time in the offices of Judge Young and Major Bailey, and in 1889 he entered into a partnership with Major Bailey, which continued until the Major's death. After that he formed a partnership with R. B. McCoy and later the firm of Barker Ellis & McCoy were formed.

Upon the resignation of Judge Wolfe, he was appointed by Governor Cummings, judge of the district court, September 1, 1904. He has twice been elected to that position, and is now one of the judges of the seventh judicial district.

James W. Bollinger was born in Geneseo, Illinois, April 10, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Davenport and the Iowa State University, and graduated in 1880 as Bachelor of Arts, in 1889 as Bachelor of Laws, and in 1893 as Master of Arts. He read law in the office of Cook & Dodge, and in 1889 was admitted to the practice. Upon the resignation of Judge Waterman on his election as judge of the supreme court in 1897, James W. Bollinger, on the recommendation of the bar of the district, was appointed to fill the vacancy, since which time he has been elected to and held that office. He is recognized throughout the state as one of the ablest men upon the district bench, and is an active member of the Davenport Commercial Club and State Bar Association, of which association he was the first secretary, and was president of the same in 1908.

William E. Leffingwell located at De Witt in 1845. He resided in the state for several years previous; later removed to Lyons and from there to Chicago and practiced in Chicago until his death. He was one of the most noted orators the state ever had. He was a member of the first General Assembly, in the House, and in the Senate of the third and fourth General Assemblies. In 1853-54 he was district judge. In 1861 he enlisted and was captain of Company B, First Iowa Cavalry.

A. J. House, judge of the district court of Iowa, was born January 12,

1847, in Scotland, Ontario, Canada. He was educated at Maquoketa and Iowa City, Iowa. In 1872-73 he was county superintendent; in 1874-77 was county auditor; and subsequently attained success in the practice of law at Maquoketa, Iowa. Since 1892 he has been judge of the district court of Iowa in the seventh district for the counties of Clinton, Jackson, Muscatine and Scott, and resides in Maquoketa, Iowa. In 1908 he was a candidate on the Democratic state ticket for judge of the supreme court.

Douglas V. Jackson, judge district court of Iowa, was born November 17, 1859, in Muscatine, Iowa. He was educated in his native city and graduated from the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, and from the law department of the State University of Iowa. He soon attained success in the practice of law at Muscatine, Iowa, and has been county attorney of Muscatine county, Iowa. During the Spanish-American war he was colonel of the Fiftieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He is now judge of the district court of the seventh judicial district of Iowa, and resides in Muscatine, Iowa.

John B. Booth was born at Hamptonburg, Orange county, New York, on the first day of June, 1792. Having received an academic education at Montgomery Academy, he commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar shortly after he attained his majority. He was for a number of years judge of the court of common pleas in New York. In 1851 he removed to Iowa and located at Bellevue, where he continued to reside until his death. In 1854 he was appointed by Governor Hempstead district judge of the seventh district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Leffingwell. After serving one year, he resigned and resumed the practice of law, which he continued until his death, on the 18th day of February, 1869. He was interested in the Erie railroad and was for many years one of its most active directors. He was a careful student, a close reasoner, and sifted thoroughly every case that was presented to him. If on an examination, he was satisfied he should not succeed, no pecuniary inducement would tempt him to undertake to prosecute or defend such a case, but if once satisfied that his cause was just, he entered into the prosecution or defense with a zeal that never flagged.

When he came to the bar, Spencer was chief justice, Kent, chancellor of the state of New York; John Marshall, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States; Wirt and Pinkney in the zenith of their fame, while Webster, Taney, McLean and Miller were unknown beyond the sphere of their personal acquaintance.

Andrew Howit was born in Scotland and came to this country about the

year 1865. He settled upon a farm in Berlin township. The first season after he had his small grain in the stacks, a tornado struck his buildings and stacks, scattering his entire year's work to the four corners of the earth. This made the embryo farmer conclude that he would seek some other vocation. He abandoned his farm, came to De Witt and engaged in work, hauling wood and delivering it to the housekeepers in said town. Some one suggested to him that he had better study law. The idea so impressed itself upon him, that he went to the office of John C. Polley, and asked the privilege of becoming a student. Judge Polley looked him over, heard his request, and as he spoke with a strong Scottish brogue, advised him to give up the idea of ever becoming a lawyer, at the same time telling him that he could take Kent's Commentaries and read them if he wished. He took the books to his room, at such times as he could get off from his duty as a hauler and deliverer of wood. He actually devoured them. Eventually he went to Ann Harbor and took a course of lectures at the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar in February of 1871. Returning to De Witt, he commenced the practice of his profession, and shortly after became a member of the firm of Merrill & Howit. It was not long until the young Scotchman was recognized as a man of remarkable ability and success in the trial of causes. His intuition was keen and his wit was incisive. He was engaged in defending a young man who was charged with passing counterfeit coin. The trial was before Judge Shires and a jury. The United States attorney asked the young man to describe the coin, and among other questions he said to him, "Did you see the Goddess of Liberty on it." As quick as a flash Judge Howit was on his feet, and said, "Your honor, your honor, that is what he wants to see now, the Goddess of Liberty." The expression struck the Judge in such a way, that he withdrew the case from the jury, and as the defendant was a young man, nothing more than a boy, Judge Shires discharged him, after a severe reprimand.

In 1886 Mr. Howit was elected county attorney, and upon the death of Judge Leffingwell, in 1887, he was, on the recommendation of the bar of the seventh judicial district, appointed by Governor Larrabee district judge. He served in that position until 1891, when he resigned and moved to Salt Lake City.

Immediately after entering upon the practice of law at Salt Lake City, he was by the President appointed United States attorney for the territory of Utah, which position he served until Utah was admitted as a state. He was a member of the convention that drafted the constitution for Utah, and was at the first election after it become a state, elected judge of the district court in

the city of Salt Lake, which position he afterwards resigned to enter upon the practice of his profession, and he is at present one of the leading lawyers in the Mormon city and state.

#### FIRST COURTS.

The first term of the United States district court held in Clinton county convened at Camanche, the first seat of justice, October 12, 1840. Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, was the judge; James D. Bourne, also from Dubuque before he became a resident of this county in 1836, was the sheriff; Martin Dunning, of Camanche, who died there in 1874, was the clerk, and William J. A. Bradford, prosecuting attorney.

The grand jurors were James Claborne, Benjamin Baker, Otis Bennett, Richard H. Dawson, Eldad Beard, Henry Strickler, Robert C. Bourne, Alanson Dickerman, Arthur Smith, Samuel N. Bedford, George W. Harlan, John Welsh and Absalom Dennis.

The district comprised the counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott and Clayton, and was the second judicial district of the territory of Iowa.

The first entry after the organization of the court and the empanelment of the grand jury was that of James Claborne against J. S. McCullough, *assumpsit*. The plaintiff dismissed his suit and the court taxed the cost to him.

On the 13th of October, the prosecuting attorney moved the court in the case of the United States against Timothy Bigelow, for a *scire facias* against the defendant, to show cause why his recognizance should not be forfeited. Bigelow had been indicted for forgery of United States coins. He, however, appeared in court, and the default was set aside.

The first jury trial was held October 14, 1840, an appeal case in which John Thomas was plaintiff and John Eldred, defendant. The jury empaneled were William H. Onley, John Sloan, Philip Deeds, Nathaniel Barber, William Pearsall, Reuben Root, Daniel Hess, Robert Aickmann, Stephen Tripp, Charles E. Langford, Francis F. Ketchum and Stephen Briggs, who gave a verdict for the appellee for five dollars and twenty-five cents. The suit was originally brought by Thomas against Eldred before Abner Beard, one of the justices of the peace of Clinton county (attached to Scott for judicial purposes). He lived at De Witt. The original suit was commenced December 13, 1839, and was for "five dollars cash lent and interest." Judgment was rendered for plaintiff for five dollars damages and six dollars and eighty-seven cents costs. The defendant appealed and gave the requisite bond for judgment and costs. The bondsman was Robert Calder. The amount of the judgment and costs was thirty-two dollars and eighty-one cents. Attached

to the papers in the case are receipts from John F. Homer, Abraham Folck and James W. Kirtley, for their witness fees. Mr. Kirtley dates his "Point Pleasant, October 11, 1842."

Levy was made upon one yoke of cattle and one silver watch, which were sold for seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents, "being all the property to be found at this time, November 10, 1842. James D. Bourne, Sheriff of Clinton county." Execution was then issued against the bondsman, but is recalled by the clerk of the court.

Every paper in the case is wholly in manuscript, except the district court subpoenas, the typographic appearance of which is indicative of the limited resources of the printers of that day. They are issued in the name of the United States of America, and are signed, "Witness, the Honorable Thomas S. Wilson, judge of the third judicial district of the territory of Iowa, and the temporary seal of said court, affixed this fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1840. M. Dunning, Clerk." The temporary seal was a wafer and diamond shaped paper.

The first case, however, the papers in which are found and indorsed No. 1. was the United States against Erastus Fairman, who was indicted by the grand jury for arson, October 14, 1840. The information was sworn out April 25, 1840 by Joseph P. Brown. The indictment recites that "Erastus Fairman, of said county, on the 24th day of April, 1840, in the night time of said day, with force and arms did feloniously and maliciously, wilfully and knowingly, set on fire and burn a dwelling house, in said county then standing and being, the said dwelling house then and there being the property of Madison E. Hollister, against the peace of the United States of America," etc. Simeon Gardiner, Elias Day, Joseph P. Brown and Charles Bovard entered each their recognizance in the sum of fifty dollars to appear as witnesses. At the April term this action was discontinued by the prosecuting attorney, and the defendant was directed by the court to "go hence without day," and the costs are ordered to be paid out of the county treasury.

Practicing law in the forties and fifties, in this portion of Iowa,—then little less than a howling wilderness,—was not what it is in 1910. Many of the early lawyers in eastern Iowa went out on the circuit and followed the presiding judge from one county seat to another, riding on horseback. They entered the hamlet of a county seat with mud-bespattered garments. But these men had brains and hearts, many of them even greater than possessed by many of the barristers of this the enlightened twentieth century. Many of their names have long since been forgotten. They neither rode in a Pullman coach nor partook of dinner in a modern diner, yet the great laws of this

state were formed by lawyers who became governors and senators, and thus they proved that surroundings and all obstacles may be surmounted with the genuine grit and application to the tasks at hand.

Many of our supreme judges and eminent attorneys commenced in some humble country hamlet and did well what they undertook, until the very nature of things sent them up to a higher and more pleasing, profitable position in life.

Referring to the time when Clinton county had no lawyers—well, that was early! The first attorney we have any positive record of was Samuel R. Murray, who located at Camanche in 1840, and died in Dubuque in 1844, while attending the land sales. He was probate judge at the time of his death.

John S. Stowrs located at De Witt in 1844, and was elected probate judge to succeed Judge Murray. He later moved to Wheatland, and died there July 27, 1910. He was a worthy man, but never accumulated much of this world's goods. During his life in Wheatland he was a well-known character in that town, being a man of marked eccentricities.

Aylett R. Cotton was admitted to practice May 8, 1848. His residence in De Witt began in June, 1844; later he moved to Clinton and from there to San Francisco, California, where he still lives. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the twelfth and thirteenth Assemblies, and was speaker of the thirteenth Assembly. He was county judge of Clinton county and member of Congress from 1871 to 1875 from this district.

Roswell B. Millard located at Camanche in 1851 and was admitted to practice in 1853. Later he removed to Low Moor, where he still lives and is at present postmaster. He was county superintendent of schools in 1870.

Daniel W. Ellis was admitted in 1854, and located at Lyons. He was judge of the circuit court from 1872 to 1882, and later moved to Minneapolis, where he died.

Nathaniel A. Merrell, who was admitted May 5, 1856, had been previously admitted in New York in 1855. He located at De Witt and was in active practice there many years. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the fourteenth, twentieth and twenty-sixth Assemblies and a member of the Senate in the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth Assemblies. He served as captain of Company C, Twenty-sixth Infantry, in the Civil war.

John C. Polley was admitted in New York in 1854 and in Iowa May 5, 1856. He located in De Witt and about 1870 removed to Chicago. At one time he served as county judge of Clinton county.



Lyman A. Ellis, admitted May 5, 1856, was then a resident of Lyons, but later of Clinton. He was for sixteen years district attorney for the seventh judicial district and served in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth General Assemblies of the Legislature of Iowa, as senator.

E. S. Bailey, admitted May 5, 1856, first located at De Witt, but was for many years a resident of Clinton. He enlisted in 1862 in a Wisconsin regiment and was major of the same; at the close of the Civil war he was retired as lieutenant-colonel. For many years he was an attorney for the Northwestern and Milwaukee railroad companies.

Charles W. Chase was admitted in New Hampshire in 1862, and in Iowa in 1865. He located at Clinton. In 1880 he was elected judge of the circuit court and served four years; prior to that he had been clerk of the district court. He died in Clinton in 1908.

Kirk W. Wheeler was admitted in New York in 1859 and in Iowa in 1860. He located at De Witt and was county auditor. He moved to Huron, South Dakota, where he died.

A. T. Wheeler was admitted in Wisconsin in 1851 and in Iowa in 1860. He located at Lyons and was county attorney.

Wickliffe A. Cotton, admitted in 1867, has resided in De Witt from 1844 to the present time. He was state senator in the nineteenth and twentieth General Assemblies.

George B. Young, who was admitted in 1862, was then a resident of Camanche, but later removed to De Witt, and then to Clinton, where he died in 1893. He was judge of the circuit court from 1870 to 1872, when he resigned to go into the general practice.

William H. H. Hart was admitted in 1869. He located at De Witt, thence moving to California in 1875. He was attorney-general for California and still resides in that state.

J. S. Darling was admitted in Jackson county in 1854. He located at Andrew in 1870, and removed to Clinton, where he practiced until 1907, when he moved to Arkansas, where he lives. He had few equals and no superiors at the bar.

R. J. Crouch, admitted in 1871, located in De Witt, where he died. He was one of the parties who prepared the first history of this county; for twenty years was justice of the peace and so fair were his rulings that no general complaint was ever made and no case ever appealed from him that was reversed by the higher court.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, admitted in 1874, at one time resided at Clinton. She was the first woman ever admitted in Iowa, or any other state, to practice

in the supreme court. She died in Washington, D. C., in August, 1910. She espoused the temperance and woman's suffrage causes and in these she won a national reputation.

J. H. Walliker, admitted in 1871, resided in Clinton from boyhood, and still lives there. He was sheriff of Clinton county in 1873.

A. R. McCoy, admitted in Illinois in 1869 and in Iowa in 1873, resided in Fulton till 1875, then moved to Clinton; was city attorney, county attorney. He died in 1896. He was a prince of men and one admired by all.

#### PRESENT ACTIVE ATTORNEYS IN THE COUNTY.

At Clinton—H. F. Bowers, W. H. Carroll, J. H. Dunnan, F. W. Ellis, F. M. Fort, C. H. George, T. W. Hall, W. E. Hayes, W. J. Keefe, William Kreim, R. C. Langan, P. P. Pascal, E. L. Miller, W. T. Oakes, George B. Phelps, J. E. Purcell, W. E. Russell, L. E. Schmitt, Geo. F. Skinner, V. G. Coe, L. F. Sutton, A. L. Schuyler, J. H. Walliker, A. W. Walliker, E. C. Walsh, M. A. Walsh, P. B. Wolfe, J. L. Wolfe. At De Witt—D. Armentrout, A. L. Pascal, W. A. Cotton, R. B. Wolfe, P. H. Judge, A. L. Pascal, Jr. At Delmar—F. L. Sunderlin. At Lyons—J. B. Ahrens, F. L. Holleran, W. H. Childs, S. C. Scott.

#### THE FIRST BAR CONVENTION IN IOWA.

(By William Graham.)

In 1856 the eighth judicial district of Iowa comprised the counties of Muscatine, Cedar, Jones, Jackson, Clinton and Scott. Hon. William H. Tuhill, of Tipton, was judge. Only one week was allowed for a term of court in each county and two terms a year. A large amount of civil business had grown up in this district, but, owing to the great number of criminal cases on the docket, the civil business man was greatly in arrears. In Clinton county no litigated civil case had been tried for eighteen months, and in Scott county and Muscatine the delays in the administration of justice had grown to be a serious evil. The lawyers applied to the Legislature for relief, and in January, 1857, that body created the fourteenth judicial district of the counties of Jackson, Clinton and Scott, and provided for the election of a judge at the April election of that year.

Some time in February a Republican convention met and put in nomination for district judge, Samuel J. Mills, then a resident of Lyons. Mr. Mills had been admitted to the bar in the state of New York, but had abandoned the

practice and moved to Lyons and engaged in the lumber business. As his qualification for the position was unknown, his nomination was received with great dissatisfaction by the older members of the bar, and as the district was at that time overwhelmingly Republican the Democrats saw no prospect of defeating him by a partisan candidate. Some of the members of the bar of Clinton county issued a call for a meeting of lawyers, without distinction of party, to be held at Lyons on Tuesday, March 3, 1857.

At this time I was residing at Bellevue, in Jackson county, and was a partner of Judge John B. Booth, who had served one year as a judge of the eighth district. After consultation with a number of the members of the bar of that county, we determined to attend. Some of the others promised to go, but failed to do so. The winter had been a long, hard one and the spring was very late, and the Maquoketa river was on a rampage, and we were obliged to go by way of Bridgeport where there was a bridge over the stream, and spend Sunday in Maquoketa.

When the convention was called to order in the old school house at Lyons, about forty lawyers were present, most all of them from Clinton county. James Edwards came up from Davenport with authority to speak for a goodly number of the members of the Scott county bar. Judge Booth was called to the chair and James Edwards, of Scott, and W. L. Makenzie, of Clinton, were made secretaries. Quite a number of the younger Republican lawyers of Clinton county made an attempt to have the convention endorse the nomination of Mr. Mills. Lyman A. Ellis was the chief spokesman, but was "called down" by General Baker, ex-governor of New Hampshire, who was one of the syndicate then engaged in booming the new town of Clinton, who interrupted him to inquire whether he intended to support the nominee of the convention in case it should not endorse Mr. Mills. After considerable sparring between them, Mr. Ellis said that in any event he should vote for the nominee of the Republican convention. The Governor then made the point that he was not entitled to a seat in this convention and was sustained by the vote of the body, and Lyman withdrew. Afterward his brother, Hon. D. W. Ellis, arose to address the convention, and he too was ruled out on the same ground. E. S. Hart, Jasper Carnish and some others, whose names I cannot recall, after stating that they should vote for Mr. Mills regardless of what this convention should do, were also denied seats in the convention.

After an address by the chairman and a frank comparison of views among the members, Judge William E. Leffingwell placed before the body the name of Hon. Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, of Davenport, which was seconded in a vigorous speech by General Baker (afterward the well known adjutant-gen-

eral during the Civil war and for the rest of his life) and, no other name having been mentioned, he was nominated by acclamation.

Judge Mitchell was a native of North Carolina, and had been one of the early settlers of Davenport, and active in the practice of the law. He had represented Scott county in the Territorial Legislature, and had narrowly escaped an election to Congress on the Whig ticket in 1848. He had been a Whig all his life, but on the dissolution of that party in the fifties declined to follow the majority into the ranks of the Republican organization. He was a thorough lawyer and an accomplished gentleman. He accepted the nomination with reluctance, and was elected by a handsome majority over his Republican competitor and made an excellent judge, and it was a matter of regret among the members of the bar that ill health compelled him to resign his place on the bench in September following.

Mr. Mills soon afterward abandoned both the practice of the law and the lumber business and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, to which he devoted the rest of his life. Judge Mitchell was succeeded by Hon. A. H. Bennett, who the following year was renominated by another bar convention, but was defeated for reelection by Hon. John F. Dillon.

The convention at Lyons was the first non-partisan bar convention ever held in Iowa, though in the same judicial district several have since been held with successful results. Whether any of those who were present, but denied seats in it, still survive is unknown to the writer, who believes he is the only person living who took part in its deliberations, and he thinks it a great pity that the example set by the old fourteenth district was not followed in the other districts of the state and in the state at large. If it had been, he believes the reputation of the judiciary of Iowa would have stood higher than it does.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The family doctor and the surgeon within any community are persons who hold great responsibility, having, as they do, the lives of men, women and children in their hands. As much as the medicines prescribed by them are disliked and with all the hard things said of the profession, at large, and as little as the physicians are appreciated when one is in the happy possession of good health, yet when the fevered brow and quickened pulse is felt, when all life looks dark and all seems doubtful and full of gloom, it is then that the good physician is called and duly appreciated, for he understands just what to do to bring the sick man back to health and strength again. The followers of Galen have ever been in the vanguard of civilization, prompt to visit the sick chamber and, if possible, restore life and strength to those languishing with disease. These true hearted men have ever braved the storms of winter and endured the torrid heat of mid-summer, in the settlement of all new countries, when, on horseback, they have made their long, tedious rides over hill and valley, through morasses and everglades. They have climbed the hills, had to swim angry streams and go through desolate wastes, in order to reach and, if possible, relieve the sick and suffering of communities.

The science of medicine in the last half century has made rapid advancement, and in surgery the last twenty-five years has revolutionized the science. The great colleges, hospitals and universities have educated a vast army of capable men (and women, too) who have progressed to a point where diseases once thought almost, if not quite, incurable have come to be looked upon as simple in treatment. The per cent of cases lost now is comparatively small to what it was in the pioneer days. Every county owes much to the good, faithful physician, who often goes unpaid for his services, but seldom refuses to administer to the needs of those in distress.

Coming to the physicians of Clinton county, Iowa, it may be stated, of a truth, that they have always ranked well with those of any portion of the commonwealth of Iowa in their day and generation. The pioneer physicians of this county include such men as are named hereinafter:

Prior to 1841, no physician had located within the limits of the county, and the settlers depended upon what little stock of medicine they chanced to

bring with them, upon Indian remedies, as related elsewhere of Buell's family, and upon the indigenous roots and herbs gathered and prepared by the experienced older ladies, and administered with generally beneficial results. Ipecac and boneset were the chief specifics in Mr. Buell's medicine chest. Doctor Peck added to the local pharmacopoeia pills and ointment, especially blue and red precipitates, which, there is a credible tradition the settlers had a "terrible itching for" about that time.

James D. Bourne, in his part of the county, turned his attention to surgery as well as medicine, and probably performed the first surgical operation after the Indian medicine man vanished westward. He first relieved Norman Evans, who had received a severe gash upon the knee, and afterward cut a rusty fish-gig from the hand of an unknown man, and extracted a bean from the nose of a child of Mr. Dierk, then living on Mill creek. In the spring of 1837, Robert Bourne brought to this section the first assortment of medicine, including calomel, jalap, cinchona, wormseed, Sappington's pills, which were dealt out to the settlers in heroic doses, the hardy constitutions of that time enduring drastic remedies in a manner that would now surprise most young physicians. The obstetric department was managed by the wise and experienced matrons and, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, must have been well performed.

The first regularly educated physician in the county was Dr. William Bassett, who came from De Kalb county, Illinois, to Camanche in 1841. From there he moved to Lyons in 1844, and practiced there until 1848, when he went across the river to Fulton, Illinois, and died there in 1867. He was born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, in 1808; was educated at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and in Woodstock, Vermont.

Dr. Zebulon Metcalf came next; he located at De Witt in 1842, and resided there until his death in 1847. He was born in Cherry Valley, New York, and educated in some eastern college, and was a very successful physician and a man of fine education.

The following personal mentions are taken mainly from Lothrop's Medical History:

#### CAMANCHE.

Dr. J. P. Anthony settled in Camanche in 1850; in 1855 removed to Sterling, Illinois. He was assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and surgeon of the Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry until the close of the war. Born in Washington county, New York, in 1823; educated at Pittsfield Medical College, Massachusetts.

Dr. A. B. Ireland came to Camanche in 1852, where he practiced his profession until his death, in 1878. He was born in a small town in eastern Tennessee in 1816, and removed with his father to Tremont, Illinois. He received his medical education in the Illinois Medical College at Jacksonville, graduating in 1846. Doctor Ireland had an extensive practice, and was a man very widely known in the county for kindness and sterling integrity. He was elected to the State Senate in 1869, and held numerous local offices. For six or seven years he was president of the Clinton County Medical Society.

Dr. E. T. Manning came to Camanche in 1850, in the capacity of a Baptist preacher, with which he combined the practice of medicine. He held an honorary degree from Bennett Eclectic Medical College of Chicago. When asked why he left preaching for medicine, he said men suffered more from colic than from fear of hell, and would pay better.

C. D. Manning, son of the above, graduated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1870, and began practice in Camanche.

Dr. William McQuigg received his medical education at Cleveland Medical College, Ohio, came to Camanche in 1852, and practiced there until 1866, when he removed to Lyons.

Several others located in Camanche for a short time.

#### LYONS PHYSICIANS.

Dr. A. L. Ankeny, for many years a well known business man of Lyons, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, graduated from Rush Medical College in 1850, and practiced in Lyons until 1855, when he went into business.

Dr. Joseph Beez, a native of Bavaria, located in Lyons in 1857, and practiced there until his death in 1864, aged about forty.

Dr. A. O. Blanning, a native of Massachusetts, graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, came to Lyons in 1856, and commenced the practice of homeopathy. In 1862 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, was promoted to surgeon, and served through the war; returned to Lyons and practiced until 1878, then removed to Florida.

Dr. George H. Bonney entered into partnership with Doctor Bassett, of Lyons, in 1847, practiced there and at Elk river until 1857, then removed to Indianola; graduated in St. Louis Medical College in 1860.

Dr. Joseph Brown, a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical School, came to Lyons in 1856, and practiced his profession until 1865, when he removed to Chicago, thence to Aurora, Illinois, where he died in 1876, at the

age of about seventy. He was a man of pleasing address and fine literary attainments.

Dr. G. M. Davis, born in Dayton county, Ohio, in 1819, studied medicine with his brother in 1833 and commenced practice in Greenville, Indiana. He attended medical lectures in the Louisville Medical Institute; came to Clinton in 1855; was elected state senator in 1858. He was appointed postmaster in 1862, and held this position until 1870, when he retired to his farm near Lyons.

Dr. W. R. Downs, born in Franklin county, Vermont, in 1823, came west and began the study of medicine, entering a medical school in La Porte, Indiana. Becoming too deeply interested in the resurrection (?) question, he pushed farther west and engaged in practicing medicine in Camanche in 1847, and in 1851 removed to Lyons. He is said to have been a successful practitioner and a keen speculator and his name figures conspicuously among the pioneers of that place. In 1854 he removed to Texas, and is said to have been a medical director in the Confederate army.

Dr. A. P. Hudson, born in Oswego, New York, in 1818, received his medical education at Albany Medical College in 1847. He located first at Albany, Illinois, then removed to Lyons in 1856, where he successfully practiced, giving considerable attention to surgery. He was appointed surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Regiment in 1862 and served through the war; then returned to Lyons, but his health becoming poor, removed to Stockton, California. He gave much attention to the ornithology and botany of the county, leaving a valuable collection to Iowa College, Grinnell.

Dr. C. H. Lothrop, born in Fulton, Massachusetts, received his medical education at Albany, New York, and at the University of New York, graduating in 1858. He came to Lyons in 1859. He was a very active member of the profession, perfecting several very useful surgical appliances. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the First Iowa Cavalry in 1862, was promoted to surgeon and served through the war, then returning to Lyons to active practice. In 1870 he became affected with a spinal disease that disabled him from walking and after that time was a very great sufferer. He completed a medical directory for the state, was engaged in other literary labors, and was for some time pension examiner at Lyons.

Dr. Freeman Thompson was born in Ohio; attended lectures in Cleveland and settled in Lyons in 1855, remaining there until 1867, when he removed to Kansas.

Dr. J. F. Ennis was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, moved to Lyons and studied medicine, attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1861. He acted as assistant surgeon for three months during the war and was



for a time engaged as inspecting surgeon for the Sanitary Commission. In 1868 he retired from the profession and went into the nursery business.

Dr. J. J. Mathews was born in Somerset, Ohio, in 1837. He received his medical education in Cincinnati; graduated at Keokuk Medical School in 1852, and entered into practice until 1859. He was elected to the State Senate in 1854. In 1868 he became postmaster, and held the office for ten years, abandoning the practice of medicine for business.

The name of Dr. A. G. Benedict appears as locating in Lyons for two years—1856 to 1858. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1855.

Dr. George McPherson, a native of Pennsylvania, educated at Jefferson Medical College, 1855; resided in Lyons from 1857 to 1859.

Dr. A. P. Tenny located in Lyons in 1863, and left in 1867. He was a graduate of Dartmouth Medical School, and returned to his native state, New Hampshire.

Dr. E. M. Westbrook was born near Buffalo, New York, in 1822, came to Iowa when the state was new, locating at Sabula in 1847, and coming from there to Lyons in 1865, where he practiced until his death.

Dr. George F. Wetherell, a native of New York, was educated at the medical department of the University of New York. He practiced medicine at Mechanicsville, this state, until 1862, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteers. At the close of the war he settled in Lyons.

Several others settled in Lyons for a few years, some of them later moving to other places in the county.

#### CLINTON PHYSICIANS.

Dr. H. McCormack was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1856; came to Clinton the same year and went into active practice. In 1862 he was acting assistant or post surgeon for the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Regiments, while encamped at Clinton. He was in active practice in 1879.

Dr. David McClay was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was educated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in Clinton in 1855, and removed in 1857 on account of ill health. He is said to have been the first settled physician in Clinton.

Dr. R. A. Bowen, born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1830, attended medical lectures in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College. He located first

in Waterloo, this state, moved to Clinton in 1862, and remained until 1866, when he removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Dr. P. J. Farnsworth was born in Westford, Vermont. He was educated in the University of Vermont, graduating in medicine in 1858; also received a degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1860. He came to Lyons in 1862, and removed to Clinton in 1865. In 1868 he was elected to fill the chair of materia medica and diseases of children in the medical department of the State University, practicing during summer and delivering lectures during the session of the medical school in the winter. A member of the County Medical Society and State and American Medical Associations.

Dr. H. S. Farnsworth, a native of Westford, Vermont, received his professional education in the medical department of the University of Vermont, graduating in 1860. Located in Lyons in 1864, remained until 1872, when he removed to Clinton. Member of county and state associations.

Dr. A. J. Hobart was born in Yates county, New York, received his medical education in the University of Michigan in 1859, obtaining his degree from Bellevue Medical College in 1873. He came to Clinton from Michigan in 1866. Was appointed assistant surgeon First Michigan Infantry in 1861; promoted surgeon in 1862; resigned in 1864. Author of numerous papers before the Clinton County Society. Member of the state and American societies.

Dr. Charles W. Myers, a native of Greenbrier, Knox county, Ohio, received his medical education at Cleveland Medical College, graduating in 1862. He entered the army as acting assistant surgeon, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Eighty-second Ohio Infantry in 1863; became surgeon of the same regiment and served through the war. He returned to practice medicine in Michigan, and removed to Clinton in 1870.

Dr. A. Reynolds, born in Grand Isle county, Vermont, in 1837, received his medical education in the University of Vermont, in 1863; located in Clinton in 1869; remained here until 1873, when he received the appointment of superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence. Resigned and returned to practice in Clinton, where he died.

Dr. George H. Noyes, a native of Nashua, New Hampshire, 1834; graduated in medicine at Dartmouth, 1856; located in Clinton in 1857; in 1862 appointed assistant surgeon in Eighth Iowa Infantry, promoted to surgeon of the Second Iowa Cavalry; mustered out in 1865; returned to Nashua, New Hampshire.

Dr. H. Van Deventer, native of Buffalo, New York; received his degree in medicine from Buffalo Medical School in 1856; came to Clinton in 1866, removed to Roslyn, New York, in 1870.

Dr. W. C. Paxon located in Clinton in 1867.

Dr. William Howell, a native of Buffalo and a graduate of the medical school there in 1853, located in Clinton in 1856. He was considered by the old residents as a good practitioner, but of very eccentric habits. He left in 1860, and died in Buffalo.

Dr. E. H. King, born in De Witt county, Illinois, in 1841; graduated in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1868; located in Clinton the same year.

Dr. S. Yeomans born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1822; graduated in medicine at Rush Medical College in 1854 and received a degree from Hahnemann Medical College in 1871; appointed assistant surgeon for the Seventh Iowa Cavalry; located in Clinton in 1871.

Dr. Clara Yeomans, wife of the above, studied medicine and graduated in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1870; located in Clinton, in general practice and women's diseases, in 1871.

Dr. F. F. Cammuck, a native of England, came to Clinton in 1874, and died in 1879.

The names of Doctors Davis, Freeze and Philips appear in the records of Clinton as being residents there for a short period.

Doctor Marston located in Clinton in 1866; practiced homeopathy until his death in 1869.

Dr. C. H. Coggsell, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, located in Clinton in 1870; practiced here until 1878 and removed to Cedar Rapids.

Mrs. C. H. Coggsell, wife of the above, graduated in the New York Homeopathic College, of New York in 1874; removed to Cedar Rapids.

#### DE WITT.

Dr. John Dennison was born in Hanover, New York, in 1818; was educated at Albany Medical College in 1846, located in De Witt in 1867, where he practiced his profession until his death.

Dr. James Harvey was born in Canada in 1832; graduated in medicine at Castleton, Vermont, in 1856; same year located at De Witt; in 1862 appointed assistant surgeon in Eighteenth Iowa Volunteers, served about one month, and resigned; resuming practice, removed to Romeo, Michigan.

Dr. J. R. Jones, born in Tippecanoe, Ohio, in 1843, came to De Witt with his parents in 1854; studied medicine and graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1868; practiced his profession until his death in 1874.

Dr. John Kelley, a native of Ireland, educated in Dublin, located in De Witt in 1852 for the practice of his profession. In 1861 entered the army as a private in the First Cavalry, and the same year died from sunstroke while in rendezvous at Burlington in 1861.

Dr. Daniel Langun, native of the north of Ireland, born in 1837. Received one course of medical lectures in the University of Michigan; graduated in the Keokuk Medical School in 1863, and commenced practice of medicine in De Witt. Moved to Clinton in 1890 and engaged in the practice there; was first lieutenant in the First Delaware Infantry, in which regiment he enlisted in 1861.

Dr. George A. Meredith, born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1844; came with his parents to De Witt in 1850. Studied medicine and attended lectures in Michigan University and commenced the practice of medicine. Graduated in 1872, and later went to Ames, Story county.

Dr. Asa Morgan born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1826, came to Davenport, Iowa, in 1846, and commenced the study of medicine and attended lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi, at Davenport. This college was removed to Keokuk in 1852, from which he received his degree, and the same year he located in De Witt. Went to California as a gold seeker in 1857; returned to De Witt in 1859; received appointment as assistant surgeon in the Seventh Iowa Regiment in 1861; resigned in 1862. In 1863 accepted an appointment as assistant surgeon in the First Iowa Cavalry, and was promoted to be surgeon of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and served through the war, being mustered out at Houston, Texas. He then located at Cedar Bayou, in that state.

Dr. A. W. Morgan, born in 1840 in Thorntown, Indiana, came with his parents to Iowa in 1846. Commenced the study of medicine in Davenport in 1860; attended one course of lectures at Keokuk in 1868. Entered the service as acting assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; became assistant surgeon and was promoted to be surgeon of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Cavalry. Was mustered out at the close of the war and settled in De Witt. Received his degree in medicine from Keokuk in 1868.

Dr. D. C. McNeil, born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1825, received his medical degree from the Pennsylvania Medical College, was appointed hospital steward and promoted to assistant surgeon in the Mexican war. He

practiced in various places and came to De Witt in 1858, remaining there until 1862, when he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Sixteenth Iowa Regiment; in 1865 was transferred to the Second Regiment United States Volunteers, and was discharged at the close of the war, and in 1879 was residing in Osceola, Missouri.

Dr. M. R. Waggoner was born in Canada; received his medical degree from Hahnemann Medical College in 1870, and located at De Witt in 1864. Now at De Witt.

Dr. W. J. Bonsteel, born in Oswego, New York, in 1842; located in Grand Mound in 1875. One course of medical lectures in the Medical College of Ohio.

Dr. A. H. Smith received his medical degree from Chicago Medical College in 1872; entered into partnership with Dr. H. McCormack in 1873.

Dr. R. J. Hart, born in Indiana, reared in Camanche, Iowa; received medical education in the medical department of the State University, graduating in 1876, located in Low Moor.

Dr. A. M. Frost, born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, in 1807; educated in Woodstock Medical College, Vermont, in 1843; located in Wheatland in 1863. Oldest graduate in county.

Dr. Thomas D. Gamble, born in Delaware in 1832; removed to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, came to Iowa in 1853; studied medicine and graduated at St. Louis Medical College in 1858; practiced at Wheatland; was very successful; now retired.

Dr. M. G. Sloan, born in Lyons in 1849; graduated at Rush Medical College in 1873; located at Charlotte in 1875.

Dr. George W. Van Zant, born in New Hope, New Jersey, in 1833; graduated at Rush Medical College in 1864; located at Charlotte in 1865.

Dr. Charles E. Lee, born in Clinton county, New York, graduated in medicine from the medical department of the State University in 1873; located at Calamus, where he was in 1879.

Dr. O. E. Deeds, born in Lyons, Iowa, in 1843, received his medical degree from Bellevue Hospital College in 1876; located at Delmar.

Dr. William Fitzgerald, born in Rochester, New York, in 1853, received his degree in medicine from medical department of State University in 1876; located at De Witt.

Dr. F. F. Ryan, born in Wilmington, Delaware; came to Iowa with his parents in 1855; received his medical degree from Iowa State University in 1877; located in De Witt.

Dr. A. Wetmore, born in New York, graduated in the medical department of the University of New York in 1848, practicing in Clinton in 1879.

Now in Grand Mound, Lester Newbern. Formerly there, M. S. Jordan, Thomas Snyder, Hill, Carson, Line, Hitchcock, Fitzgerald.

Now in De Witt, M. R., M. C. and John Waggoner, M. Lyon, T. J. Burke, M. Scanlon.

Now in Lost Nation, M. F. McNeel, W. E. Keith. Formerly, Boyd, Miller, Brobst, Wilbur.

Now in Calamus, W. H. Eaton. Formerly, D. C. Cook, Logan, Russell, Morton, Waggoner (now in De Witt), Le Torneau, Andrews, Harraden, Tilston, Churchill, W. A. Staggs, D. D. Staggs, Arpin Foster, T. S. Snyder.

Now in Delmar, E. S. McCord, E. C. McNeel. Formerly, M. C. Osborne (died there), O. E. Deeds, J. B. McLaughlin, E. G. Leffler, Sloan.

Now in Low Moor, D. L. Youngs, C. C. Lambert. Formerly, A. S. Hazard, G. W. Soule, A. H. Peters, R. J. Hart, A. S. Porter, John Waggoner.

Now in Wheatland, J. S. Dean, E. W. Bittner, A. W. Cook, T. W. Gamble, retired. Formerly, Schilling (practiced one year and died), A. M. Frost, D. S. Cook (died there).

Now in Elwood, H. M. McKenzie, came there in 1874. Formerly, Flowers.

Formerly in Toronto, Cook, Jr., and Miller.

#### CLINTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Prior to 1850 no medical organization existed in the state. In response to an urgent call from the American Medical Association for the formation of state medical societies, one was organized for Iowa at Burlington in June, 1850. In turn the state association urged physicians to form county associations.

The state being at that time very sparsely settled, and medical attainments sufficient to constitute a "doctor" not being very exalted, medical societies were of slow growth. The Clinton County Medical Society was organized in 1857 and, being one of the first six in the state, can claim to be one of the pioneer associations. Pursuant to a general call, the initial meeting was held at Camanche June 16, 1857, at the office of Dr. A. B. Ireland, who presided, and, with Dr. A. T. Hudson, vice-president, and Drs. Asa Morgan, secretary, and George H. Noyes, George E. McPherson and the president as censors, the Clinton County Medical Society was organized. Measures were adopted to examine all applicants for membership, so that no incompetent physician should be indorsed by the society.

Besides these and others who entered the service and who had highly honorable military records, still others, after the awful carnage at Shiloh, where Iowa regiments suffered so greatly, went to the front as volunteer surgeons. Doctors Ennis, McCormick, Lothrop and Ireland went on merciful errands to Shiloh and other field hospitals, carrying not only the enthusiasm of humanity, but liberal stores of sanitary supplies and comforts.

The records show that out of sixteen practicing members of the association, twelve were actively engaged in aiding the Union's cause, and not a single disloyal name dims the association's escutcheon. The first meeting after the war was held at De Witt, January, 1869, and the name "Association" changed to "Society," and reorganized and incorporated, the articles being signed by Doctors A. B. Ireland, C. H. Lothrop, P. J. Farnsworth, S. J. Hobart, H. S. Farnsworth, G. F. Wetherell, A. Reynolds, A. McCormick and O. E. Deeds. At different times thirty-eight physicians were connected with the association.

The present officers of the Clinton County Medical Society are: Dr. Kurt Jeanicke, president; Dr. F. M. Keefe, vice-president; Dr. C. B. Brown, censor; Dr. F. O. Kershner, secretary; Dr. Grave Schemerhorn, librarian.

The following is believed to be a complete list of the regular practitioners (seventy-two in number) in Clinton county at this date, barring any errors in records and in transcribing from various sources. Those having the prefix of an asterisk (\*) will be understood as belonging to the County Medical Society.

M. D. Allen, Batchelder, Arthur W. Blunt, \*Cecil W. Brown, Marcus Brown, T. J. Burks, Ed. Bittner, T. B. Charlton, Mamie A. Coveney, Albert Chenoworth, A. Cook, M. A. Cooney, \*J. S. Dean, George L. Everall, \*R. E. Everhart, \*W. H. Eaton, David Fairchild, Sr., \*David Fairchild, Jr., David M. Finley, Carl Gruber, \*A. B. Gifford, \*Ed. L. Hallinan, J. E. Hainline, \*George Hofstetter, \*F. A. Hohenschuh, \*J. D. Huling, Thomas Gamble, Adolph Jeanicke, \*Kurt Jeanicke, Christian Jonsson, \*M. S. Jordan, \*W. Keith, \*F. M. Keefe, \*F. O. Kershner, \*E. E. Kincaid, C. F. Kellogg, Louis Kinskern, D. Langan, \*J. C. Langan, \*M. Lyon, Charles C. Lambert, J. L. Lowell, William McQuigg, \*H. M. McKenzie, \*E. C. McNeel, \*E. S. McCord, \*E. L. Martindale, H. E. Martin, \*A. F. Miller, \*Harry C. Moffatt, P. H. Manion, Lester Newbern, \*D. O'Dougherty, \*H. R. Reynolds, W. B. Ryder, \*M. Scanlan, Ira J. Scott, \*Grace Schemerhorn, \*G. A. Smith, C. M. Schwartz, Raymond Seilers, \*H. R. Sugg, \*F. H. Sugg, M. Waggoner, \*W. M. Welliker, \*H. A. White, Alphonso Wetmore, \*D. L. Young, J. R. Johnson (Ost.), S. Louise Olmsted (Ost.), F. E. Stewart (Ost.), E. M. Stewart (Ost.)

## LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

Barring any oversight, or omissions in the clerk's office, the following is a true transcript of the physicians who have registered, as practicing physicians, of the various schools of medicine, in Clinton county, since the act of 1880 required such registration. It may be said that some of the names were hard to read from penmanship record, but the following list will serve the purpose for which it is designed, that of enumerating those who have practiced here in the last thirty years. It will be understood that all are "regular" if not otherwise noted.

1880.

- A. J. Hobart, graduated 1880.
- A. H. Smith, Chicago Medical College, 1872.
- H. S. Farnsworth, University of Vermont, 1860.
- William Fitzgerald, Iowa State University, 1876.
- G. F. Wetherell, University of New York, 1856.
- O. P. Bowers, Chicago Medical College, 1872.
- C. W. Meyers, Cleveland Medical College, 1862.
- Thomas D. Gamble, St. Louis Medical College, 1858.
- E. H. King, regular and homeopathic, Chicago, 1860.
- L. B. Hitchcock, Grand Mound, homeopathic.
- P. F. Ryan, Iowa State University, 1877.
- W. S. Wallace, Keokuk College, 1878.
- W. C. Paxson, Starling Medical College.
- G. R. Barringer, eclectic.
- A. W. Morgan, Keokuk Medical College, 1870.
- J. Dennison, De Witt, Albany Medical College, 1846.
- J. A. McArthur, Lyons, McGill Medical College, Montreal, 1874.
- William Stukas, De Witt.
- W. K. Winnie, homeopathic, Clinton, Chicago Homeopathic College, 1880.
- H. M. McKenzie, Elwood, Rush Medical College, 1874.
- William Quigg, Lyons, Cleveland Medical College, 1860.
- Charles H. Lothrop, Lyons, University of New York, 1858.
- P. J. Farnsworth, Clinton, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1860.
- E. M. Westhook, Lyons, Kemper College, Missouri, 1846.
- M. E. Daly, Lyons, Michigan University, 1866.
- D. E. Foristall, homeopathic, Chicago Homeopathic College, 1878.



- W. M. Hillis, Wheaton, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1849.  
 L. H. Kinskain, Lyons, University of Buffalo, 1865.  
 Fr. Dieckmann, homeopathic, Wheatland.  
 R. J. Hart, Low Moor, Iowa State University, 1876.  
 E. M. McAfee, homeopathic, Clinton, Philadelphia Homeopathic College, 1855.
1840.  
 I. B. Melick, Thompsonian, Lyons, State University of Pennsylvania, 1840.  
 D. C. Cook, Calamus, Iowa University, 1873.  
 John R. Boyd, Lost Nation, Michigan University, 1867.  
 M. R. Waggoner, homeopathic, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1871.  
 William Miller, homeopathic, De Witt, 1879.  
 H. Guenther, Wheatland.  
 John H. Boyd, De Witt, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1839.  
 A. W. Etmore, Wheatland, New York University, 1848.  
 D. S. Cook, Wheatland, Keokuk Medical College, 1853.  
 Clara Yeomans, homeopathic, Clinton, Chicago Homeopathic College, 1870.
- Henry M. Conneck, Clinton, University of Pennsylvania, 1856.  
 Charles L. Kellogg, Charlotte.  
 John S. Risley.  
 H. Lindley, eclectic, Lyons, Boston College, 1872.  
 J. H. Mewhester, Elvira, Cleveland Medical College, 1859.  
 John K. Riehey, eclectic, Lyons, American Medical College, St. Louis, 1880.
- O. E. Deeds, Delmar, Bellevue Hospital, New York, 1867.  
 G. W. Field, Bryant, Chicago Medical College, 1875.  
 Daniel Langan, De Witt, Iowa University, 1863.  
 Anna Godfrey, Ringwood, graduated in France.  
 L. H. Lebean, Charlotte, graduated in France, 1875.  
 C. A. Russell, Calamus.  
 H. L. Vradenburg, Clinton, homeopathic, Medical College of Missouri, 1878.
- F. D. Smith, Camanche, Missouri Medical College, 1880.
- 1881.
- R. E. Everhart, Toronto, Iowa State University, 1882.  
 Arthur W. Blunt, homeopathic, Clinton, Chicago Homeopathic College, 1881.

F. P. Batchelder, Bryant, Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1881.  
 Albert Reynolds, Clinton, University of Vermont, 1864.  
 C. W. Oviatt, Clinton, medical department Wooster, 1870.  
 C. R. Fisk, Clinton, medical department Wooster, 1878.

1882.

J. S. Sowell, homeopathic, Clinton, Hahneemann College, Chicago, 1878.  
 L. Barstow Irish, Lyons, 1862.  
 R. A. Rogers, Welton, Cincinnati Medical College, 1877.  
 W. R. Geiger, Goose Lake, Rush Medical College, 1871.  
 M. C. Osborne, Delmar, Iowa University, 1882.  
 John Sheely, Clinton, University of Michigan, 1870.  
 E. K. Meyers, Riggs.  
 George Hofstetter, Lyons, Rush Medical College, 1882.  
 Joseph Atherton, Clinton, University of Pennsylvania, 1868.  
 E. McArthur, Clinton, graduated in Scotland, 1858.  
 William J. Sanders, Clinton, State University of Iowa, 1879.  
 J. J. Hofstetter, Lyons, graduated in 1844.  
 A. M. Cowden, Elvira, Keokuk College, 1880.

1883.

Thos. F. Burke, De Witt, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago,  
 1883.

1884.

Wilbur F. Webb, Clinton, Rush Medical College, 1884.  
 George Humrickhouse, Wheaton University of Maryland, 1884.

1885.

D. M. Finley, homeopathic, Clinton, Homeopathic Medical College, Chi-  
 cago, 1885.  
 James Keho, Clinton, Iowa State University, 1884.

1886.

H. E. Truax, Lyons, Iowa State University, 1886.  
 E. W. Hardon, Clinton, Iowa State University, 1886.  
 Robert McAdane, homeopathic, Clinton, Hahneemann College, Chicago,  
 1885.

1886.

Daniel Dorothy, De Witt, homeopathic, Chicago, 1886.  
 Harold S. Marsh, Clinton.

1887.

C. W. Wilber, state board of examiners, 1882.

James C. Waggoner, Calamus, homeopathic, Chicago, 1887.

Henry G. Ohls, Clinton, Rush Medical College, 1887.

1888.

William Fitzgerald, Grand Mound, Iowa State University, 1876.

William Hamilton Peck, Clinton, College of Physicians and Surgeons,  
New York, 1888.

1889.

Theodore D. Peterson, Lyons, Rush Medical College, 1888.

Ed. McNeel, Delmar, Keokuk, 1880.

C. M. Haynes, homeopathic, 1889.

N. B. Marshall, Clinton, Jefferson Medical College, 1885.

H. V. Metzradt, Clinton.

O. Hallwilmann, homeopathic, Chicago, 1886.

1890.

P. H. Manion, Charlotte, Rush, 1890.

Samuel H. Bonney, Clinton, St. Louis Medical College, 1884.

James C. Burbank, homeopathic, Clinton, Pennsylvania Homeopathic  
College, 1856.

1891.

Le Verne A. Badger, Clinton, Buffalo University, 1875.

Charles B. Ham, Clinton, Bellevue Medical Hospital, New York, 1888.

Freeman Thompson, Lyons, Western Reserve College, 1858.

Harry G. DePew, Clinton, Louisville Medical College, 1891.

A. W. Cook, Wheatland, Keokuk, 1891.

William Gue Morgan, De Witt, Rush Medical, 1891.

Charles W. Wilbur, Delmar, Rush Medical College, 1891.

C. Johnson, Clinton, Royal University of Copenhagen, 1889.

Joseph C. Langan, Clinton, Rush Medical College, 1891.

Albert S. Hazard, Low Moor, Eclectic Medical Institute, Ohio, 1885.

Henry G. McCormick, Clinton, Rush Medical College, 1891.

Ella Camp, Clinton, Woman's Medical College of Chicago, 1890.

1892.

M. Line, Grand Mound, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore,  
1884.

John P. Williams, Clinton, Chicago Medical College, 1876.  
 Charles Bloodgood, Clinton, Rush Medical College, 1881.  
 John G. Reed, Lyons, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1876.  
 R. C. Reed, Lyons, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1860.  
 Jeffrey Martin, Clinton, Iowa State University, 1876.  
 Mamie A. Coveney, Clinton, Iowa State University, 1892.  
 W. H. Stephens, eclectic, Clinton, Bennett Medical College, 1883.  
 Jay Boyd, Lyons, McGill University, Montreal, 1887.

## 1893.

M. F. McNeel, Bryant, Keokuk, 1893.  
 J. D. Hullinger, Chancey, Iowa University, 1893.  
 W. A. Gant, Clinton.  
 W. R. Welch, Lyons, Missouri Medical College, 1893.

## 1894.

James P. Valby, Clinton, Hahnemann College, 1889.  
 James M. Butler, Clinton, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1857.  
 Samuel A. Everett, Clinton, Pennsylvania Medical College, 186c.  
 George W. Fennacy, Clinton, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1885.  
 W. T. Chinn, Clinton, Keokuk, 1890.  
 Thomas J. Hennesey, Grand Mound, Dublin, Ireland.  
 Ed. S. Martindale, Lyons, University of Michigan, 1894.

## 1895.

Alexander M. Reinbugh, Clinton, Homeopathic College, Chicago, 1889.  
 William H. Cook, Camanche, Rush Medical College, 1895.

## 1896.

Adolph Jeanicke, Lyons.  
 George D. Soule, eclectic, Camanche, Eclectic College of New York, 1885.  
 Mary Mitchell, homeopathic, Chicago Homeopathic College, 1896.  
 D. D. Staggs, Low Moor, homeopathic, Chicago Homeopathic College, 1896.  
 D. W. Ward, Lyons, homeopathic, Chicago, 1888.  
 Morton Lyon, De Witt, Rush Medical College, 1896.

1897.

- J. E. Brand, Clinton.  
 A. L. Martin, Clinton, 1887.  
 Robert S. McKee, Lyons, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, 1896.  
 Grace C. Schermerhorn, Clinton, Woman's College of Medicine, Pennsylvania, 1896.

1898.

- A. F. Garner, Clinton, Missouri Medical College, 1889.  
 Ada H. Bailey, homeopathic, Iowa Homeopathic College, 1889.  
 Joseph K. Milburne, Clinton, Iowa State University, 1881.  
 W. H. Durke, Clinton, Keokuk, 1897.

1900.

- D. S. Satterley, eclectic, Clinton, Eclectic of Philadelphia, 1862.

1901.

- H. E. Martin, homeopathic, Clinton, University of Iowa, 1901.  
 William McCoy, Clinton, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, 1901.  
 Lucy A. Wheeler, Clinton, University of Iowa, 1894.  
 A. H. Peters, Low Moor, Keokuk, 1900.

1902.

- D. S. Wilson, Lyons, osteopath, Kirksville, Missouri, 1901.  
 W. A. Cole, osteopath, Clinton, American School of Osteopathy, 1902.

1903.

- Alonzo C. Tenney, homeopathic, Clinton, Chicago, 1895.  
 E. V. Heaton, Clinton, Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, 1896.

1904.

- A. T. Miller, Lyons, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1904.  
 E. L. Hallin, Clinton, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Illinois, 1904.

1905.

- K. Joeincke, Clinton, University of Iowa, 1905.  
 O. A. Young, Clinton, Rush Medical College, 1900.

1907.

- J. E. Hainline, Clinton, on certificate, 1887.

1908.

W. E. Keith, Grand Mound, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, 1907.

1909.

Dr. Keefe, Clinton, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, 1904.

1910.

B. C. Knudsen, Clinton, University of Iowa, 1908.

## CHAPTER XV.

### THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY.

The local newspaper press has ever been, since the first settlement of Iowa, one of the most powerful levers that has lifted on every load, whether of local improvement, schools, churches, political policies, or otherwise, and it has been potent for good in almost every community in Iowa where there are now more than one thousand newspapers printed—an average of ten to the county. There have been good and inferior newspapers, but they have generally been as good as the people who patronized them would allow the editors and owners to make them, for be it remembered that but few men enter this high and laudable calling without the hope and belief that they are to grow with the community and become a part of it. They hope to succeed, and sometimes do, but many sad failures are strewn along the roadways between the two great rivers that skirt our state on the east and west. The communities, as a rule, do not appreciate the hardships endured by the local newspaper man, as much as they should. When a child is born, the fond parents expect to see a nice notice in the local paper; when a son or daughter marries, the editor is supposed to say nice things concerning both bride and bridge-groom, whether he knows them personally or not. Then when death calls, he is expected to whitewash the character of the deceased in a style exceeding even that of the minister. But when it comes to recompense or appreciation, more than "Will you give me an extra copy of last issue"—well, it is seldom!

In Clinton county, the first paper, the *Lyons Mirror*, still being published, was a pioneer on the banks of the Mississippi and helped to blaze the way through the wilds and develop a great local kingdom in this goodly section of the Hawkeye state. Clinton county has had many newspapers and they have accomplished their share in making it one of the banner counties in Iowa.

### CLINTON AND LYONS NEWSPAPERS.

The *Clinton Herald* is the oldest newspaper in the city of Clinton. It was established and its first issue pulled from the old-fashioned press, December 18, 1856, by Charles E. Leonard, who later settled in Chicago. Mr.

Leonard continued at the helm until October 1, 1863, having been for a number of years associated with H. B. Horton. It was backed by a fine job department, in which was executed the work of railroad offices at this point, then the terminus of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, whose general offices were located at Clinton. When this road passed over to the old Galena line, Horton & Leonard removed their job business to Chicago. The remainder of the plant was retained by Rev. John McLeish, whose career was brief—less than two months—and on November 27, 1863, H. McAllister and Hugh Leslie bought the establishment and, under the firm name of Leslie & McAllister, conducted it until January 1, 1867, when Thomas J. Flournoy was admitted to the firm, he having a third interest. It was then Leslie, McAllister & Company, and the office branched out materially. September 18, 1867, a semi-weekly was established. In March, 1868, L. P. Allen purchased Mr. Flournoy's interest. The latter part of that year, Leslie sold his interest to McAllister, and in the fall of 1869 McAllister sold to H. S. Hyatt, who presently purchased Mr. Allen's share. It was at that time that L. P. Allen established his printing and binding establishment.

During 1868, a daily was published for a few months, but it was not a financial success and went back to a tri-weekly. June 6, 1870, Mr. Hyatt established the *Daily Herald*, which has been successfully conducted to the present time and is known and quoted from far and near. The daily edition was too much for Mr. Hyatt and he met with disaster, financially, and the paper underwent various changes and finally was purchased by Josiah Russell, in April, 1873. He was more successful and conducted it until it was sold to Waldo M. Potter, in November, 1875. The paper has always been a Republican organ and has stood high in the cause it has sought to uphold in Iowa.

The next change from the ownership by Mr. Potter, was the forming of a stock company, with David Brandt as editor and J. K. Groom as business manager. Later they were succeeded by A. D. Dailey and H. E. Oates. After a few minor changes, the company came to be as now known, with L. M. Michelson as manager and W. R. Ashford as editor. The plant is an up-to-date one in all particulars, having the latest improved facilities for running a successful daily newspaper.

The *Iowa Age* was first established at Clarence, Iowa, by E. H. Thayer, in the early spring of 1868, but after a few issues, in consequence of financial aid was induced to move to Clinton, when the name was changed to the *Clinton Age*. It was an ably edited and, for a time, successfully conducted Democratic newspaper. It was later merged with another newspaper.



The *Clinton Bee* was established by L. P. Allen and was successfully conducted until August 12, 1873, when it was merged into the *Clinton Herald*, the job printing business of both concerns being consolidated in the establishment of Mr. Allen, which is still in existence, doing an extensive business in both printing and book-binding—high grade work, such as banks and offices ever require in these days.

The *Clinton Journal*, a Greenback organ, was established by Frank R. Bennett, July 3, 1879, he having removed his material from the old *Delmar Journal*, which he had really published in this city a number of years. With the fall of the Greenback movement, his paper went out of commission.

#### LYONS NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in Clinton county was the *Lyons Mirror*, established May 2, 1854, and it has been reflecting the news of the city and county ever since, giving forth "the latest news from the seat of war," during the dark days of the Civil war from 1861 to '65. Two brothers founded this paper, the pioneer venture of the press gang in this section of Iowa. They were Cornelius and William Teal. In May, 1855, Daniel W. Ellis purchased the interest held by William Teal, and was for a few months associated with the other brother, Cornelius Teal. Mr. Ellis retired and Mr. Teal conducted the *Mirror* alone until the spring of 1856, when Thomas A. Stow, of Cleveland, Ohio, became a partner. It may be briefly stated that between May 2, 1854, and October, 1861, C. Teal and D. W. Ellis conducted this paper. From 1861 to 1892 were these: Cornelius Teal, Teal and Thomas Stow, J. H. Hawes and Stow, Hawes and T. R. Beers; Beers & Eaton. Mr. Stow died April 6, 1888, being a partner of Mr. Eaton twenty-six years. Since that date Mr. Eaton has been sole proprietor. The paper is now an eight-page seven-column paper, and, as its genial editor and proprietor remarked to the historian, when asked as to the kind of machinery it is run by, "With tweezers, paper cutter and card cutter." When asked what power employed, he remarked, "Armstrong," and every printer knows that means a good old-time hand press.

One man connected with the *Mirror* who has been elevated to positions of trust may be named, J. H. Hawes, who in 1861 was appointed to an important position in the interior department at Washington, and subsequently to a consulship at Hakodai, Japan, where he died, after several years of successful administration. The balance of the force have lived, worked and eked out an existence after the manner of common men.

In December, 1870, the *Mirror* was totally destroyed by fire, but, Phoenix-like, it reared itself from the ashes and was bigger and better than ever before. It has been a conservative, excellent newspaper, always standing for true and noble principles even to the present.

The various names, or headings under which the *Mirror* has been run, are as follows: First, the *Clinton Mirror*, having reference at that date to the county in which it was published; second, the *Lyons Weekly Mirror*, to which it was changed in May, 1856. Then when the two cities were consolidated into present Clinton in 1895, it was, for one issue only, run as the *Clinton-Lyons Mirror*.

The *Clinton Anzeiger*, a German publication, was established in 1897 by C. Fedderson and has been the property of the following persons: Paul Doman, Doman & Hemingson, Doman & Clauson, Doman & Heinsen, Heinsen & Burglott and August Burglott since 1906. This paper is an eight-page six-column sheet, independent in politics, and is printed on a Prouty press by use of electric power. Five persons are employed in the publication of the paper, which now has two thousand subscribers, with weekly additions being made. It is a clean, neat semi-weekly journal under excellent management.

#### THE TRI-CITY LABOR VOICE.

This advocate of labor interests in the cities of Lyons and Clinton was established in 1900, by F—— & Hoffman. After 1903 it was conducted by the Voice Publishing Company up to 1907 and since then by Peter Hoffman. The size and form is a seven-column four-page paper. Politics, Labor. It is run on a Webb perfecting press by steam power.

Fred Weeks and E. A. Roff, competent printers and editors, essayed the *Daily Chronicle* in Lyons, which bravely labored and lived about five months, and was then taken in and done for by the Fay brothers.

Previous to this time, Henry Clay Dean had commenced with a little *Semi-Weekly Bugle*, growing into a weekly and then a daily, and finally dying of innate nastiness.

The *Lyons Advocate* (now the *Advertiser*) was established in 1855, by A. P. Durlin, who continued its publication as a "straight" Democratic paper, with the exception of a brief suspension during the Civil war, until April, 1873, when the office was purchased by M. V. B. Phillips and J. C. Hopkins, who, in May that year, issued the paper as the *Clinton County Advertiser*. During that year Mr. Hopkins became sole proprietor. It was then made a seven-column quarto paper, Democratic in politics, and enjoyed a very large

circulation in the interior of Clinton and adjoining counties. In 1883 it was purchased by Louis E. Fay, who conducted it for two years, and in 1885 Clarence Fay purchased a half interest when it was operated under the Fay brothers until 1891, when it was incorporated as Fay Brothers. It was established as a weekly and changed successively from weekly to tri-weekly and daily, weekly to semi-weekly, then again to tri-weekly, and finally a daily. Its present form and size is that of an eight-column eight-page paper. Politically, it is still Democratic. Louis Fay is its editor and Clarence Fay manager of the Clinton department, the main office being in Lyons. They use a perfecting press, with a speed of twelve thousand per hour, and employ both steam and electricity as a power. This paper has taken the part of the people in municipal affairs. They have obtained favorable contracts with municipal corporations, doing at all times what was best for the tax-payers of a progressive city.

The *Merry War* was begun by D. H. Winget, and waged successfully ever since, capturing the *Town Talk* not long ago, and fills the bill for both as a society paper.

The *Iowa Volkszeitung* was established in 1867 by a man named Pringel, who sold to Joseph Gottlob, in 1868. He transferred the property to Peiffer Brothers the same year. Peiffer Brothers sold to Madralz & Nissen in 1877. The present owner acquired an interest in the paper in April, 1878, continued with Peter Matzen under the firm name of Matzen & Leitz until January, 1881, since which time John Leitz has been sole proprietor. This is a ten-page six-column paper in the German language. Politically, it is a Democratic organ. A cylinder press is used and electricity is the motive power. This journal has made a wonderful record and is highly successful at this time. John Leitz, the owner, is also its chief editor.

The papers thus enumerated—at least the better part of them—none should fail to recognize as one of the most important factors in the progress of greater Clinton in every phase of its existence, in the elder Lyons as well as in the thrifty Clinton; and upon their maintenance in good character and vigor depends their powers as aids in the onward march of the city. Some of them are well sustained; others, may be, as well as they deserve, and yet we think there may be something lacking in some directions, which business and professional men might easily remedy by occasionally scattering their favors.

Few, if any, cities of this size have more or abler or more enterprising newspapers than Clinton.

## DE WITT NEWSPAPERS.

The first attempt at running a newspaper in De Witt was in the month of December, 1855, when O. C. Bates and J. McCormick launched the *De Witt Clintonian*. Mr. Bates was the editor and its politics was Republican. It was the year previous to the John C. Fremont Presidential campaign and he entered into the first real fight in this county as a vote winner for the new party. In the autumn of 1859 the paper was turned over to P. C. Wright, as editor, for the purpose of opposing the election of Hon. John F. Dillon as district judge. The judge was elected and the paper suspended.

The next paper at De Witt was the *Standard*, a Republican organ, which was established in the fall of 1859, with O. C. Bates and Hon. D. McNeil as editors and publishers.

In 1860, the *Clinton County Journal* was published for a few months. It was Democratic in politics, with R. S. Lawrence as editor, and was followed by a short-lived Democratic paper known as the *Clinton County Democrat*, by C. P. Cotter.

Then there was the *Wide-Awake*, a Lincoln and Hamlin campaign paper, edited and printed by P. C. Wright and O. C. Bates, during the campaign of 1860. The *Standard* was edited for a time in 1861, by a Mr. Stewart and followed by James S. Patterson, who struggled on until July, 1862, when he joined the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry Regiment and was chosen first lieutenant of Company H. At Arkansas Post, while leading a gallant charge, he fell mortally wounded.

At about that time, O. C. Bates leased of McNeil the old *Standard* and changed its name to the *Signal*, continuing until 1863, when he "closed shop" to let two of his compositors enter the Union army in the one-hundred-days service. While this suspension was on, his lease was out and the plant was turned over to S. H. Shoemaker, who, in July, 1864, commenced the publication of the *De Witt Observer*. It started out as a Republican paper and was highly successful as an advertising medium and good family newspaper. It is still in existence and a first class paper. From May, 1882, to 1889, H. L. Barter published the *Clinton County Democrat*. From September, 1898, to January, 1899, Rev. C. L. S. Brown published the *De Witt Messenger*. For some time the *De Witt Standard* was published by Ballard & Tawney. May, 1901, E. C. Brown & Company began their connection with the *Observer*, continuing until August 1, 1907, when it was purchased by Fred W. Mitchell, now running an independent Republican paper.

## CAMANCHE JOURNALISM.

Camanche, once the county seat,—the first seat of justice of Clinton county,—in her palmy days supported a newspaper. The *Camanche Chief* (sounds Indian-like even to this day) was the first paper of the once favored spot in this county. It was established in 1854, by Bates & Knapp, which firm soon changed to Bates, McCormick & Company. Its life was sweet, but it died in its childhood. In 1856 came the *Iowa Register*, published a short time by N. G. Parker, who was succeeded by L. D. Bradley. This lasted about one year, with disappointment on every hand. In April, 1860, B. C. Galliday established the *Camanche Republican*, which, too, had but a brief existence. In May, 1868, the fourth real attempt at starting a newspaper here was begun by the re-establishing of the *Camanche Chief*, which the publisher managed to get out on time until November of that year, when he moved the outfit to Minnesota. The *Camanche Courier* was established about 1903, run two years and sold to a man in Low Moor and became the *Independent*, that was destroyed in the fire of two years later. The good will of the paper was purchased by the *De Witt Observer*.

## CALAMUS NEWSPAPERS.

Calamus has had many home-printed newspapers in its history. The first issued was by H. L. Barter, called the *Free Press*. Then it was the property of Barter & Sunderlin. It was short lived and finally suspended. In the eighties, Whip & Cook published a local paper here for a brief season only. The *Calamus Record* was established in August, 1901, by A. J. Gault. This paper flourished from the start and was well patronized by the community for a time, but finally succumbed to the inevitable in little towns and had to seek other fields.

## LOST NATION JOURNALISM.

At present there are no regular newspapers printed at the town of Lost Nation, but a sheet is edited there and printed at the near-by town of Oxford Junction, which gives the town-folk there an advertising medium, as well as the local news generally. In the near future there will doubtless be established a home paper. The history of the paper enterprise in Lost Nation is that in 1871 the *Lost Nation Chief* was established, but only run a few months, and then in 1888 or 1890 was re-established and conducted a few years longer. It was first run by H. C. Ford and later by H. L. Bartes. Then the *Lost*

*Nation Chronicle*, the present organ of the community, appeared about 1896, but was printed at the *Oxford Junction Mirror* office, as it is now.

## WHEATLAND NEWSPAPERS.

Various have been the changes in newspaperdom at Wheatland. In 1860, was established the *Times*, by O. D. Crane, which only existed a few issues and died for support. However it was continued, in a way, by E. J. Franham a year or more afterwards.

The second attempt was by A. J. Gault, who bought the press of the old *Times*. He knew nothing about the art preservative, but was a good writer and made his way to the front and learned the cases and set his own type. His paper was called the *Clinton County Advocate*, published until 1865. He took in a tramp printer, who proved a bad egg on his hands as he dare not trust him to make up the forms for he was usually under the influence of drink. He claimed he could *install* the office, but it was soon seen that he would *stall* it, so he was fired.

Early in the seventies, Doctor Caruthers started the *Wheatland News* and conducted it until his death, in 1876. The next two years it was run by T. L. Dennis.

The fourth paper was the *Enterprise*, by W. H. Bayliss, and it was soon numbered among the missing.

The fifth paper was the H. C. Ford organ, who had been on the *Lost Nation Union*; he conducted it a few years at Wheatland.

The sixth paper was established in 1881, the *Spectator*, by A. J. Gault, From 1883 to 1888 it was edited by D. R. Markham, but was taken back by Mr. Gault in 1901.

The seventh paper was the *Free Press*, by H. L. Barter, from 1881 to 1882.

The eighth paper was the *Wheatland Gazette*, established in 1888 by Markham & Doeckman, then by T. W. Buxton, then Buxton & Son, same as today.

The various changes on this paper have been about as follows: Frank W. Buxton bought out Dieckmann February 6, 1889. The firm name was Markham & Buxton until July 5, 1893, when Buxton purchased the entire interest. Buxton sold to Parsons brothers (Paul and Otto) May 2, 1894. They resold to Buxton April 1, 1895. John F. Feddersen leased the plant from Buxton July 1, 1899, but allowed the paper to die before the expiration of the lease January 1, 1901. On January 2, 1901, Perry T. Buxton went into partner-

ship with his father and resurrected the *Gazette* under the firm name of F. W. Buxton & Son. With the exception of the first six months, the junior partner has had full control of the *Gazette* since his advent into the newspaper business, up to the present time. The paper is now a seven-column quarto, run on a power press by gasoline. This is the only Democratic paper, outside of Clinton, in the county. Yet the county is conceded to be strongly Democratic. The word *Buxton* was attached to the title *Wheatland Gazette*, at the request of many patrons, who recognized it as a distinctive mark of stability and permanence, an idea rarely utilized by men of the profession

N. J. Edwards, of Toronto, has been connected with the *Gazette* correspondence staff for seventeen years, surely a record of unbroken faithfulness and historic mention in this work.

#### DELMAR NEWSPAPERS.

In October, 1872, Gen. Daniel McCoy established the *Delmar Journal* and at first had his paper printed elsewhere, for lack of facilities. In February, 1874, the paper was consolidated with the *Preston Clipper* and both centered at Delmar. McCoy had charge until January, 1875, when F. R. Bennett took charge until his office was destroyed by fire in 1878. Previous to the fire, McCoy had started the *Delmar Independent*, which he still continued to run in the eighties.

March 1, 1888, F. L. Sunderlin established what is still the *Delmar Journal*. It was in his hands entirely until 1908, when he sold to Harry J. Reger, who conducted it one year, when its founder, F. L. Sunderlin, took it back and continues its publication. It is a four-page paper, issued each Friday; is Republican in politics; a first class lively country local paper, edited by its owner, who is ably assisted by Minnie E. Grindrod.

#### CHARLOTTE PAPERS.

At Charlotte, in Waterford township, this county, the first newspaper adventure was in about 1870, when the *Advance*, a page sheet printed at the *De Witt Advertiser* office, was established. Next came a small concern that only ran a short time and died a natural death. Then the *Charlotte Monitor* was established and operated two or three years. The present paper of the place is the *Record*, established by A. W. Gault in 1904. It is a seven-column, twenty-four by thirty-six paper, independent in politics, printed on a Washington hand-press. This plant was originally the *Wheatland Spectator*, established in 1881, moved by Mr. Gault to Calamus in 1901 and to Charlotte in 1904. The *Monitor* preceded this at Charlotte and was run two years by L. V. Dunn.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### ELK RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Elk River township, the northeastern sub-division of Clinton county, dates its history as a township and civil government by itself, and it was one of the six original townships in the county. It is bounded on the north by the county line; on the east by the Mississippi river or state line; on the south by Spring Valley and Hampshire townships; on the west by Deep Creek township. It comprises congressional township 83, range 6, and fractional parts of township 83, range 7. It derives its name, as does the principal stream running through it, from the large number of elk horns found at an early day along the banks of the streams. Only one of these noble animals was ever killed here since the settlement of the township. At one time there were between seven and eight sections of heavy timber, the heaviest in Clinton county, but much of this has long since disappeared before the destructive propensities of the modern landowner. A valley extends to the west from this township and through it has been constructed two railroads, the property of the old Midland and the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota, one running north and one to the west.

From Teed's Grove to the mouth of Elk river, a distance of four miles, the banks are lined with excellent stone in almost limitless quantities. As early as 1878 David Shadduck, on section 24, had a residence built from these quarries, costing fifteen thousand dollars.

The Elk river has two branches, one flowing southeast from Jackson county, and the other in a northeasterly direction, until they unite at Teed's Grove, finally emptying their waters into the great Mississippi. After the two forks unite, they afford many a good mill site, because of the rapid flow of their waters.

When the first settlement was made, the citizens of the township voted to name the township, when it should be organized, Fair Haven, after the city of this name in Connecticut, where many of the pioneers came from. But upon the organization it was named Elk River, after the stream.

### EARLY SETTLERS.

The Teeds were the first settlers in this township. Mr. Teed located in the thick oak timber in the grove on section 16, township 83, range 6, east.



The date of this settlement was 1836, one year after Buell, the first settler in Clinton, came in. Although surrounded by the richest of prairie land, he girdled the giant oaks and made him a clearing, for that was "the way we do it down East." When the United States surveyors came through in 1837, they informed him that he had located upon a school section. He immediately pulled up in disgust, and left, saying, "I will stay where I can have timber." He was never afterwards heard of in this county.

July 8, 1839, the following came to the township for settlement: Arthur Smith, Otis Bennett, C. E. Langford, Levi Shadduck, David Shadduck, George Hollis, John Hollis, James McIntyre, O. A. Crary, Joseph McCrary, John Carr, William Alexander, William Dinwoodie, Martin Todd, Michael Tool, George Griswold, Alfred Brown, Thomas Calderwood, Daniel Smith, James Leonard, Sr., Robert Cruthers and William Smiley.

In the autumn of 1839 a petition was made and granted for a postoffice and it was established on section 11, township 83. James Leonard was commissioned postmaster. The office was soon after discontinued for want of patronage. While it was in existence the mail was carried on horseback on the Dubuque and Davenport route. The next office was established November 11, 1843, and called Elk River, with John Sloan as the first postmaster. At present this is known as Almont, which town is a station on the railroad. Another postoffice, named Mead, was established in 1874 on the old Sabula, Ackley & Dakota railroad. Isaac C. Finch was postmaster. After two years the office was burned and then abandoned.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught in a log cabin where Chester Babcock later lived. The first teacher was Julia Carpenter, of Fulton, Illinois. This was in the summer of 1842 and by 1877 the township had so materially developed that there were thirteen school districts within the township and each had a school house. New buildings took the place of the old log structures and cheaper frame ones, the average cost of the new ones being about one thousand dollars. Teachers received in 1870-80 about twenty-five dollars per month.

About 1880 there were only seven hundred acres of non-resident land in the township, this being owned by two men. The last piece of government land was sold or entered in 1852. The German element predominates in this township, as it has from the first.

In 1837 O. A. Crary built a mill on Elk river that cut much of the early lumber used by the pioneers. It stood on section 11, township 83, range 6.

Up to 1842 it did a large amount of business, which only ceased with the diminished timber tracts. It was then taken down and moved to Jackson county, near Green Island. The next attempt at mill building in the township was in 1843, when John Sloan, William Sloan, George Griswold and M. L. Barber began the erection of a mill for the manufacture of hemp. A description of the business is found later on in this article.

After several failures a saw mill was finally started by Calderwood & Dinwiddie in 1842. Government land was used from which to cut many thousands of feet of lumber, some of which was sent to Galena and other Illinois and Iowa points. In 1850 the mill was sold to C. E. Langford, who operated it several years longer.

An attempt was made in 1842 to construct a "current mill" in the sloughs of the Mississippi river, using the force of the current against a special-made wheel for the propelling force. This was in section 17, township 83, range 7. Frederick Hess and George Griswold were the originators of this enterprise (?). The frame was raised in March, 1843, but the project was never carried to a successful ending.

The last encampment of Indians was in the fall of 1839, at the mouth of Elk river, at a place where an old trading post had been previously built, the chimney of which was standing not many years ago. The Indians having no rights there, were driven away.

In 1856 a man named O'Brien killed his wife, on the Robert Cruthers farm, by beating her to death with a piece of a board, while he was on a drunken spree. He confessed his crime, was committed to jail in De Witt, and while confined there he broke jail and was never seen in this county afterwards.

Another crime of the early days was that committed in 1860 by Walter Baldwin, whose father's land adjoined Abner Munger's land and a dispute arose about the division line. Sunday morning they all three met in the highway, when the young man, Walter, attacked Munger, who held him at a safe distance with his open jack knife, until young Baldwin procured a heavy piece of board with which he fractured the man's skull. He gave himself up to the authorities, was fined a dollar and set free. Upon the death of his victim, he was not to be found, but in 1863 he, on the advice of his lawyer, stood for trial and was found guilty of manslaughter, but before the case reached the supreme court, the chief witness had deserted from the Union army and could not be had, so the case was entered as a *nolle prosequi*.

## TOWNS OF ELK RIVER TOWNSHIP—ALMONT.

Almont was the first, and for a long time the only, station on the Midland road in Elk River township. It is a large stock shipping point, the center of a stock raising and feeding district. Simon Hanssen keeps a general store there at present. The first postoffice here was established on November 11, 1843, and called Elk River. The postmasters were, in the order of their serving, John Sloan, Thomas Calderwood, William G. Haun, A. J. Bingham and J. S. Herwick. The name of the office was changed to Almont under Mr. Herwick, and he has been succeeded by Edward O. Langford, Maxwell Halee, L. L. Kinner, H. C. Heldt, Hans Hanssen and Simon Hanssen, the present incumbent. In 1904 a rural free delivery route, extending about twenty-five miles in Clinton county, was established at Almont, of which George Johnson is the carrier.

## HAUNTOWN.

The town in Elk River township of most historic interest is Hauntown, one of the oldest settlements in the county. Here John and William Sloan, George Griswold and M. L. Barber began the erection of a mill for the manufacture of hemp in 1843. A large quantity of hemp was raised in the township that year, but it was found that an impracticable amount of labor was required in the manufacture, so the plan for the hemp factory fell through with. William Gray bought out three of the partners and, with Mr. Barber, decided to convert the mill into a grist-mill. In 1846 they interested William G. Haun, destined to become a figure of much local prominence, and that year established a flouring mill. A distillery and store were built at the same time. The distillery had a capacity of nine barrels a day, and sold its product mostly in the pineries, branding the whisky as "Old Rectified Whisky, from B. J. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio." From the establishment of the mill and distillery until 1857, Hauntown was one of the most important business points in this section of the country, and "Billy" G. Haun won quite a reputation as a financier. He later built a steam sawmill at the mouth of Elk river. By 1859 his creditors had dispossessed him of his Hauntown property, and he moved the sawmill from the first location and converted it into a distillery. The mill at Hauntown has been in operation since, with different owners, and having undergone many repairs. At present William Struve operates it as a grist, flour and saw mill. John Nelson keeps a general store at Hauntown. This was in early days one of the important postoffices of the county,

the mail being carried on horseback from Lyons, and has since been an active center, the dance-hall there being the scene of much gayety. But the coming of the railroads robbed Hauntown of its early prospects.

#### ANDOVER.

Andover was platted as a town September 10, 1886, by August and Dorothy Eggert in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 83, range 6. The town grew up because of the demand of the stock feeders and shippers between Almont and Bryant for a station, and one was located in answer to their petition, after which the town was platted, and grew up about the station. The postoffice was established May 24, 1886, and F. P. Naeve, the first merchant, appointed as postmaster. He continued until May 26, 1908, when Otto H. Bock, the present incumbent, succeeded him. A rural free delivery route, twenty-one and a half miles long, John Gehlsen, carrier, was established from Andover in 1906.

For several years a creamery was operated at Andover, but was later moved to Teed's Grove. It is a considerable stock shipping point. The present business interests are represented by O. H. Bock and D. P. Naeve, general merchants; E. H. Hagge, dealer in agricultural implements, and John Grimm, Jr., hotel-keeper.

In 1910 Andover was incorporated as a town, and the officers are as follows: Albert Boysen, mayor; D. P. Naeve, clerk; R. P. Bock, assessor; John Wilke, Jr., treasurer; councilmen, O. H. Bock, John Aude, George Rittner, F. P. Naeve and John Grimm, Sr.

#### TEED'S GROVE.

Teed's Grove is a village which has never been platted or incorporated, but which has grown up about the station of that name on the old Sabula, Ackland & Dakota railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. The station was named from its proximity to the original Teed's Grove, named after the first settler of the township. At present Herman Peterson keeps a large general store here, Frank Petersen a hotel, Charles Tietjens is a blacksmith and dealer in agricultural implements, and there is a branch of the John Newman creamery, of Elgin, Illinois, located here under the management of Mr. Enrep. The Teed's Grove Savings Bank is located in a good building (see Banking chapter). The Elk River Lodge of Odd Fellows and Alpine Lodge of Rebekahs have their headquarters here. The

postoffice was established as a fourth-class office in 1870, and the postmasters have been Frederick Kohl, the first incumbent, August Balley, August Wessel, H. H. Petersen, Hans Ohlsen, H. H. Petersen and Herman Petersen, who is the present postmaster.

Elk River Junction is a mere railway junction point on the Milwaukee railway in Elk River township.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### DEEP CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Deep Creek township is bounded on the north by Jackson county, on the west by Waterford township, on the south by Center, and on the east by Elk River. It comprises congressional township 83 north, range 5 east. This was one of the first six townships organized, and was described among these in 1841.

The name is derived from the stream which drains it, running first to the east, and then making an elbow to the north and flowing toward the Maquoketa, through the well known Deep Creek bottom, a mile and a half in width, unsurpassed in the county as farming land. The stream itself was named not so much from the depth of its water, as from the height of the banks and the depth of the valley. The township, except for the floorlike valley, is prairie, more and more rolling as one proceeds northward to the county line. When it was settled, there were belts of timber along the streams, so that the pioneers could easily obtain building and fencing material.

An earlier writer thus describes Goose lake, now drained, but still something of a lake in wet weather, and still the haunt of some ducks and geese in the winter season: "In the southern part of the township the valley widens into a vast savanna, in the center of which is the famous Goose lake, now diminished to a fraction of the expanse that formerly gleamed from the grassy sea surrounding it, when its permanent area was more than a square mile, and its surrounding marshes much greater. The lake owed its existence to the peculiar conformation of the country. It occupies about the summit of the water-shed between the Maquoketa and the Wapsipinicon, so that when its waters overflowed they flowed both north, through Deep creek, into the former, and south, through Brophy creek, into the latter, though the actual crest is about a half mile south of the lake. Evidently the magnificent valley formed by these two conterminous creeks was once the bed of a vast bayou, when the present bluffs of the Mississippi were its shores. East of Goose lake is also the divide between the drainage by Elk river to the Mississippi, where the Midland railway passes from the grade formed by the course of the former to that of Deep creek. Goose lake has no inlet, being fed by copious springs. Though they, of course, must vary with the

rainfall, the lessening of the lake's depth is not due to their diminishing, but to drainage by county ditches, in order to reclaim the swamp lands mentioned. The drainage has added hundreds of acres of fat pasture land to the resources of the township and county, and its expanse resembles astonishingly the far-famed fen country in Lincolnshire, England, with its reeds, lush meadows and fat cattle. The lake took its name from the myriads of water-fowl that, from ages before the time the country was settled (though lately comparatively few in number) to the present day, find in its sedgy shallows congenial haunts and breeding grounds. The sight that the lake presented before its feathered inhabitants were decimated by the shot-gun, during the migrating and breeding seasons, especially in the months of April, October and November, would throw the amateur duck hunter of today into ecstasies. One of the most reliable and conservative of the old settlers, Thomas Watts, remembers that many times he has stood upon the bluffs overlooking the lake, and seen swans alight upon the lake in such numbers that acres and acres of water appeared as white as a snowdrift. And as they flew to and fro, the glitter of long lines of snowy white pinions was a spectacle of dazzling beauty. Besides swans, the lake was frequented by pelicans, brant, wild geese and clouds of ducks. The clatter of their wings and the loud honking and quacking as they assembled at night, fairly darkening the horizon with their long columns, was absolutely deafening. For many years there was no apparent thinning of their numbers, though the lake was a source of valuable food supply to the settlers. Not only were vast numbers of fowl shot and snared, but wagon-loads of eggs were taken during the breeding season. Many eggs of wild geese were hatched by domestic fowls, and for many years wild geese were no rarity in Deep Creek farm-yards."

#### EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlers near Goose lake were from the eastern states, but the next wave of immigration brought the Germans and Irish. The first settler in the township was a certain Boone, a nephew of the well-known Daniel Boone, who settled at what has since been known as Boone's Springs. Before the land was surveyed, John Jonas and Dennis Collins resided in the township, but did not enter claims for themselves. The first permanent settlers were Matthew Flinn, James Kerwin, Thomas Watts, afterward county surveyor and member of the Iowa Legislature, and Captain Hubbard. About the same time, from 1836 to 1838, came the Simmonses, James, Hiram and Egbert, father and sons, and soon after John Mormon, William L. Potts and

Isaac Ramsay and family. Most of the pioneers got claims of six hundred to one thousand acres by the simple process of going upon a rising place which suited, and staking off all the land in sight. Nearly all the land was taken up by the permanent settlers from the government, and speculators and claim jumpers did little business in this township.

The Indians gave possession of the country in 1837, but for several years thereafter friendly bands of Sacs and Foxes would return to Deep creek and Goose lake, attracted by the hunting and trapping. Otter, mink and muskrats were very abundant, and deer were so numerous until 1855 that one could not take a short walk without seeing several. Small game was also plentiful. The Indians were on good terms with the settlers, traded with them, and sometimes visited at their homes. The last elk in the township was killed by an Indian named "Jim," he having adopted the name of James Bourne out of friendship for the latter.

The first farms occupied were those along the creek bottoms, on account of their fertility and of the abundance of good springs. The rough northern portion was the last settled. Health was good, ball-playing and horse-shoe pitching formed favorite sports.

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#### NOTABLE EVENTS.

The first child was born to William L. Potts, in September, 1839. The first funeral was that of Charles C. Smith, held soon after. The first wedding was in 1844, when Thomas Watts married Emmeline, daughter of Robert Hunter, at her father's house, William Hunter, justice, performing the ceremony. The first religious services were held at Hunter's school house in 1844, by Rev. O. Emerson and other missionaries. Other early ministers were the Revs. Larkins and Blackford.

Early teachers in the log school houses were Philo Hunter, Marietta Rhodes and Mrs. Rodman.

The panic of 1857 was little felt in the township, as few of the farmers were carrying interest. The Midland railway was built in 1870, and crosses what was then the northern part of Goose lake on a solid embankment. The old stage route from Lyons to Maquoketa, the main road in early days, went through an almost impassable quagmire just south of the railroad, and few travelers in winter seasons could get through without getting stuck in the mud and sending for help, but this has for many years been raised and is now firm road.

Old settlers considered the winter of 1842-43 the coldest, as that winter



cold weather continued so long that on the first Monday in April a load of a thousand bricks was hauled across Deep creek on the ice. Twenty inches of snow fell on the level in the winter of 1849-50.

The two great scourges of the early farmers were the wolves and the prairie fires. The wolves captured many of the hogs and sheep in early days and long continued to be troublesome. In fact, it is not uncommon yet for one of these wild visitants to be heard of. The prairie fires continued as long as there were fields of dried grass, and were probably mostly set by hunters after the Indians left.

Previous to 1854 the settlers around Goose lake had been greatly annoyed by losing horses and cattle, owing to a regular line of horse-thieves from St. Paul to Missouri and Kansas, where border troubles and the Kansas war made a harbor for all kinds of desperadoes. That year they organized a Home Protection Society, with Capt. C. B. Hubbard as president. Sixteen men were chosen as riders, and from that time the mere existence of the organization made property in live stock safe. Near this time James Spurrell lost a valuable steer, which the thief took to Lyons. He was tracked through the snow and captured, but succeeded in making a temporary escape in zero weather, on horseback, without boots, hat or coat, and was severely frozen.

The earliest settlers about Goose lake were from the eastern states, but the township is now largely German. Near Bryant a good many Irish settled early, and here there is a strong Irish element yet. Among early settlers in this vicinity were Patrick Laughlin, Martin Farrell, Thomas Tierny, all of whom settled in the timber near Bryant about 1853, the McGowans, the Kellys, the Fees, the Ehlers, the Rockrohrs, the Rohnfelds, the Ingwersens.

#### GOOSE LAKE.

The first postoffice in the township was established at Boone's Springs, in section 5, in 1850, with Philo Hunter as postmaster. He was succeeded by John Evans, the office being on the weekly Bellevue and De Witt horseback route. In 1872 the postoffice was removed to Goose Lake, and John Dickey appointed postmaster. He has been succeeded by P. A. Gohlmann, C. H. Buech, and Charles Buech, who has held the position sixteen years. One rural route was started from Goose Lake in October, 1906, the first carrier of which was Oswell Farrell.

During the first year or two of the existence of the railroad there was no station at Goose Lake, but the farmers co-operated and bought ground

and put up a station, which was known as O'Brian's, from Mr. O'Brian, who built the first house within the present limits of the town. The next station and postoffice east was called Bryant, and the confusion of mail was such that the name of the postoffice was changed to Goose Lake. The town grew up naturally about the station.

Mr. Carstensen lives now in the first house, built by Mr. O'Brian. The first merchant was Charles Curtis. Other merchants here have been Jorgensen Brothers, A. Gohlmann, and Schroeder, while C. H. Buech & Son, proprietors of a very thriving store here now, have been here for many years.

The town of Goose Lake was platted on a part of section 28, township 83, range 5, January 5, 1889, by Paul Ahrens, Joseph Husen, P. L. Petersen, John Dickey, L. Harhsen, Peter Kruse, Christ Eggert, Henry Vogt, John H. Schroeder and their wives and John Lander.

Doctors Foster and Knipper have resided in the town and practiced here.

Goose Lake was incorporated December, 1908. The first mayor was Charles Buech, who was succeeded by Herman Thiessen, the present incumbent. The other present officers are: Clerk, H. J. Webster; treasurer, W. F. Schroeder; assessor, Martin Boothby; council, Charles Buech, Jens Carstensen, John Farrell, Paul Harksen, Peter Harksen. The town has been lighted by electric lights since January 1, 1909, supplied by the L. E. Keiner Company. Cement sidewalks and crossings have been put in. The population is about one hundred twenty-five.

The following persons were in business in 1910: General store, C. H. Buech & Son; agricultural implements, grain, coal and hotel, L. E. Keiner; agricultural implements and coal, F. G. Hanssen; Goose Lake Savings Bank (see banking chapter); lumber and cement, Paul Harksen; meat market, R. G. Brodersen; harness, B. Clemenz.

A. J. Voss keeps a general store at the Ten-Mile house on the Maquoketa road, between Bryant and Goose Lake.

#### BRYANT.

Bryant was established as a station on the Midland railroad by the farmers purchasing twenty acres of land from the widow Lawton and locating a station. A postoffice was established in 1870, with C. Hass as first incumbent. He has been succeeded by Otto Behrns, E. Reiff, E. N. Nagel, August Wessel, F. N. Nagel and Dora Nagel. A rural route, twenty-five

miles long, in Clinton county, with J. G. Sullivan as carrier, was started in 1905.

The town was platted on the south half of the southwest quarter of section 25, township 83, range 5, March 13, 1871, by B. B. and Letitia Hart. The first house was built by Hass & Engler, who started a saloon. Reiff & Behrens started the first store. They were succeeded by Charles Andresen, and the store later became that of Reiff & Nagel, and then Nagel Brothers took charge.

Herman Toedt and August Wessel have been engaged also as merchants here. The first physician to locate was Doctor Batchelor, now of Clinton. Drs. Kaadt Brothers, Marner and Fields have practiced here. For twenty-five years Peter Vincke was justice of the peace, which position is now held by J. J. Laughlin.

There are two churches in the town, the Union church and the Catholic. (See chapter on religious history.)

The Bryant Steam Mills were erected by a farmers' stock company in 1877. This was a flour and feed mill. One Gates started a grist mill soon after, and as the farmers' enterprise was not paying very well, they sold out to him. This mill is now operated as a feed mill by Henry Andresen, and is the largest establishment in the town.

Bryant is unincorporated. It was visited by the worst disaster in its history on Sunday, August 7, 1910, when a fire burned the soft drinks establishment of John Clawson, and the hotel, dance hall, and livery stable of L. J. Hansen, two coal yards, and some barns. The loss was sixteen thousand dollars. As everything was as dry as tinder from the excessive drouth of the summer, there was great difficulty in saving the remainder of the town. The dance hall had been for years a famous gathering place, and many are the stories of good times held there.

The present business interests are represented as follows: General dealers, August Wessel, Nagel Brothers; agricultural implements, Arthur Monahan; feed mill, Henry Andresen; coal, August Feddersen, L. J. Hansen; meat market, Chris Brodersen; harness, Hans Schroeder; shoemaker, Peter Vincke; grain and stock merchants, August Wessel, D. McGraw, Gus Lieders.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

Waterford township comprises congressional township 83 north, range 4 east, and is bounded on the north by Jackson county, on the east by Deep Creek township, on the south by Washington, and on the west by Bloomfield. It was organized in April, 1854, by an election held at the school house near Conrad Van Ness's, and was at first called Henry, but the name was changed to Waterford in May. Its surface is diversified. Deep creek flows in an easterly direction through the southern part of the township, through narrow bottom lands, becoming wider after its northern bend. The prairie is excellent rolling land, through which Deep creek has cut its channel, but in the northern part of the township becomes more broken and abrupt. Sugar creek flows eastward in the northern part of the township, through some very good farming lands, though near to rocky and hilly sections. Deep creek has been known for an excellent fishing place since the early days, even being a favorite fishing resort for Indians after the first settlers came, and is still keeping up its reputation.

Perhaps the first settler within the township was William Hunter, who located not far from the present town of Charlotte. Henry Nurre was one of the first of the Germans who, with the Irish, were mingled with the early settlers from the Eastern states, mainly New York and Indiana. Other pioneers were Philo Hunter, Lewis Shull, O. P. Aickman, Miles H. Lauderbaugh, John Costello, Sr., Q. W. Denham, W. D. Hanrahan, the Monahans, B. F. Hall, C. Spain, John Clary, A. J. Riggs, Charles and A. J. Albright, M. F. Quigley, Conrad Varner, Elias Stalcup, Jeremiah Dingwall, Elijah Markham, John Adams, John Crouch, and John P. Preffer, original owner of the site of Charlotte.

For a long time game was abundant. Herds of red deer then pastured in the openings or browsed in the thickets and groves of the northern portion of the township in great numbers. There were many skillful hunters among the early settlers, of whom perhaps Miles Lauderbaugh was the best. He used to start out hunting on horseback, would sometimes stalk the deer by walking behind his mare to within range of them, and more than once has bagged four deer in a single morning.

During the time when the construction of the Iowa Air Line was mooted, land reached a fabulous value for those times, selling as high as seventy-five dollars per acre. When the Air Line boom died the bottom dropped out of prices, and the same land could be bought for fifteen dollars. There were not a few claim-jumpers, and bold ones. William Hunter, the earliest settler, one evening in 1847 saw some men riding about his claim. His suspicions were aroused, and at night he walked to where his father and brothers were farming rented ground in Deep Creek township, got their yokes of oxen, borrowed a plow from Thomas Watts, and when, shortly after daylight the next morning, the strangers seen the day before appeared with a wagon and lumber, the brothers had turned a good many furrows on the claim and thus saved it for the rightful owner. In 1853 one Wash Stalcup and a man named Chapin obtained a claim of twelve hundred acres, but, some of their neighbors desiring it, they so worked on the apprehensions of the partners that they abandoned it and left the country, when it was divided among the plotters. During Air Line times as high as fifteen to thirty per cent. was paid by some speculators in land, but after the drop, land sold very reasonably and was bought by a generation of German and Irish settlers largely. The land in this township changed hands many times in early days. Lately there has been a marked influx of Germans.

The first school in the township was taught by Celeste Jenne, in the summer of 1849, in a log school house built by private subscription. Among other early teachers were Ann A. Ritchie, Mary Wise, Defia and Mary Hall, and R. J. or "Dick" Crouch. The first school houses were log, with puncheon seats. They served as the social center of the communities, and in them were held many spelling schools. Rivalry between the north and south sides of the creek was intense, and ambitious spellers often had the whole speller committed, but came to grief when the lists of new words and geographical names held in reserve were brought out by the propounder of words. These school houses were the first churches, and were the scenes of the fervid and rude eloquence of the itinerant and circuit-riding ministers.

The first tavern between Lyons and Maquoketa was kept by Elijah Markham in the Air Line days, when a daily stage ran between those points. The points of departure and arrival were the Clinton House at Lyons and the Decker House at Maquoketa, passengers dining at Markham's. The vehicles and horses were both first class, and the trip along the territorial ridge road was, except through the morasses near Goose lake, a pleasant and rapid one. Until after the war, the trail was mostly unfenced and wound through the beautiful open prairie. The coaches carried from twelve

to fifteen passengers, who sometimes had to get out and walk through muddy places.

During the panic of 1857 prices were obtained for produce in Waterford higher than ever since, even in war times. Hay was forty dollars per ton, and many cattle perished during the cold, hard winter, which also was the last one in which many deer were seen, many of them also succumbing from cold and starvation. In early times Lyons was the market for the farm produce of this township, which was hauled by wagon on the Maquoketa stage road.

#### CHARLOTTE.

In the spring of 1853 the postoffice of Charlotte was established, and named after the first postmaster's wife, Charlotte Gilmore. The mail, before the coming of the railroad, was a weekly one on the route from De Witt to Sabula. But in seasons of floods and bad roads it was often long delayed, and on one occasion six weeks elapsed between mails on account of high water at Maquoketa. The first postmaster was Albert Gilmore, who has been succeeded by the following persons: Jerry Case, William Hunter, A. J. Albright, R. J. McLanahan, William Hunter, H. A. Wickens, Patrick Murphy, A. M. Gohlmann, H. Junger, N. Harrison, W. H. Junger, H. L. Pratt, W. F. Hanrahan, John Monahan, Katie Bowden, and M. H. Illeman, who has held the office thirteen years.

Charlotte had a slow existence between the time of suspension of operations on the Air Line and the coming of the Midland in 1870, in November of which year that road reached Charlotte. Gilmore's mill had been the nucleus of the settlement, and from 1852 supplied, in spite of several interruptions caused by heavy floods, a large territory about with flour. Wash Crabb built another mill about the same time, a little farther down the creek. Both mills sawed lumber as well as ground grain. As logs were easily gotten from government claims, the logging industry was vigorous for a while, and one Claiborne intended to start a sawmill above Gilmore's, but before his work was finished a flood washed out his dam, and Gilmore bought out the location to protect his own mill.

The town of Charlotte was platted in section 26, township 83, range 4, in January, 1871, by John Preffer, Thomas and Bailey Watts, and Isaac Howe and their wives.

The first house in the town was built by Squire Aikman. The oldest house now standing was built by William Hunter, who kept the first hotel, and is now occupied by William Rossiter. The first physician to settle in

the town was Doctor Van Zandt, but Doctor Crum practiced in the neighborhood earlier. Doctors Sloan, Kellogg, Russell and Le Beau have been residents of Charlotte. E. C. Rowel and Marvin Lake are among the legal representatives who have made this town their home.

The first merchant was William Brainard. Others who have been engaged as merchants here are Watts & Van Zandt, A. J. Allbright, Paul Engler, Engler Brothers, J. G. Gohlmann, while W. F. Hanrahan has been in business perhaps longer than any other merchant now in town.

Charlotte is supplied with three churches, the Catholic, Methodist and German Lutheran. (See religious history.) A fine school building was completed in 1908.

Among early justices of Charlotte are William Hunter, Andrew Haverer, Joe Case, E. C. Rowell, and A. J. Allbright, the latter of whom occupied the position for twenty-five years.

The first rural route from Charlotte was established January 1, 1904, of twenty-five miles length, in Clinton county, with August A. Petersen as carrier; the second was established May 1, 1904, of similar length and in the same county, with Joe Yando as first carrier.

The tornado of May 18, 1898, missed the town of Charlotte, but did a great deal of damage in the township. The greatest disaster which has happened to Charlotte was the fire of 1898, when the Savings Bank, Gohlmann's store, Langheim's and Manion's drug stores, and several residences were burned.

Building activity is now exceedingly active in Charlotte, and many new residences have been and are being erected. The volume of business transacted is very large in proportion to the size of the place. It has an estimated population of five hundred.

#### INCORPORATION.

The town was incorporated in 1904, and the first council meeting held on December 5th. C. W. Beeby has been mayor since incorporation. The other present officers are: Treasurer, E. A. Garside; clerk, A. H. Dohrmann; assessor, M. C. Stenzel; marshal, Cornelius Paulsen; council, A. A. Monahan, M. H. Illeman, Charles Hanrahan, J. R. Kane and Martin Burke. For one year the town has had in operation a compressed air system of water works. Frank Hanrahan is chief of an able volunteer fire department. Gasoline is used for lighting purposes, and cement walks are being extended over the town. The town council meets in a rented hall, and since incorporation an adequate jail has been in use.

## BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

The following is believed to be correct for 1910: Doctors, P. H. Manion, R. F. Schwartz, Daniel O'Doherty and A. O. Schmitt; agricultural implements, Arthur Monahan; buggies and wagons, T. E. Spelman; banks, Charlotte Savings, Farmers and Merchants Savings (see Banking chapter); general dealers, W. F. Hanrahan, William Fullan, M. H. Illeman; drugs, Manion Drug Company, J. M. Langheim; furniture and undertaking, Gus Mattke; hardware and furniture, M. C. Petersen; hardware, J. C. Paulsen; clothing, A. H. Dohrmann; Charlotte Concert Band, Gault's Orchestra; Hotel Johnson, Mrs. John Johnson, proprietor; grain and coal, W. F. Hanrahan; grain, Petersen & Beeby; lumber and garage, P. F. Schroeder; stock buyers, C. W. Beeby, Petersen & Beeby; millinery, Katherine Burke; Mrs. M. E. Stenzel; meat market, M. Hansen; newspaper and job printing, Charlotte *Record*, A. W. Gault, proprietor; feed mill, W. F. Hanrahan; livery, M. Lanaghan; photographer, L. O. Petersen; brick and cement, P. F. Schroeder; cream stations, Claussen & Boysen, A. Monahan, Gus Mattke; jeweler, Jacob Thiesen; five and ten-cent store, W. B. Wheeler; harness, H. Rasmussen; Opera house.

Riggs is a station on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, in the northwestern part of the township.

Browns is a station on the same road, on Sugar creek. Here Andrew Paschal is postmaster and keeps a general store. John Zeiser, Brown and Fitzpatrick were formerly merchants here. At one time one Neil ran a brewery here. Two years ago the village was visited by a destructive fire. The hotel is kept by Mr. Paschal. There is a Catholic church near the station. The rugged and less fertile lands about Sugar creek were settled by Bohemians, Austrians and Poles, who have there made a good living.

While the town of Petersville is platted in Waterford township, and the majority of the residences are in this township, the station and the stores in the part of the town formerly called Quigley, are in Bloomfield township.

## PETERSVILLE.

In 1882 M. F. Quigley obtained the erection of a station near the line between Bloomfield and Waterford townships which was named Quigley. At first they did not erect a depot, but had only a platform and stock yards. Mr. Quigley did not plat the town, but the postoffice was established in 1885, and was known as Quigley. The town was platted in 1902 in parts of the



southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 30, township 83, range 4, by the Rev. P. O'Dowd, Matthew Heenan, James McDonald and wife, Anna McGuire and Arthur B. Goodall. This platting was mostly to the north of the first buildings established, and the name was changed from Quigley to Petersville, in honor of the Rev. P. O'Dowd. The main street is the line between the townships and the houses now in the town are about equally divided between the townships.

The postoffice was established in 1885, and has been kept by M. F. Quigley and Arthur J. Mallon. The present business interests are represented by the general stores of Arthur J. Mallon and John R. O'Meara; Matt Heenan, livery, lumber and coal; J. J. Goodall, meat market, stock and grain; and a cream station succeeding a branch creamery of the John Newman Company, which burned down. The church of the Immaculate Conception, Father O'Dowd, pastor, and the school of the Sisters of St. Francis are located about one-half mile to the east of Petersville.

James Callahan began a store in 1883, and John Heenan formerly kept the store now owned by John R. O'Meara. The building occupied by Mallon's store was the first erected in the village. The town has never been incorporated and has a population of about fifty-five. It is located in the midst of probably the best corn land in the county.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Bloomfield was originally a part of the territory embraced in Brookfield, Berlin and Welton townships, but in 1855 congressional township 82 and township 83 north, range 3 east, were set off by the county authorities and by Russell Perham named Bloomfield. He was one of the first justices of the peace who served in the township. At the date of its organization in 1855, in addition to Mr. Perham, Sylvanus S. Norton and Alva McLaughlin, there were among the early settlers Joseph Benjamin, Nicholas Koon, Joseph Willey, Anson Norton, N. and Eli Hatfield, O. J. Hinkley, Calvin Davis, Ben Ogden, Sr., Parvin Davis, Royal Goodenow, John and Solomen Smith, Abraham Names, James and Abe Walrod, John Q. Jenkins, Robert Williams, Henry C. Cowgill, Henry and William Gillett, Lewis De Laun, David Rhodes, Levi Decker, John Brahmer, Peter Sleeper, Edison Hoyt, Charles and John Riggs, Ransome Haines, Seneca Williams, Dean Davis, Jacob Bollinger, Thomas Snowden, John Burgess and Truman Clark.

It is believed that the place later owned by Niles Wright, on section 6, entered in 1841, was the first claim to be located in that part of the county.

This township was settled mostly by Canadians and settlers from the eastern states. The farms are mostly owned by the older families, but many of them are now rented. The land of the township is exceptionally well suited for corn and is higher priced than the average of Clinton county land.

When the country was first settled this township was almost timberless. One lone tree stood on a high eminence in the rolling prairie sea, bedecked with sweet-scented wild flowers. For long years this was a landmark known and read of all travelers as "The Lone Tree."

The earliest settlers, however, were the Riggs and Decker families, the male members of which, in 1838-39, were still hale and hearty and made a full hand at hard farm labor. John Riggs died while going to California. The first houses here were of logs, thatched with hay. In 1841 Decker erected the first frame house. The Hatfields came into the township next.

These pioneer settlers, nearly if not all, had claims of timber in Jackson county, along the Maquoketa river, and these timber lands furnished them ample supply of timber for fuel and fencing, and the "sugar tree" gave them the delicious sugar and maple syrup. The true pioneer spirit obtained and games and social gatherings, summer and winter, was the general rule of life.

Caste was unknown and all enjoyed themselves and hoped for better days, which ere long came. In winter time it was husking bees and chopping bees and hunting. Sometimes on a moonlight night they would work till long after sunset at these huskings. Then again, in summertime, corn-plowing bees were frequent and races were run and stints set at this, twenty and thirty meeting to participate in the work. Then a dance would follow, which was looked forward to by the entire settlement.

The great drawback was in living so far from markets and this hauling of farm produce almost ate up the profits of the crops, at the low prices that then obtained. One enterprising young man raised an even thousand bushels of golden corn and actually let it rot on the ground in the winter of 1859-60, because he neither owned a team, nor could he, at current prices, afford to hire a team to draw it away. It only commanded seven cents a bushel at Camanche and Lyons. Sheep would have been profitably raised had it not been for the wolves. But with the passing of years the times changed; the steam whistle and general activities of civilized life drove the wild animals away.

For many years household articles were necessarily quite primitive, and chills and fever caught the adults in nearly every family each autumn time. Doctors Bell and Usher, the only physicians, were not always available and then the home remedies came into good demand. Even the dread disease of small-pox, as late as 1864, was handled quite successfully. In this township (though one would not think it to go there now) the tubs, spinning wheels, pails and trays were nearly all home-made and local blacksmiths made very serviceable plows. Garments were both spun and woven at home by the busy housewife and older daughters, who were not afraid of soiling their hands! Even then the hen was in evidence and paid for what had to be purchased for the table. The dairy products, the honey, the maple sugar and pork all came into play in making a diet fit for a king of the twentieth century. Yet, "white" flour had frequently to be made by means of a coffee mill. The scene is all changed today. Farmers are near many railroads; prices are good and schools and churches are everywhere in evidence. The people of this township have ever been noted for their peacefulness and crime has seldom stained her history's pages.

#### EARLY CHURCHES.

The first Methodist church was in a little school house in the northwest part of the township. The pioneer Sabbath school was held at the house of

Levi Decker; Mr. and Mrs. Decker and others of the neighbors acted in the capacity of instructors. Lesson leaves had not been introduced then, and the Bible seemed plenty good enough for them. Denominationalism was not known—all worshiped together for years, in perfect harmony. Not uncommon was it for people to drive ten miles on a buckboard to attend mid-week prayer meetings. Among the early clergymen may be recalled Revs. Hosmer, Kirkpatrick, Carpenter (Baptist) and C. E. Brown, an earnest missionary. The first Baptist church was made from logs hauled five miles and it stood on the old Riggs farm.

#### HORSE THIEVES.

During the years 1859-60—just prior to the Civil war—a Horse Thief Protection Society was formed in this township to protect settlers from the depredations of horse thieves. Russell Perham was its president, Stephen Lockwood, vice-president, and Dr. Henry Shepherd, treasurer. Riders were appointed by couples with authority to draw upon the treasurer for any amount of money necessary to pursue horse thieves. It was a well organized and highly successful organization. James Walrod had horses stolen and this society followed the thieves to a hundred miles beyond the Missouri, crossing at Council Bluffs, and captured the thieves and secured the horses. The thieves were tried and severely punished according to law.

#### DELMAR.

Delmar, the only town in Bloomfield, is built upon the original lands of S. S. Norton, E. P. Sparks, W. T. Willey and Amos Hurst. It was surveyed and platted by Ben C. Rich in October, 1871, who had the plat recorded in February, 1872, before which time there were several houses erected. There were originally thirty-nine blocks, comprising over six hundred and fifty lots in the town, but the number was reduced to twenty-five. The public road running north and south between sections 9 and 12, 15 and 16, was the main street. The Davenport & St. Paul, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, and the Midland, now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern, completed their grades and tracks into the town within a few days of each other and began running their trains the same day, December 1, 1870. Tradition has it that the place was named on this occasion by the Midland conductor, taking the first letters of the names of six ladies on the train, and combining them to make the word Delmar. It

is also claimed that the railroad authorities named the station to continue the alphabetical order of those on the line, Almont, Bryant and Charlotte. The postoffice, kept by S. S. Norton before the railroad came through, had been previously called Brookfield, the name of the original township. The Davenport railroad had established their location for a station on E. C. Hinckley's land, half a mile south of town, but the managers of the Midland put in a plug sidetrack and left a superannuated Northwestern car for a depot and named the infant town. The Sabula, Ackland & Dakota track was laid across Main street October 10, 1871, at which point the depot and sidetracks were located. It was doubtful if the other roads would have made a town where Delmar now stands at all if the Sabula, Ackland & Dakota had crossed elsewhere, and Delmar owes its existence more to the efforts of S. S. Norton in securing the crossing of the road at this point than to any other cause. In 1872 was when the town really began its growth. Previously, the business had been limited to light shipments of cattle and hogs, and the principal retail trade had been the thriving one of several saloons that had supplied wet groceries to the thirsty construction gangs. In 1872 building and improvement was brisk. The independent school district was organized in 1874.

Mr. Hurst was the first merchant and Hurst Brothers kept store in the house in which the Dotys were residing in 1910. Patrick Waters shortly after started a grocery store, and Andrew Ashton and Mr. Becker were early merchants. Ashton built the store where Kindig now keeps in 1872, and the store where F. P. Goodjohn is located was built about the same time. T. H. Canty located in Delmar in 1871, and has been in business longer than any other man now located there. Bryant & Trout, early merchants, were succeeded by the Farmers' Store, operated by Saddler, Burgess & Riggs, and these were succeeded by F. P. Goodjohn. The City Hotel was built early by Captain Butterworth, but the oldest house in town is that now occupied by Mr. Tompkins and owned by F. L. Sunderlin, the old stone Willey house. The first physician to permanently locate was Doctor Miller, who later removed and was succeeded by Doctors Deeds and Sloan.

S. S. Norton received his commission as postmaster in 1871, and has been followed by Ed. Eyer, by Mr. Eyer's father, by William McGonigal, W. W. Willey, T. H. Canty, and J. W. Donnelly, present incumbent. The office was raised to the third-class on January 1, 1910. The first rural route from Delmar was established in November, 1905, extends for twenty-six miles in Clinton and Jackson counties, and is carried by E. R. Bollinger. The second and third, of the same length, were established in October, 1907. The second extends into Jackson county, and is carried by O. E. Brown; the third is confined to Clinton county, C. H. Bloom, carrier.

Dr. M. C. Osborne practiced here and died, Drs. O. E. Deeds and M. G. Sloan, J. B. McLaughlin and E. G. Leffler practiced here for some time. E. T. Taubman, now of Aberdeen, South Dakota, was for some years a practicing lawyer at Delmar, and for a time the firm of Rich & Ruth was located here. Mr. Rich is now in Kansas, Mr. Ruth died in Delmar.

There are three church edifices, belonging to the Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian denominations, and the Danish Lutherans worship in the Presbyterian church. (See Church history.)

The medical fraternity is at present represented in the town by Drs. E. S. McCord and E. C. McMeel, and G. W. Wilson, D. D. S., has an office here.

The Masons and Eastern Stars and some insurance orders are represented by lodges.

The library of the New Century Club, instituted in 1908, consisting of about seven hundred well selected volumes, kept in the bank building, in charge of Hazel L. Goodjohn, has been productive of much pleasure and profit to the inhabitants of Delmar.

In October, 1872, Gen. Dan McCoy, from Thompson, Illinois, started the *Delmar Journal*, at first having the paper printed elsewhere. In February, 1874, the paper having been consolidated with the *Preston Clipper*, the office was removed to Delmar, and McCoy remained in charge until January, 1875, when F. R. Bennett took control and ran the paper until the office was destroyed in the big fire of 1878. Previous to the fire, Mr. McCoy had started the *Delmar Independent*. This was later burned out and for a time the Rev. Burnett conducted a paper. F. L. Sunderlin has operated the *Delmar Journal* in connection with a paper at Maquoketa since 1885 or '86, excepting for a short period during which time Mr. Reiger was in charge.

#### INCORPORATION.

Delmar was incorporated as a town by an election held June 10, 1876. The first meeting of the council was held August 3, 1876, and the first officers were Truman Clark, mayor; Fletcher Wilson, recorder; Charles W. Peirsen, marshal; council, M. W. Tipple, S. S. Norton, S. R. Gold, T. H. Canty, Adam Kehn. M. W. Tipple was elected treasurer at the first meeting of the council. Mr. Clark's successors in the office of mayor, as far as the incomplete records show, have been C. S. Westover, W. S. Derby, L. W. Parker, I. G. Parker, W. H. Jackson, B. Spencer, C. B. Esty, J. N. Dodd, C. C. Davis, W. R. Barrick, H. W. Flenniken, H. L. Steen, G. W. Wilson, E. G. Franklin and T. E. Canty.

The town possesses a waterworks, installed in 1906, using the tower system, has had acetylene lights ten years, has macadam streets and cement sidewalks. A stone town hall has been built twelve years and serves as a fire station for the volunteer fire company. A jail was built when the town was incorporated.

The present officers are, T. E. Canty, mayor; C. P. Goodjohn, clerk; T. H. Canty, treasurer; G. W. Wilson, assessor; F. Hill, marshal; council, A. W. Harrington, J. C. Spencer, J. A. Fitzpatrick, A. E. Jorgensen, W. W. Willey.

#### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Agricultural implements, Davis & Means; Peoples Savings Bank (see Banking chapter); general dealers, T. H. Canty & Son, F. P. Goodjohn; furniture, F. George; hardware, E. M. Cassin; insurance, J. B. Rossiter, M. Murray; groceries and crockery, E. Donnelly; groceries and shoes, Allen Kindig; Commercial hotel, Fred Salisbury; garage, Delmar Auto Supply Co.; grain and stock dealers, Davis & Means, F. Oakes; lumber and coal, E. G. Franklin; meat market, John Crowley; feed mill, William Finch; drugs, E. C. McMeel, M. D.; cream stations, Delmar Produce Company, Gurler-Barth Company; creamery, John Newman Company; livery, William McGinn; Delmar Vulcanizing Company, Clarence Sackrider, proprietor; Delmar Telephone Company; jeweler, John Bahr; Delmar Produce Company.

The establishment most worthy of mention especially in Delmar is the Delmare Produce Company, C. P. Goodjohn, manager. This company, besides purchasing eggs, poultry, milk and butter, operates the only milk-feeding plant for chickens in the county. In a large building special coops are prepared to hold about ten thousand chickens and they are fed in these for seventeen days upon a prepared milk food and fattened before killing. The establishment has been successful, and employs thirty or thirty-five people, and buys chickens from over a wide range of territory.

## CHAPTER XX.

### BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

On the north line of Clinton county, and second from the western border, is Brookfield township. Its early history is closely allied with that of Bloomfield township, a history of which has been given, hence the reader will do well to read both township histories. When this township was first organized it embraced what is now Bloomfield, Berlin and Welton townships, and there were but six voters in all this large scope of country. In 1855 Bloomfield was taken from original Brookfield. As now constituted, Brookfield is south of Jackson county, west from Bloomfield township, north of Berlin township and east of Sharon township. For what can be learned of the first settlers, see history of Bloomfield township. It may, however, be added that it was mostly settled by native-born Americans, or Yankees, with a few Germans. The old families are keeping possession of the farms and many still reside upon them. The oldest living settler (in 1910), E. L. Cook, received his lands from the hands of the government and still lives there with his son. The township has many of the best farms within Clinton county.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad traverses the north central portion of the township and has a station point at Elwood, of which a brief history will follow. Of the schools and churches of Brookfield township the reader is referred to general chapters in this volume where each are treated in common with other townships in the county.

### ELWOOD.

The town began with the year 1871, when the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota railroad was laid out. It was platted by Kinsey Elwood and Barnabas Clark and their wives, on the southwest quarter of section 16, township 83, range 2, and on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 83, range 2, on November 26, 1873, and was named for Mr. Elwood. The business part of the town was several years located on the south of the railroad track, but the buildings have been since moved to the higher ground on the north side. George W. Wilson was the first merchant, starting a store before the rails were laid, and this building has since been moved to the north



of the track and is now occupied by the Elwood Savings Bank. Luke Wilson, a brother of George, and Samuel H. Clark were the next to locate in business here. Among other merchants who have carried on business in Elwood are Squires & Elwood, J. B. Van Court, George Moran, Hiner & Leinbaugh, Tom Edleman, Noble Ryther, Busch, Kriete & Lewis, and H. P. Hicks. Druggists have been Doctors Flowers, J. T. Wilbur, N. L. Barnes, Anthony Demomma and J. A. Hiner. Claus Ruus, engaged as the first dealer in lumber and coal, has been prominently identified with the growth of the town and a leader among the people. Doc Israel Olney, the first blacksmith, built the first house in the town.

An industry which greatly helped Elwood was the creamery, operated there for many years, one of the larger creameries of the county, established by Clark & Beard.

The postoffice was established in 1872 with Noble Ryther as postmaster and he has been succeeded by Mrs. Noble Ryther, S. H. Clark, W. S. Hill and J. O. Wade. The office is fourth-class and is the starting-point of one rural route, twenty-two miles long, in Clinton county, established in 1907, of which Harry P. Hicks is the carrier.

Dr. H. M. McKenzie located in Elwood in 1874, and is the only physician in the town at present.

There is one church, the Methodist. (See Religious history.) The Odd Fellows and Rebekahs have lodges here.

The population is about one hundred and fifteen. There have been no attempts at incorporation. In 1890 two store buildings on the north side of the street, the postoffice and one residence were destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars.

#### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Elwood Savings Bank (see Banking chapter); general merchants, Elwood Mercantile Company, succeeded H. P. Hicks, F. W. Busch, succeeded Busch, Kriete & Lewis; drugs, H. M. McKenzie, M. D.; City Hotel, Miss Fannie Hagge; grain, James H. Phelps; lumber and coal, E. G. Franklin; stock, John Galloway, T. M. Collipriest; Elwood Telephone Company; Elwood Auto Company, operates garage.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### SHARON TOWNSHIP.

Sharon is the northwestern township of the county and consists of congressional township 83 north, range 1 east, and is bounded on the north by Jackson county, west by Jones county, south by Liberty township, and east by Brookfield township. The township was organized in April, 1851, at which time it was ordered that this territory "be cut off from all or any townships to which it may have been attached," an order somewhat misleading as it had never been anywhere attached. The first election was held at the house of Luther Teeple. Sharon township was slowly settled, probably from the fact that on account of the lack of streams, there was no timber save once in a while an oak opening. The land in the south and east is fine farming land, but in the northwest is somewhat broken and rough. The country was overgrown with tall prairie grass, and even after the settlers came was for many years the home of deer and wolves.

The first settlements were probably made along the Maquoketa stage road by H. V. Cook in the eastern part, and Luther Teeple farther west. Teeple's was a stopping place in early days. There is some question as to whether the first settlement in the southern part was made by a German named Balm, to the north of Lost Nation, or a countryman of his named Long, who settled to the south. Among other early settlers are David Smith, Henry and Platt Armstrong, George and Arthur Lillie, J. B. Current, John Wilcox, James H. Porter, the Gruvers, the Fraziers, the Batchelders, Jacob Burwell, George C. Read, D. D. Comstock, the Sandersons, and others.

In the vicinity of the present town of Lost Nation there were four or five houses erected in close proximity, near the solitary clump of oak timber in that neighborhood, in early days. These were occupied by the Wades, Stutesmans, Longs, Nodles and Armstrongs.

A large number of Swedenborgians located in the northwestern part of the township among the earlier settlers, and were under the spiritual guidance of Prof. Stephen Wood. Their settlement has been broken up and scarcely any of their members are left. In the northeast many German Dunkards settled, and for a time made themselves marked by their peculiar customs, but nearly all of them moved away, or were converted from their beliefs. Many Germans are taking up the old farms now.

In earlier days the postoffice of the township was at a place four miles or so north of the present town of Lost Nation, a village known as Smithstown or Burgess postoffice. With the coming of the railroad and the establishment of the station at Lost Nation, the village of Smithstown gradually dwindled away.

#### LOST NATION.

There seems to be no means of absolutely ascertaining the origin of the name Lost Nation. Many and various theories to account for it are set forth by the residents, some of which will here be given. It is certain that the region about the present town was called Lost Nation long before the establishment of the station, also that the locality was not known as such by the very earliest settlers.

One version, not very widely credited, has it that a tribe of Indians starved and froze to death here in early times. Many people give credence to the story that a German named Balm was looking for some relatives here in the times when the prairie was unbroken and covered with grass high as a horse, and when asked where he was going, said that he was looking for the "lost nation." H. V. Cook is said to have come over into this locality to buy stock from this same Balm when he settled here, to have searched for him one day and a part of the next before locating his cabin, and thus to have called it "lost nation." Again it is related that some hunters from Brookfield township looking over the western prairie from an eminence noted the little settlement of a few houses under the clump of oaks before mentioned, and said to his companions that there was a small nation down there. Reply was made that it must be a lost nation. This is a more satisfying theory than some of the others. It is also said that a hunting party was lost here, remained for some time, and named their camp "Lost Man Camp." Others state that the name was given because of the wild and somewhat inaccessible character of the region. Perhaps none of these theories is correct.

The station established by the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota in 1871 was named Lost Nation because the surrounding country had been long so called. Some years ago there was agitation among the people of the town to have the name changed, but this was firmly opposed by the older settlers, they rightly urging that, aside from the associations to them connected with the name, it was better to have a name which expressed a meaning, even though somewhat romantic, than one of the colorless names borne by the majority of American towns. And it seemed to them that the possession of such a name was a valuable asset to the town.

Lost Nation was platted July 11, 1872, on section 26, township 83, range 1, by Jacob E. Long and wife. The town has grown up about the station, has been a stock and grain shipping center for the township, and has grown to be a thriving town of about six hundred people.

The oldest house in the town is that in which Silas Scott and Ernest Ritterberg now live, built by Abe Gish. The first merchants were Lord & Dutt and L. M. David. D. D. Comstock was the proprietor of a store at Smithstown, and moved the building to Lost Nation.

Doctor Henderson, living at Smithstown, first administered to the medical needs of the inhabitants. Doctor Boyd was the first resident physician, Doctors Wilbur, Miller and Brobst practiced in the town. Tom H. Milner, now a prominent lawyer of Belle Plaine, began practice here.

There are four churches in the town, the Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist and Reformed, for which see the chapter on Religious history. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Eastern Stars, and some insurance orders are represented. For the past three years the postoffice has been in the third class. Those who have held the office of postmaster are Guy Van Camp, J. N. Wood, F. M. Frazier, C. W. Comstock, Henry Dabling and R. M. Willard. There are two rural routes, one in Clinton county, twenty-five miles long, carried by A. M. Lillis, and one in Clinton and Jackson counties, twenty-nine miles long, carried by E. L. Yost.

In 1871, when the town began, Henry Clay Ford established a newspaper, the *Lost Nation Chief*, which continued for a short time. This paper was revived by H. L. Barter in the last of the eighties, and operated for a few years. *The Lost Nation Chronicle* has been edited at Lost Nation by R. M. Gable since 1896. The mechanical work of printing is done in the office of the *Oxford Mirror*, at Oxford Junction, but all the other work on the paper is done in Lost Nation. At a meeting of the Iowa Editorial Association it was found that Sharon township supported its local paper better than any township in the state, there being a larger number of subscribers in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

#### INCORPORATION.

Lost Nation was incorporated as a town in 1904. The following have served as mayors: L. Rutenbeck, Dr. W. F. Shelley, M. E. Laush, Fred Daniels, L. Ahrens, and E. T. Housh, the present incumbent. The present officers are E. T. Housh, mayor; C. W. Comstock, treasurer; A. L. Cook, clerk; M. E. Laush, assessor; Charles Kramer, marshal; council, Fred Rutenbeck, W. F. Becker, Elmer Hoff, J. L. Gardner and L. Rutenbeck.

Since the time of incorporation the town has owned a small town hall, with a jail in connection. It is one of the few towns of its size in this part of the state to be lighted by electric lights. Light and power are furnished by the Daniels & Dabling Electric Light Company, and many motors are in use in the town, and the citizens in general show their appreciation of the service of the company by patronizing them. There is an electric grain elevator in operation here, by which cars of grain can be emptied very swiftly.

#### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Below is given what is believed to be a correct list of the persons engaged in business and professions in Lost Nation in 1910:

Doctors, M. F. McNeel and W. E. Keith; dentist, V. M. Wolfe; agricultural implements and hardware, Hoff Brothers, D. Kammer & Son; First National Bank, Citizens Bank (see Banking chapter); general dealers, J. E. Gilroy, L. Rutenbeck, Haak & Schultz; drugs, P. B. Shelley; furniture and undertaking, L. Balster; insurance and real estate, W. C. Rutenbeck; City Hotel, James De Vine; grain, James H. Phelps; lumber and coal, R. E. Cressey; Coal, D. Kammer & Son; stock dealers, A. H. Gish & Son, M. J. Burnett, Appleton & Schoff; stock shippers and feeders, Edleman Brothers; meat markets, O. L. Piersoll, William Rutenbeck; feed mill, Henry Dabling; millinery, H. A. Gardner; livery, James Hughes; creamery stations, Oxford and G. W. Simpson creameries; jeweler, R. M. Gable; Lost Nation Telephone Company; garage, T. W. Stevenson; wagonmaker, J. D. Jenkins; ice plant; Opera House; *Lost Nation Chronicle*, R. M. Gable.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty township consists of congressional township 82 north, range 1 east, is bounded on the north by Sharon township, on the west by Cedar county, on the south by Spring Rock township, and on the east by Berlin township. The township was organized at the October session of the board of commissioners in 1844, and the first election held at the house of R. Bagley.

This township was settled earlier than some of its neighbors, as early settlers located close to the water of the rivers and the timber near them and Toronto Mills was for some time the most pretentious town in the western portion of the county. At the same time settlers were slow in taking up the prairie lands in the township, and the last of the government lands in the county were entered about 1854 here. The Wapsipinicon runs southeasterly through the township, dividing it diagonally, and the territory about it is somewhat broken, and was originally timbered, while the prairie portions are broadly rolling.

Among the early settlers were the Cortrights, Robert Smith, who was the first justice of the peace, R. Bagley, Whipple and Barnes, Alanson Dickerson Burgoyne, the Shoemakers, George W. Thorne, Jesse Stine, James Devitt, Rea, Priest, James McAndrew, the Kanes, P. Moore, John R. Wolfe, and others. John R. Wolfe was probably the first to locate on the prairie, away from the timber. The northeastern portion of the township was mostly settled by Irish, the southwestern by Germans. The soil is fertile and the farmers are prosperous. John R. Wolfe was for many years the largest landholder and the Wolfes have large holdings at present.

It is worthy of note that this was one of the few townships to escape the draft during the Civil war, having furnished its quota by volunteers.

The main line of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, was built through the township, entering its southern portion about midway, curving to the west, and leaving the township about midway of the western boundary. This road was built in 1871. There is a tradition to the effect that the road, now the main line of the Northwestern, would have come through Toronto had the proprietor of the

mills granted them half the mill privileges and other demands which he thought exorbitant, but other authority is to the effect that the road had no intention of passing through the village.

#### TORONTO.

George W. Thorne was the first to locate at Toronto, and built a saw-mill there in 1844, a grist-mill in 1846, and in 1850 started a store. These mills were the only ones in the country for miles around, and Toronto, so named because Mr. Thorn had been formerly a resident of Toronto, Canada, became the business and social center of the surrounding country. The town was platted July 5, 1853, by Mr. Thorn, on a part of the southwest quarter of section 17, township 82, range 1. Jesse Stine, later an attorney of Wheatland, was a partner of Mr. Thorn's from 1854 to 1865, and during that time they sold forty thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars worth of goods per year.

George W. Thorn sold his famous mill to John Heller about 1868, who about ten years later sold to David O. Kidd, for thirty years its proprietor. Mr. Kidd sold to F. H. Pieper & Company, who had been its owner but a short time when it was destroyed by fire, April 19, 1909, and this old landmark removed from the eyes of men. Two men, Messrs. Thorn and Kidd, had each operated the mill long enough to acquire much of reputation as its proprietor.

Cortright Brothers were merchants at Toronto from 1854 to 1869, and then sold to Hoskin & Dickinson, who failed in two years. B. A. E. Davidson opened a store in 1856, ran about three years, and failed. In 1867 Hugh Forbes established a store, which E. P. Simmons later bought. In about 1893 Ed Hart, Sr., bought out Simmons, remained in business for about two years and then turned it over to his son and son-in-law, and this store is now carried on by his sons. The first hotel was established by Mr. Jenks in 1853.

There is one church, the Catholic, at which everyone is made free to worship. No doctor is at present located at Toronto, but Doctors Cook and Miller were formerly residents.

The Farmers Cooperative Creamery, established in 1900, has since done a very prosperous business and has been a great advantage to the surrounding country.

The first postmaster was Jesse Stine. He has been succeeded by George W. Thorn, Sr., George W. Thorn, Jr., Ed. P. Simmons, George W. Thorn, Jr., Ed Hart, Jr., G. W. Mowry, and M. B. Hart, the present incumbent.

The Eastern Stars and some insurance lodges are represented.

The business interests of 1910 are represented as follows: Agricultural implements, coal, F. H. Pieper; general dealers and coal, Hart & Hart; grain, B. C. Horstmann; lumber, J. O. Devitt; stock dealers, O. C. Mowry, Herman Endorf; livery, John Miller, Conrad Endorf; Excelsior Hotel, Mrs. Jacobs; Farmers' Cooperative Creamery, Herbert Morey, president, Ed Hart, Jr., secretary.

Toronto was incorporated as a town in May, 1909. The officers elected then, who are still serving, were: Mayor, O. C. Mowry; treasurer, J. O. Devitt; clerk, D. O. Kidd; assessor, M. B. Hart; marshal, August Willard; council, Al Conway, N. J. Edwards, M. G. Yale, William Hunter and F. H. Pieper.

A town building of cement blocks, sixteen by thirty-two, has just been completed, with a jail in connection, probably the most secure in the county. The streets are macadamized, and the town is proud of River View park, which has an opera house and dance hall in connection. The town has never grown very fast, and has not more than a hundred inhabitants, but lately a wave of building activity has struck it, along with most Clinton county towns.



## CHAPTER XXIII.

### BERLIN TOWNSHIP,

Berlin was formerly included in the township of Olive, and was separated and erected into a new township in February, 1856. The first election was held the first Monday in April, 1856, in Spark's school house.

The township comprises congressional township 82 north, range 2 east, and is bounded on the north by Brookfield township, west by Liberty township, south by the townships of Olive and Orange, and east by Welton. The eastern portion of the township is high prairie land, very fertile, while the lower southwestern portion has some wet lands. The northeastern portions contiguous to Brookfield and Welton townships were covered sparsely with groves. Many large county ditches in the low lands in the southwest drained, at a comparatively early time, many swamps and reclaimed their rich soil.

Among the early settlers may be mentioned Thomas Flathers, Michael Hughes and his sons Richard and Michael L., Joseph Russell, Matthias Hoffman, Charles Sherwood, W. Hiersche, Rudolph Hiersche, G. M. Gohlman, for many years the largest landholder. Mr. Correll and his sons Daniel and Abraham, James R. Risley, John Hyde and Governor Nowels. Berlin has been represented on the board of supervisors by Messrs. Flathers and Hyde, by Mr. Flathers as county surveyor, Mr. Sherwood was many years drainage commissioner, when that office was of great importance, Daniel Correll, the one-armed veteran, was county recorder, and other of her citizens have served the county faithfully.

There has never been a village of any size in the township. For many years there was a postoffice at Bliedorn, and this was a rural trading center. The trade of the township was formerly given to Maquoketa and De Witt, but now Grand Mound and Lost Nation get a large percentage of it.

This township was among the later settled ones, and is now held in comparatively small farms, though there are a good many large landholders. The population bears a large admixture of German and Irish elements, with a fair proportion of those of American descent.

Although not possessing a town, the inhabitants of the township have not lacked for church and school facilities, and especially in the latter are well cared for.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### WELTON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Welton comprises nearly all of township 82 north, range 3 east, the eastern half of sections 24 and 25 and sections 34, 35 and 36 being included in De Witt township. It is bounded on the north by Bloomfield township, west by Berlin township, south by Orange and De Witt townships, and east by De Witt and Washington townships. The township was organized in March, 1858, and the first election held in the Walrod school house, the first Monday in April, 1858. With the exception of Lincoln and Spring Valley, organized many years later, this was the last township organized, and its territory was taken from Bloomfield and De Witt townships. In topography the township is intermediate between the almost level lands of Eden and the more steeply rolling regions to the north and west. The soil is fertile and well suited to corn.

One of the earliest settlers of the township was a negro, name unknown, who settled on a small stream tributary to Silver creek long enough to give to it the name Nigger creek, which it has since borne.

Silver creek runs southeasterly through the central portion of the township and was skirted by some timber in early days. The northwestern part of the township was of the sort known as barrens, oak-openings of scattered timber; there was a piece of timber known from the first settler there as Wright's Grove. The remainder of the township was rolling prairie when settled, but has, as is true in all the prairie regions of Clinton county, now many trees growing about the houses and along farm lines, etc., set by the earlier settlers, so that now the traveler cannot distinguish the original prairie country from the country east of the Mississippi, once wooded, but later cleared for farming purposes. In fact, in many regions, the prairie settler's spade has planted many more trees, today thriving and vigorous, than the eastern settler's axe left standing on his farm.

Among the earlier settlers were Erastus Wright, Washington Wright, who settled Wright's Grove, David Cass, John Walrod, N. N., John, and Michael Walrod, his sons, Abram Walrod second, and Charles Wickwire.

In 1850 an Englishman named Shepherd came to this county as the agent of a colony of English artisans, to locate their lands for them. He liked

the region of this township and located a large tract. When the colony arrived, they commenced to build a village about one and a half miles north of the present station, which they called Welton. Each member had forty acres of land and two town lots. A number of buildings were erected including a hotel, shops, stores and dwellings. For a time the village flourished. But the men were all trained to mechanical employments, were tailors, bookbinders, painters, etc., did not especially well understand farming, and did not find the farmer's life attractive, so scattered over the country, returning to their trades. Christopher Buck was the only one of the original colony remaining in the vicinity in 1879. A Mr. Skinner, a furrier, moved to Clinton and still lives and plies his trade there. The town was a postoffice on the old stage road, and among the postmasters were J. F. Johnson, and Doctor Wright, a veterinary surgeon. Among early residents of the original Welton were the Sellers, Wrights, Johnsons and Candills. Perhaps the town would have grown after the original settlers left, had the railroad not passed so far to the southward. As it is, it has entirely disappeared, leaving but a memory in the minds of the older residents, and the name borne by the township and two present villages, as a monument to the designs of its founders.

The Seventh-Day Baptists settled in the community and organized a church in 1855. The village of North Welton, about half a mile northwest of the station at Welton, is peopled by their sect. For the history of their church and community, see the account in the chapter on religious history, written by Deacon J. O. Babcock. They have proved themselves very worthy citizens of the county.

#### WELTON.

When the Davenport & St. Paul railway was built they located a station near the Seventh-Day Baptist settlement and called it Welton. The present town of Welton has grown up about the station. Probably William Lambertson was the first merchant to locate here, and at about the same time George Wallace, of De Witt, set up a store. He was succeeded by Irons & Perrine, for many years in business, and they by Haney Brothers.

Doctor Rogers was the first doctor to locate; others who succeeded him were C. C. Lambert, of Low Moor, W. C. Post, of Maquoketa, and J. J. Knepper. Dr. J. D. Watson is located at Welton now.

Frank Thornton, of Thornton & Coffey, and Toedt Brothers have been for some years identified with the town, Mr. Thornton being one of the earlier merchants. Capt. N. G. Clement was one of the earliest postmasters. The postoffice was established about the same time as the station, and probably

Demis Perrine was the first postmaster at the present office. He was succeeded by Frank Thornton, Pat Donegan, I. W. Knight, Jerry Donegan, J. G. Walrod and Maud Knight, the present incumbent. A rural free delivery route, twenty-five miles long, in Clinton county, was established in 1904. I. J. Cooper is the carrier.

The town was incorporated in March, 1908. J. C. Wulf has been mayor since that time. The other officers at present are W. M. Wulf, clerk; Charles Toedt, assessor; J. C. Cornwall, treasurer; council, Theodore Schneden, John Coffey, Louis Toedt, Bert A. Jenkins and Dr. J. D. Watson. The town has cement walks and crossings and improved streets. In the last few years a spirit of building has possessed its inhabitants and several brick business houses and good dwellings have been erected. The Methodists have had a congregation and church for many years, and the Catholics are erecting a handsome edifice. Probably there are not over one hundred persons in the village of Welton, aside from North Welton, but the atmosphere is that of progress.

Welton was platted shortly after the establishment of the station, in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 15, township 82, range 3, by Nicholas N. and Polly B. Walrod, March 28, 1871.

#### BUSINESS DIRECTORY, 1910.

Agricultural implements, W. M. Toedt; agricultural implements and hardware, Dickman & Ohlerich; general dealers, Toedt Brothers, Thornton & Coffey; hotel and dance hall, M. Stephenson; hotel, Mrs. Mary McMahon; grain and coal, G. A. Rands; lumber and coal, J. C. Wulf; stock dealers, M. J. Hughes, W. M. Wulf; meat market, W. M. Wulf; harness shop, Frank T. Arrington; Welton Mutual Telephone Company; branch of John Newmann Creamery, F. G. Irons, manager; Hansen Cold Storage Company, station; Farmers & Merchants Bank (see banking chapter).

Welton township has a population at this time composed mostly of persons of German and Irish descent, the Irish living more in the eastern part, the Germans in the west and southwest.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington township, named for the "Father of his Country," comprises one of the central sub-divisions of Clinton county. It is bounded on the north by Waterford township; on the east by Eden and Center townships; on the south by De Witt township and on the west by Welton and De Witt. It is the north half and the southeast quarter and sections 21 and 28 of township 82, range 4, and the north half of sections 1, 2 and 3, in township 81, range 4.

It dates its organization from March 15, 1856, the first election being held at the house of Joel King in April of the year named. At that time it contained a full congressional township, but later a portion was allotted to De Witt township. Though the original timber district of this township, the land is somewhat broken. The timber had mostly been used for fencing and fuel by 1878. On such lands the owners have grubbed out and cleared up many fine, but small farms. The prairie portion of Washington is somewhat rolling, but all good for farm purposes. The Germans have taken a large per cent of this township. The Irish people commenced to come in about 1850. A Catholic church was erected and a large colony came to settle here, as it seemed about all the available land that could be had at that time at government prices.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the hardy pioneers who first set foot on this soil for the express purpose of making for themselves comfortable homes, were: Elias Stallcup, Jerry Dingwell, John Smith, O. W. Denham, whose place is now the seat of the county poor farm, Washington Stallcup, George Benton, John Brogan, Christopher McGinn, Thomas O'Toole, John Cavanaugh, H. M. White, Burrell Bassett and John Southers, who came in 1851, when they found the country covered with Indian wigwams, on section 11, where Southers located. Old Campo, a half-breed French-Indian, spent the winter with them and in 1852 went to California with Bassett. Other settlers were Thomas Wilson, Joseph Stone, George Farrell, Barney Flannery, John Lawler, Patrick Lawler, Daniel Lawler, Michael Trimble, James Harkins, the Burkes, the Cassadys and Patrick Shannon.

The farms are not so large, but as well cultivated as in any part of the county. From an old history it is learned that in 1878 there were no paupers within this township and all were prosperous and contented with their lot. The Catholic church predominated there and in 1875 Father McCormic was instrumental in forming what was known as St. Patrick's Total-Abstinence Temperance Society, at Center Grove. At first they used the church, but later erected a large hall in which they met. The number who took the pledge was about one hundred. They owned a fine, large circulating library and all in all they were greatly blessed by this temperance wave.

Washington township was mostly settled up with thrifty farmers whose sons and daughters today in many cases are reaping the harvest from the good seed sown in the sixties and seventies. There are no towns or villages within this township, but they are to be found on almost every hand around them. It is a township of schools and churches and a contented populace, including many of our best citizens.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### CENTER TOWNSHIP.

Center township comprises township 82 north, range 5 east, and sections 1 to 6 and 11 and 12 in township 81 north, range 5 east. It is bounded on the north by Deep Creek township, west by Washington and De Witt townships, south by Eden and Camanche townships, and east by Lincoln and Hampshire townships.

Center township was organized in March, 1852, and the first election was held in April, at the house of Jacob Lepper. It then included all of Washington and a part of what is now De Witt. Subsequently its boundaries were modified more than once, the last change being made in 1856, when Washington was organized. Its surface is gradually rolling, with steeper slopes in the north, and most gentle in the neighborhood of Elvira. Although admirably supplied with water for agriculture and pasturing, there are no large streams in the township. Originally it was fairly well timbered, and there were many deer until 1856.

The gentle slopes and great fertility of the soil caused this township to be settled fairly early by an industrious and thrifty class of settlers, and it was long considered the garden township of the county and certainly is covered with farms hard to surpass in Iowa for beauty of location and fertility.

Several claims were located before 1850. In 1851 Adam Kelly, well known for years in the county, settled near Elvira. At that time there was only one house, the Bohart place, between there and Camanche, and only one resident on the road to Lyons, Daniel Earhart. Henry Winters, W. E. Leffingwell, N. S. Warren and Jacob Lepper were living toward the northwest, in or near Center Grove, the point near which the first settlements were made. Lewis Buckhead lived where Sam Kelly afterwards resided, and held a very large claim, which was soon divided. Shortly afterward the Thiessens, Ahrens, Kinkaid, Kellogs, Ingwersens, Travers and Rices came in. J. C. Rice, born in 1817, now ninety-three, living at Elvira, is probably the oldest resident of the township and one of the oldest settlers living, having come to Iowa in 1849, and settled near Elvira in the early fifties. At that time there were many immigrants passing through the region, and taverns for immigrants were kept by Henry Winters and Jake Lepper. These two men

were rivals, and the latter fixed a sign at the cross roads stating that the best stopping place was on the northern road at his house, displaying an advertising genius uncommon in those days.

From 1852 to 1857 were the years in which Center received the greater number of immigrants, most of them substantial citizens, who developed the naturally rich country. The southern portion was settled by American, English, Irish and Germans, and their descendants live there today in about the same proportions; the northern portion has from the first been strongly German. The richest and best farms are found in the south and southeast. The settlers of Center did not undergo many hardships as they were near markets.

The palmy and prosperous days of Center were those of the Calico railroad. Work on that enterprise was active through the township where much grading was done and the traces of the cuts are yet to be seen. It is said that five hundred men were camped in the neighborhood of Elvira, Jacob Lepper's brick tavern, the first on the stage road, saw prosperity, the Suffolk postoffice, the first established, was crowded with mail, Elvira was laid out, the plat covering one hundred and sixty acres, the station located, and preparations made for the growth of a city. But operations ceased suddenly, and a good monument and fitting to the enterprise is a cut, the marks of which are now visible, which was started into a hill, but ceased before a third of the way through. There were then probably more people in the township than at any time since, for besides the transient workers on the grading, the groves were settled by persons who took up small claims of from ten to thirty acres, and these were soon bought up by the more well-to-do immigrants and made into large farms. So that though the township is vastly more rich than ever, its population was probably greatest soon after settlement.

One thing remarkable is the peacefulness of the township, there scarcely ever being a lawsuit, and during the past forty years less than half of the men elected to the offices of justice of the peace and constable have qualified, as there was no need of their services.

#### ELVIRA.

Elvira had its beginnings in Calico days. Probably the first man to engage in business there was one Croft, who kept a saloon and lodging house for the convenience of the laborers.

The town was platted October 30, 1854, on section 34, township 82, by the county surveyor, Amos Mathews. The original plat contained one hun-



dred and sixty acres, but has been vacated until the present platted portion consists of but twelve acres. The town is not incorporated, and at present contains about forty inhabitants. The name of Elvira was given by W. H. Gibbs, the owner of the site, when the town was platted, in honor of his wife. The earliest stores were those of Hinman and Allen, the latter kept by one Huntington, and they did a very brisk trade with the newcoming settlers about the years 1855 to 1857. Elvira sent her share of soldiers to the war, and it was singular that several of the Elvira men were killed in their first battle, thus early bringing mourning to the little village.

Judge Cotton and R. A. Lyons succeeded in having a postoffice established at Elvira in 1865. The first postmaster was Jesse Travers, who was succeeded by Nathan E. Brooks, he by the Rev. B. F. Hill, who kept it a short time; he by August Hansen, B. R. Bohart, and Ed Rederer, who was in charge when the postoffice was removed in 1907, and the mail supplied by rural routes. These men, excepting Rev. Hill, were merchants in the village, and the last three were tavern keepers. Elvira had a large region tributary to it and before the days of rural free delivery handled a large amount of mail for a rural postoffice, more than many of the railroad towns.

There are two churches in Elvira, the United Presbyterian, whose present building was erected in 1872, and the Lutheran, erected in 1865. (For these see chapter on religious history.)

The Elvira cemetery, in charge of Harry Rodefer, contains three acres. It is a union cemetery, used by the people of both churches, and is one of the neatest and best kept in the county, containing several fine monuments.

The following are the present business interests: General store and hotel, John B. Ashpole; general store and meat market, Fred Birkill; stock buyer, Will Seamer; doctor, A. K. Gifford. A central station of the De Witt Telephone Company is in charge of M. J. Myers. Jerry Otto is the present blacksmith.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### HAMPSHIRE TOWNSHIP.

Hampshire township was organized February 20, 1857, the first election being held at the Hess school house the first Monday in April, 1857. Its territory was somewhat changed by the formation of the more recently formed township of Spring Valley. Originally, it comprised congressional township 82 north, range 6 east, except the south half of the southern tier of sections, which were included in Clinton and Lincoln townships.

The township was largely settled by the German and Irish people, who did not seek large estates, but preferred smaller tracts and then worked what they had with greater profit. Many of the earliest settlers in Clinton county, went over this strip of land, not counting it good, as the timber was scarce, and they went on farther to the west; but they were in error, for the beautiful prairie lands in this township have proven the most productive and valuable in the county. In 1875 there was left only about two thousand seven hundred acres of unimproved land within Hampshire township and that was soon taken up.

Among those who should be known in history as "first settlers" were Robert Horner, Charles Finch, J. J. Determan, Henry Determan, John Hamilton, B. McLaughlin, Mr. Lillie, G. W. Creveling, George Pearce, E. Albright, Albert Hammond, Asa Hammond, Mr. Blessington and four sons, the Mannings, Mr. Bouck, the Keelers, Mr. Ryder, the Diercks, Nicholas Shwartz, the Stuedemans, George and Chester Baker, James Dolan, Martin Dolan, James Rogan and Mr. Kessler.

With the failure of the old-time "Calico" proposed railway, their township lost its last chance for a railroad, but such highways were constructed up and down the country, with station points at Lyons and Clinton, hence markets were near by.

The schools have always been up to the standard in this township and the buildings and teachers of the best character. Of the schools and churches, see elsewhere in this work. There are no towns or villages within Hampshire township, owing to its proximity to the twin cities of Clinton and Lyon.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### SPRING VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

This is the last township formed in Clinton county, it having been set off from what was originally called Lyons township, taking in all of the former township, aside from that within the corporate limits of the city of Lyons. This act of the board of supervisors bears date June 10, 1882. Its boundaries are given in the proceedings of the board in the chapter on County Government in this volume, hence will not appear in this connection. The township comprises about eleven sections of land and is north and west from the old city of Lyons, and has the Mississippi river for its eastern border, while to the north is Elk River township; to the west is Hampshire township, with Lyons city for its southern boundary.

Of its early settlement, of course the reader will observe that this part of Clinton county was settled many years and decades prior to the organization of this township, hence has already been included in the early settlement of the townships from which it was taken. In many ways this is an excellent township, though somewhat cut up by the meanderings of the Mississippi, which forms its eastern line. There are, however, many valuable farms within its borders. It is traversed from north to south by the Milwaukee and Northwestern railway systems, but has no towns, depending upon Lyons and Clinton largely for market places.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

This is the next to the youngest civil township in Clinton county. It was organized, or rather erected, by an act of the board of county supervisors, December 16, 1870, and by them defined as follows: "Commencing at the east corner of section 36, township 82, ranges 6 and 7, thence two hundred and forty rods in section 1, township 81, thence west eighty rods in same section, thence south eighty rods, thence west eighty rods to the center of section 1, township 81, thence south on the quarter section line through sections 12 and 13 to intersection of Camanche township on the north. All the territory being and laying west of the course above stated, to be erected into a township to be known as 'Lincoln.' "

This township contains about sixteen sections of land west of the city of Clinton, and is bounded on the north by Hampshire and Spring Valley, on the east by Clinton, south by Camanche and on the west by Center townships. Its several small streams, including Mill creek, flow to the southeast and finally empty into the Mississippi river. It was taken from Clinton and was before that in Lyons township. Its early history has been largely covered by that of other townships of which at one time it was a part. It was doubtless named after the lamented President who had been assassinated only six years before it was organized. Its first annual election was held in the autumn of 1871.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### CAMANCHE TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the original civil sub-divisions of Clinton county, and formerly embraced the larger part of Eden township. It is situated on the Mississippi river, in the extreme southeastern part of the county, with Scott county for its southern border. It has had numerous changes in its boundary lines and extent of its domain, since its organization. As defined in April, 1841, by the county commissioners, it was one of the six townships in Clinton county. Its lines were then described as follows: "Commencing on the Mississippi river, on the south line of the second tier of sections in fractional township 81, range 7 east; thence in a direct west course until it arrives at the southeast corner of section 9, in range 4 east; thence south to the Wau-besepinicon river; thence to the Mississippi river, being the south line and the Mississippi river being the east line." This township began at the head of Beaver island and extended due west to where the city of De Witt now stands, and south of the Wapsipinicon, which also formed the county line. It then included present Camanche, part of Clinton and Lincoln and nearly all of Eden township, as well as a portion of De Witt township. As now (1910) constituted, this is one of the small townships in the county.

### EARLY SETTLERS.

Those whose names should be recorded in local annals as pioneer settlers in this portion of Clinton county, as well as of the county itself, may be named these: Charles Bovard, Joseph Wilcoxon, Robert Welch, William D. Follett, Mr. Peoples, Aleck Dunn, John Dunn, Daniel Davidson, John Mathews, Samuel Lanning, Richard Crawshaw, Thomas Hudson, John Strahn, John Rempke (a hermit who lived near what was styled Rempke's Mill), Frank Ketchum, John Brophy, Robert C. Bourne, William Watts (Black Bill), and Aunt Hanna, Friend Russells, Herman Shafto and a few more.

Really, the history of this township is almost identical with that of the village or town of Camanche, hence will not be repeated in this connection. It vies with other parts of Clinton county for its excellent agricultural re-

sources, and is the scene of numerous happy farm homes and many a well tilled field.

#### CITY OF CAMANCHE.

Around this little town, though chartered as a "city," there clusters no little of interesting history. It is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in sections 27, 33 and 34, of township 81, range 6 east. It lies high above the river, upon a charming natural building site. The water front of the old original place, where the bend in the majestic river is sharpest, is indeed one of rare beauty for the location of a town. The origin of Camanche was owing to the fact that, in 1836, Dr. George Peck was attracted to the "Black Hawk" country and for a time made his home with pioneer Elijah Buell, in what is now North Clinton, formerly Lyons. He was attracted to the fine situation of what he soon choose to name Camanche, which place he platted. In the winter of 1836-37 he walked to Chicago, where he offered his city lots for sale. He was far-seeing and liberal in that he offered to donate a lot to any mechanic who might locate in his newly platted city. One lawyer slipped in as a mechanic and received a deed for a lot, he claiming to be a shoemaker, but so well pleased was the townsite proprietor at the shrewdness of the limb of the law that he allowed him a ten-dollar retainer fee and let him remain in possession of the town lot.

Evidently Doctor Peck had great visions of the future greatness of his townsite, for the record shows that in his original platting there were no less than twenty ranges of lots of twenty blocks each, making a total of three thousand two hundred town lots. The streets were at right angles and wisely made one hundred feet in width. Of course the government land was not yet in market, and all he could do was to issue a quitclaim deed, subject to the government's approval.

In February, 1837, Franklin K. Peck, a son of the proprietor of Camanche, and a hired man made their appearance on the scene and at once erected a log house from timber cut on the island nearby. It was a hewed structure, about eighteen by twenty feet in size, the first building of the place. It served as Clinton county's first hotel and there many of the home and land seekers were housed and fed. Soon afterwards it was sold to a Chicago man named Martin Dunning, who started a store in the building and thus became merchant number one in Camanche.

Pending the government sale of lands in 1845, the many lot owners decided to pool their interests by making up a purse by shares to furnish means with which to pay the government price. The pool was represented by E. M.

Osborn as agent and at the sale he bought about three hundred acres. That year, 1845, the town was re-surveyed by August Brion, a French surveyor, who, in the absence of a surveyor's chain, used a wild grape vine. While the place was platted on a large scale, it did not thrive much, in fact went into decay until about 1851, when things began to brighten. Up to this time all the buildings, including the three-story building, were erected of logs and poles, some being clapboarded, with timber rived out, and roofed with the old-time "shake." From 1851 to 1856 may be considered the golden era for Camanche in many ways. There was a larger volume of trade at this point during this period than at any place in Clinton county. Grain and pork were hauled to Camanche from long distances, and even the people in the vicinity of Maquoketa found this the best trading place. Among the other branches of business carried on at the Camanche of the fifties were a dozen or more dry goods stores. Among the number thus engaged may be recalled Burroughs, Prettyman & Pearsall and McIlvaine, Happer & Company. Two spacious hotels did a flourishing business at furnishing accommodations not only for the residents, who were not married many of them, but for the traveling public, made up largely of land speculators. These pioneer hotels were kept by Wilson Mudgett and Millard & Boyington. The hotels also ran livery barns in connection, and it is related how one of the proprietors of the last named hotel took his pay from a deadbeat who had remained a long time and then said he had no means with which to pay, by taking him out in the yard and severely whipping him, instead of taking the "check" the stranger had tendered him.

In 1851, the hobby of the city of Camanche was the much-talked-of Camanche & Council Bluffs railroad, the same to be an extension of the famous "Dixon Air Line" route. Lyons also wanted a hand in the great enterprise and Fulton likewise sought her share, too, hence the war was a merry and spirited one. The amount wanted to secure the road at Camanche was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of this amount one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was subscribed. Men went wild over the scheme and even signed away all they possessed, believing that with a railroad they could soon reap great wealth. One very large land owner, P. P. Mudgett, had his pen in hand to sign one hundred thousand dollars to the railroad project, when his brother prevailed on him not to do so rash a thing.

Among the leading spirits in this enterprise were Gilbert Buckingham, of Albany, Illinois; John McIlvaine, Samuel Happer, of the same place, and, in Camanche, Horace Anthony, Dr. Ireland, Martin Dunning and T. C. Dyer.

## CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI.

A ferry crossing was provided over the Mississippi in 1840, between Camanche and Albany, by David and Samuel Mitchell, under a license granted in Whiteside county, Illinois, bearing date of September 8, 1840. The same was also allowed on this side of the river by the county commissioners at the July, 1841, session. It was operated by horse power until 1850, when a steam ferry was purchased at Galena, Illinois. Later a much larger, more complete ferry-boat was provided by Messrs. Mitchell. This ferry-boat was operated until the great tornado of 1860, when it was totally destroyed. Then up to about 1876 only a skiff-ferry was obtained, until finally, about that date, a horse ferry was put into commission. The old ferry was the true gateway from the east to the far west, and thousands of the early settlers of central Iowa crossed the raging surface of the old Father of Waters at this point. Had one of the early-day railroad schemes been carried out, there would have been a bridge spanning the Mississippi at Camanche, and it would today have been the prosperous city seen in the sanguine dreams of the proprietor, Doctor Peck. As it was, other capitalists representing the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, got control and the road was built, crossing at Clinton, where the bridge was finally constructed, and is now the double-tracked highway west to the Missouri and on to the far-away Pacific coast, via the Union Pacific railroad, completed in 1869.

To secure the Great Western railroad, the citizens of Camanche left no stone unturned. The vote for fifty thousand dollars in aid was carried by one hundred and twenty-five against nothing. This is indeed significant, for usually there are croakers in every community, but not so in loyal Camanche, where all pulled as one man. Had the road been constructed it would have cost every man, woman and child in Camanche four hundred dollars.

## CAMANCHE AS THE COUNTY SEAT.

When, in 1840, Clinton county was organized, Camanche was designated as the county seat, and for a time nearly all the important business of this county was transacted there. This included commercial, judicial and political. But other localities grew jealous and in 1841 the county seat was changed to Vanderburg, now De Witt. It was then that Camanche commenced to see its finish as a place of much importance on the map of Iowa. Then, in 1860, came that terrible tornado which swept over the place, almost obliterating it



from the face of the earth. (See a detailed account of it in the Miscellaneous chapter of this work.)

#### FIRST EVENTS AT CAMANCHE.

The first school taught at this place was in hired rooms in a private house and it was taught some time by various teachers. About 1838 was the date of the pioneer school taught by Anna Eliza Thomas, who later became the wife of Horace Root, who emigrated to Oregon. Mrs. Jane Mobbs, her sister, also taught later. Succeeding them, came Mrs. Sarah Root, Hannah Marks (Mrs. Robert Hogle, of Lyons). These were subscription schools.

The first newspaper at Camanche was the *Camanche Chief*, established in 1854 by Nates & Knapp. (See Press chapter for further newspapers.)

Rev. O. Emmerson, a pioneer home missionary, held religious services at Camanche at private houses. His home was at De Witt. A Methodist circuit rider, Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, of Jackson county, was among the early pioneers who proclaimed the doctrines of his church faith. See Religious chapter for later ministers and denominations.

#### INCORPORATION HISTORY.

The city of Camanche was incorporated by act of the Iowa Legislature, January 28, 1857, having a special charter. It was signed by Governor Grimes and Samuel McFarland, speaker of the House, W. W. Hamilton, president of the Senate, and Elijah Sells, secretary of state. This charter was adopted by the people in March, 1857. The following were the first city officials: Dr. A. B. Ireland, mayor; O. A. Anthony and Isaac Hess, aldermen, first ward; E. M. Ward and A. N. Lettig, second ward; S. Hyman was the recorder, Samuel Doolittle, treasurer, Robert Miller, marshal, and S. F. Dillon, assessor. The first meeting of the city council was held April 22, 1857. The following have served as mayors of Camanche: 1857, A. B. Ireland; 1858, Thomas W. J. Long; 1859, A. B. Ireland; 1860, William Botsford; 1861-2, S. F. Dillon; 1863, S. Hyman; 1864, George B. Young; 1865, E. G. Butcher; 1866, H. W. Smith; 1867-8, E. G. Butcher; 1869-70, A. T. Anthony; 1871-5, William R. Hart; 1876, S. Hyman; 1877, J. H. Smith; 1878, J. B. Hoadley; 1879, John Hart; 1880, A. P. Barker; 1881, L. R. Heilman; 1882, George Miller; 1883-4, W. H. Hoyt; 1885-92, C. N. Pierce; 1893, C. C. Judd; 1894-95, Henry Schlottman; 1896, J. H. Smith; 1897-98, C. C. Judd; 1899-1900, Homer Hunt; 1901-02, F. Horn; 1903-04, C. B. Roman; 1905,

A. J. Nichols; 1906-07-08, C. B. Roman; 1909, L. O. Beans; 1910, H. L. Steele.

The officers of the city at this date, August, 1910, are: Mayor, H. L. Steele; recorder, C. C. Judd; treasurer, E. G. Cady; marshal, Mathew Coleman; aldermen—first ward, G. Goddard, Otto Lucke; second ward, Charles Huginin, James Platt; third ward, Edward Bodie, Earl Kirk. The city uses the same small council room it has occupied for the last twenty years.

It will be observed that no city officers were elected in 1861. The disastrous tornado and the worst storm of the opening years of the great civil war so depleted the ranks of the male citizens that the old mayor held over by common consent.

#### WHARFMASTER.

In the days of prosperous steamboating, the office of wharfmaster was one of no little importance, hence the names of some are here subjoined: I. Stoutenburg, 1858; T. C. Dyer, 1859; William Botsford, 1860; E. G. Butcher, 1861; O. A. Anthony, 1863; Asa Perkins, 1864; William Buck, 1865; J. H. Mudgett, 1866; M. Romahn, 1867; John Brenkman, 1868; M. Romahn, 1869; P. G. Monroe, 1870; W. W. Skiff, 1871; same in 1872; Peter Kruse, 1873-75; A. J. Romahn, 1876; J. B. Wiley, 1877; P. G. Monroe, 1878; S. Hyman, 1879.

#### EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS OF CAMANCHE.

Camanche's earliest business factor was Martin Dunning, of the Chicago firm of Dunning & Martin. Mr. Dunning came to Camanche in 1836, hauling his stock of general merchandise in wagons. This firm continued in trade several years and erected the first grist mill in Clinton county, which mill was but a short distance above the town site. It was propelled by the waters of Mill creek. Later this pioneer merchant, Mr. Dunning, engaged in the banking business and died at Camanche in 1875.

Charles Darrow also commenced merchandising at this point in 1836, and was succeeded by the well-known firm of McIlvaine, Harper & Company.

Joseph W. Waldorf was another pioneer merchant of the place. In 1858 he erected a large brick block, a portion of which stood a quarter of a century as a memento of his enterprise as well as a monument to the terrible tornado of 1860, the building being badly demolished by that fierce windstorm.

The hotel keepers included David Loy and John Smith; E. M. Osborn carried on the cabinet business and Doctor Manning was the family doctor of the place.

Coming down to 1878, it is learned from an old historical record, that the following, with some others, were engaged in business at Camanche: W. R. Anthony & Company, saw mills and lumber dealers; V. R. Benham & Company, general dealers; Thomas Cutter, stoves and tinware; Chamberlain & Carpenter, hardware and groceries; J. H. Gosch, general dealer; L. R. Heilman, farm implements; S. Hyman, grain dealer; Charles Judd, dealer in pumps; A. F. Ketchum, fruit grower; T. W. J. Long, lawyer; Peter Muhs, druggist; Frank Rice, of the Phoenix Flouring Mills; H. W. Smith, attorney; A. R. Strangham, of the New Haven House.

#### THE PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In August, 1910, the following handled the business interests at Camanche: Physician, Dr. A. Chenoweth; general dealers, E. G. Cady; grocery and hardware, C. L. Pierce & Son; dry goods, Mrs. A. Hogg; Joseph H. Mc-Kenrich, meat market; William Hammon, flouring mills; C. L. Pierce, druggist; C. C. Judd, pumps and windmills; button factory by Hans Holmes; Charles Roman, cement block works.

It was expected that Camanche would receive a new lease of business life by securing the Iowa & Illinois electric railroad a few years ago, when that company surveyed the line through the place, but later developments proved that they were not to be included on the line which runs between Clinton and Davenport.

The Clinton people erected a handsome club house here, a few years ago, but later it was converted into a sanitarium and now is used for dwelling purposes.

The lodges of Camanche are the Masons and Woodmen, other orders having gone down with the passing years of the town's history. The churches are the Methodist and Baptist denominations (see Religious History chapter).

The only special industry found now at Camanche is the pearl button, or clam-shell industry, which at certain seasons is quite brisk. At one time the chief industry was the lumber mills, that of W. R. Anthony alone employing upwards of two hundred workmen. This plant was destroyed by fire in 1893.

There was, before prohibition days in Iowa, a large distillery at Camanche. So it may be said that the town has been thwarted in almost every attempt at getting on in the business world—first the early-day railroad failures; then the tornado; then the result of Civil War; then fires, and state laws working against her interests, etc.

## POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

Camanche is still a fourth class office, with one rural delivery route running to the surrounding country, a twenty-five mile route, established in 1902. This office has been presided over by the following, with possibly a few other persons, about war days, and whose names cannot now be obtained: Oscar Anthony, Ed. Butcher, G. Van Devere, George Young, many years postmaster; Cynthia Miller, 1883; Fred Horne appointed in 1903 and Mrs. Kate Miller since 1903 to the present date.

## BURGLARS AT CAMANCHE.

Camanche has not escaped the excitement occasioned by law-breakers. In 1847, Dunning & Monroe's store was unlawfully entered and after the thieves took what plunder they fancied, they left a note stating as follows: "The balance of these goods are marked so high that we cannot dispose of them without a ruinous sacrifice and fear it will break us up."

Then after Mr. Dunning had engaged in the banking business, and on the night of August 9, 1866, his dwelling house was broken into and with masked faces the bold robbers bound each inmate and took Mr. Dunning to his bank building, where, under threat of death, they compelled him to unlock his safe and witness the taking of about nine thousand dollars, which amount was never recovered, notwithstanding months of search was made for the burglars.

A way-station in this township, on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, is known as Shafton. It is of little commercial importance.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### EDEN TOWNSHIP.

What is now known as Eden civil township was at first included in Camanche precinct, but in 1856 was organized as a separate subdivision of Clinton county. In many ways this is one of the finest sections in all this excellent county. It is less than a congressional township in its area and includes portions of townships 80 north, range 5 east, and 81 north, ranges 4 and 5 east, but its principal area is in township 81 north, range 5 east.

It is situated south of Center township; west of Lincoln and Camanche townships; to the south is the county line between Clinton and Scott counties, while on its western borders are Washington and De Witt townships. The Chicago & Northwestern railway wends its way through the south part of the township, on its course from east to west, with good station points at both Low Moor and Malone. It is a well watered and highly productive township, perhaps more truly fertile than the Eden mentioned in the Scriptures. Besides the Wapsipinicon, that washes the south tiers of sections, it has Brophy creek. Much attention has been paid for thirty years to the raising of stock and there are today many of the finest farm homes in Iowa to be seen in this goodly township.

### PIONEER SETTLERS.

To have been a pioneer in such a township in Iowa as is Eden today, was indeed no small honor. Among the band who endured the disadvantages of that early day may be recalled such men as James D. Bourne, Robert C. Bourne, John and Thomas Brophy (from whom the beautiful creek was named), William Sheldon, J. D. and William A. Davidson, who first entered the Cherrywood farm; Jonathan Waterbury, of section 4, township 80, range 5 east; William Simpson, who settled on the farm later known as the Payne place; William TenEyck, John Maxson, a surveyor, who located on the place later owned by R. J. Dannatt; William Cope and several others whose names have gone from memory.

It was in 1851 that the English settlers came into Eden township in goodly numbers. Among these were Samuel Dannatt, and sons Benjamin, Thomas

and Humphrey, George Hardy, George Hill, and son Thomas; also George Pearson and his sons Henry and George. A little later came Thomas B. Dannatt, John B. Dannatt and C. B. Dannatt, John Tate and sons William, Thomas and Charles, William Canty and George Houston; William Richardson, and sons William, Thomas and Amos. These nearly all came from the village of Killingholme, Lincolnshire, England, bringing capital with them. They purchased the original claimholders' interests and engaged in scientific and highly successful agricultural pursuits. The farms they developed had fine houses, barns and broad, well-tilled farm lands—models of the county.

The first school building in the township was a log structure raised in 1849, and stood upon the farm of Peter Hill in the Union district, which comprised about the entire township. By 1878 the township was supplied with Iowa's regulation number of schools, nine.

The inhabitants of Eden township are among the best class of citizens in the county and prosperity seems to be on every hand.

The towns of this township are Low Moor, Follets and Malone, which will be described in the subjoined paragraphs.

#### MURDERS.

Not every community is free of the awful crime of murder, and Eden township comes in for her share, though at an early day. Two of these dark crimes will be narrated in this connection.

In the fall of 1848, a murder was committed in Center township. John Foley, an Irishman, was murdered by a neighbor called "Yankee Grable." The last named had borrowed a yoke of oxen of Foley. The latter had sent a boy for the cattle, and Grable, for some reason, would not let him have the oxen. Foley then went after them. An altercation ensued between the men, during which Foley made some sort of a demonstration of a threatening character, whereupon Grable seized a stake from a hay rack and with a single blow killed the man. Grable was arrested, indicted and tried, but was cleared. He soon left the country and resided in Missouri a number of years, but later returned to Clinton county and located in Olive township, where he lived until death claimed him. Hiram Brown was sheriff at the time, and allowed him to go on his own recognizance until trial day, and he did not betray his confidence. It was a sad, unfortunate affair all through and deeply regretted by the little settlement of newcomers.

In 1858 another murder was committed in this part of the county. It was at the old stone school house on election day. A young man named

Quick had trouble with one Thomas Kelly at a saloon at Ramessa, and, on the day of election came to the voting place where the deed was committed. After a few hot words, Kelly drew a dirk-knife and stabbed Quick in the heart, killing him instantly. He fled the country, but was followed by citizens and captured by Garrett, Davenpeck and others. He was indicted, tried and found "Not guilty."

#### LOW MOOR.

The eighty-one miles of railway from Clinton to Cedar Rapids was built by the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company. Of this company, Col. Milo Smith, of Clinton, was superintendent of construction. Low Moor was a direct outgrowth of that railroad, and was platted on sections 22 and 23, township 81, range 5, by Milo Smith, W. H. Mudgett and Jackson H. Tong, April 30, 1858. These men, the owners of the town, were discussing the problem of a name for the place. The iron rails used in the construction of the road came from Low Moor, England. Colonel Smith was standing by a pile of rails at the time, and noting the name, Low Moor, England, stamped on the rails, said, "There is a good name, Low Moor, stamped on that rail, and Englishmen live all around here." Thus the name was chosen.

The first house was built by William Gulick in 1858, and is still standing, occupied in 1910 by William Lee. The second house was built by Richard Wagner, the third by Roswell B. Millard, who was the first station agent and postmaster. The postoffice was established in August, 1857, on the opening of the railroad and before the platting, but after the projection of the town and the selection of the name. The postmasters since the first, in order of serving, have been: William O. Gulick, George Weston, P. J. Schuyler, Charles Seward, John M. Haskill, Mrs. Emily Haskins, R. B. Millard, A. S. Hazard, and R. B. Millard. Mr. Haskill was reappointed to succeed Mrs. Haskins, but died before taking office. The office remains fourth class and is the starting point of one rural route, established October 16, 1906, at which time Elvira postoffice was discontinued. This route runs northward in Clinton county, is twenty-seven miles long, and is carried by Ben Johnson.

Mr. Millard, the first and present postmaster, can truly claim to be the pioneer of the town, and is well informed on its past history. One of his recollections as station agent of the early days of the town is of a quiet, medium-sized bearded man who always had a cigar in his mouth, and frequently stopped at the town. Mr. Millard asked who he was after seeing him

several times, and was told that it was a fellow named Grant, a leather dealer of Galena. Little did he dream that this modest man would in ten years become the greatest American soldier of his century, and one of the greatest generals in history.

In early days Low Moor was a conspicuous station on the "underground railway," and George Weston and Richard Wagner were the "conductors" on the road and keepers of the station, which was located in the house at the corner of Third avenue and Fourth street, the second built in the town, and in 1910 occupied by James Burns and Miss May Montague. At one time the garret of this house concealed twelve negroes for one night. The next station was located in Clinton, on the site of the present Lafayette Hotel.

In early times Jim Jordan, afterwards known as "Stormy Jordan," kept a saloon here, and, in co-operation with Ed. G. Butcher and Tom Bower, was one of the moving spirits in the horse races run in those days, the course passing through Low Moor. These races were quite exciting and furnished a great deal of diversion to the pioneers, as incidentally considerable profit to certain lucky individuals.

George Weston was the first merchant, and others who came shortly after were P. J. Schuyler, Croan & Manly, Charles Kestner & Son. Later merchants were Van Devere & Brazell, C. W. Conover, John Wolfe, Mr. Crocker, and the Dannatts, who since their coming have been the largest business men of the town. The first hotel was kept by Peter Nay. A steam grist mill was at one time operated by a stock company.

About 1900 a paper, the *Low Moor Independent*, was started by a Camanche editor. This was bought by T. M. McCartney, and the name changed to *Courier*, but in the fire of 1907 the printing shop was destroyed, and the subscription list was sold to the *De Witt Observer*.

There is now one church in the town, the Methodist (see Church history) and the Baptists hold services in the same building.

The present doctors are D. L. Youngs and C. C. Lambert, and among those formerly located here may be mentioned A. S. Hazard, G. W. Soule, A. H. Peters, R. J. Hart, A. S. Porter and John Waggoner.

The one great disaster in the history of the town was the fire of October, 1907, which originated in the printing shop of T. M. McCartney and destroyed practically everything in the business section of the town between the railroad track and Third avenue, including Dannatts', Eaton's and Hunt's store buildings, Conover's and Dannatt's dwellings, the hardware store building, postoffice, hotel, Odd Fellows hall, and some warehouses and minor buildings, the loss aggregating fifty thousand dollars. The larger portion of



the devastated section has since been rebuilt with better buildings, and business is very prosperous in the town.

The Odd Fellows and Rebekahs are represented, besides some insurance lodges. The Odd Fellows building, erected since the fire, is of pressed brick.

#### INCORPORATION.

Low Moor was incorporated as a town in March, 1896. The first mayor was George White, and succeeding him have served James Throop, Ben Van Epps, S. C. Bauder, R. J. Dannatt, S. C. Bauder, Harry Eaton and C. A. Wolfe. The present officers are C. A. Wolfe, mayor; W. L. Dannatt, clerk; George Crampton, treasurer; council, George Hudson, Lewis Lee, S. C. Rositer, Robert Hall, W. C. Conover and F. W. Rice. The town is lighted by gasoline, has cement sidewalks and crossings, and the main street is macadamized. The general spirit is that of improvement.

#### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Agricultural implements, Harry Eaton; Citizens' Savings Bank (see Bank chapter); general merchants, W. L. & A. Dannatt, George E. Long; City Hotel, W. C. Conover; stock, coal and grain dealers, W. L. & A. Dannatt; Stone-Cook Lumber Company, Robert Hall, manager; meat market, G. F. Howson & Son; Low Moor Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company; coal, flour and feed, Harry Healles; windmills and pumps, George Crampton; C. A. Young, manufacturer of Iowa Corn Crusher; Low Moor Auditorium Company, proprietors of an auditorium erected in 1909, thirty-six by seventy-eight feet in size, with eighteen-foot stage, used for general entertainments of various natures.

Of the merchants doing business here now, the Dannatts and Harry Eaton deserve special mention for the magnitude of their operations, in consideration of the size of the town. The population is about three hundred fifty.

The town has been little disturbed by crimes, but in 1897 Joe Siler shot John Otto, a storekeeper, and then killed himself.

#### MALONE.

There was formerly a station named Remisis, on the Northwestern line situated on a grade, which made it difficult for trains to stop. This was burned down, presumably by the railroad men, and a new one located at Malone, which has been in existence at least thirty years. It is a large cattle shipping point. E. and L. Hansen conduct a general store here.

Follets is simply a way-station on the line of the Rock Island railway.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### DE WITT TOWNSHIP.

De Witt township—the name-sake of De Witt Clinton, the fifth governor of New York state and a prominent man in his day and generation—was organized April 1, 1843, and had been included in what was Clear Creek township up to that time. In passing, it should be stated that at first Clear Creek township comprised a large scope of country, commencing “At the southwest corner of section 9, township 82 north, range 4 east; thence west and north, including the west half of township 81 north, range 4 east, and township 81 north, ranges 2 and 3 east, and township 82 north, ranges 2 and 3 east, together with the fractional township 80 north, range 2 and 3 east.” It then included in its boundaries the largest part of De Witt and all of Orange, Olive, Welton and Berlin as shown on recent maps.

Later Olive and Orange were created from De Witt territory, leaving it as we find it today, with an irregular northern boundary. It is now bounded on the north by Welton and Washington townships; on the east by Eden township; on the south by Scott county and on the west by Orange and Welton townships.

Perhaps no single township in Clinton county contains more valuable farm lands and better improved homesteads, than De Witt. Nature did much for this section of Clinton county, and man has accomplished what nature could not do. It contains about forty-five square miles of fertile land, unexcelled in all Iowa's fair agricultural domain. It is well watered and timbered. Silver creek runs through the western portion; Ames creek, eight miles in length, rises in the northeastern part and finally empties into the Wapsipinicon. There were originally many fine native groves of excellent timber.

#### FIRST ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT.

R. J. Crouch, who gave the matter much thought and investigation, defined the first settlers to have come in about as follows:

At Round Grove, A. G. Harrison effected a settlement in 1836. He came in with his brother-in-law, Loring Wheeler, and both soon made claim to government lands. Harrison remained, put up a small cabin and opened up his farm. Wheeler returned to Dubuque, remained there in trade until 1841,

when he came back, having been appointed territorial clerk under Judge Thomas S. Wilson, associate justice of Iowa territory at that date.

Abraham Folcke and family came next, locating in the western part of the township, two and a half miles west of present town of De Witt. This was the first family to settle in the township.

In the fall of the same year came George W. and Doctor Ames, Thomas Hatfield, D. F. Bly, Hiram Loomis and John Black, all settling in the southeastern portion of the township, at "Ames' Timber," where they took up claims on large tracts of land. Doctor Ames, having consumption, returned to Dubuque, where he died in 1837.

J. W. Kirtley came about that date, too, and claimed four hundred acres, including a mill site on Silver creek, which he later sold to Dr. G. W. H. Turner, who came in 1840. Doctor Turner erected a log house at what was later called the Bechtel place, a mile to the west of De Witt. He with his son Clark built a saw mill, probably the second in Clinton county. The son subsequently built a flouring mill on the same mill site in about 1848, which was also the second grist mill in the county. Later it was the property of Capt. W. H. Hall.

John and George Eldred located in the timber on Silver creek on July 4, 1837, hence he named the grove Independence Grove. These men were here, but their presence was no credit to the young colony in De Witt township, for the one was killed in Minnesota and the other in California, for dark crimes, many of which they had committed. One had served time in the penitentiary for wholesale hog stealing.

In 1838 came John F. and Aaron Homer, Abner and Eldad Beard, of Massachusetts, locating at Independence Grove and commenced farming.

John Walrod and family, consisting of four sons, Abraham, Henry, William and David, and three daughters, settled in Welton township (then a part of De Witt). John Walrod died in 1848 and was buried on his own land. Henry was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun while out on a deer hunt in 1844. He was buried on the old homestead, too.

In 1839, Col. Lyman Evans and family, including his son-in-law, D. H. Brown, located in Independence Grove. The Colonel was a public-spirited settler and held many positions of trust in his township and county. His mother, the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, lived with him to the time of her death, when she was over ninety-two years of age, and was the second person buried in the burial ground in the woods.

George W. Neville, wife and family settled at or near Ames creek, in 1837. He died in 1864.

In 1839 came Davis Bedford and family, in which were three sons, Ashbel, S. N. Bedford and Robert Bedford. Rev. O. Emerson married a daughter of the pioneer in 1842. Samuel N. Bedford built one of the first houses on the plat of De Witt, if not the first, a log cabin erected in the summer of 1841, on Harrison street, where Conwell's blacksmith shop later stood.

In 1839 S. P. Burton and family located in Independence Grove. Seth Lum and Phineas Cass settled in the township in 1840, adjoining what is now the town of De Witt.

Early in the spring of 1837 a Mr. Miller and his family settled on Silver creek, northwest of where the town was later platted. He went to Davenport for provisions and came back to the Wapsipinicon river, having walked the entire distance. He was forced to swim the angry waters of the river, caught cold and died as a result. His was the first death in the township and he was buried in the timber west of Silver creek.

John Firman, wife and children located at Kimball's place in 1839; at the same time came the Achord brothers, bachelors. They got the fever and ague, were disgusted and left the country. Firman's child was the second to die in the township.

John Knott, a Frenchman, settled at the north side of Evans at Independence Grove, at a very early date; he afterwards sold his place to Mr. Titcomb, and he in turn sold to Mr. Desmond. Titcomb moved to a county in Missouri, was elected county judge, got into a dispute with his son, which ended in the son shooting his father's head off, and the son was sent to the penitentiary for twenty years.

Adoniram Kendall and wife settled at Work's Mills and built a saw mill in 1841; he was a partner of Ashbel Bedford.

Absalom Dennis, wife and family, consisting of two daughters, Christena, who afterwards married Hon. J. D. Bourne, and Jane, who married J. W. Dearborn, settled in what was known as Holmes Place, southwest of De Witt, near Silver creek, in 1839.

The Oakes family came to the township in 1841. The good citizen, Mr. Dudley, located at Independence Grove in 1839. The Walrods, already named, were an influential set of people and it is related that they carried the balance of power in the local politics of the township in those early times.

A. R. Bissell and wife arrived in the township in May, 1840, locating just outside of the present plat of De Witt. He was school fund commissioner. His son, J. B. Bissell, served in the Civil war as a member of the famous Twenty-sixth Regiment and lost a leg in battle.

Henry Strickler and William Strickler made early claims east of Thomas

Hatfield's place, but sold out and left the country. The Purcells were among the pioneer band near the Wapsipinicon. Ambrose Betts came to this township at an early date, resided here until 1870, when he sold and moved to Oregon. A. G. Dearborn and wife and two grown sons came in 1846. Mr. Gillhooley, another pioneer, located southwest of De Witt town.

Grandfather Lepper, a Revolutionary soldier, settled early in the grove north of town. He had a wife and three sons, Jacob, Ira and John. The grandfather died in 1840. The Pomeroy's came as early as 1839, but removed. Another settler of 1840 was David Cass. He lived here four years and moved to Jackson county, where he died.

Alexander Work came to the township in 1838, located the farm later owned by his son, Alex. Work, Jr., lived there a number of years and moved to the town of De Witt. He was the second county recorder and later moved West.

R. C. Bourne, Esq., brother of Hon. J. D. Bourne, made a claim southeast of town in 1836, which he sold to David Bedford. He went to California in 1849, returned in 1852, but later went back to California, where he died. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners, elected in 1840.

Father John Cotton, wife and family came from Massachusetts in 1844. He died in 1870. He was a native of the old Plymouth farm, in Massachusetts, which he once owned and he was a lineal descendant of the famous Puritan, Rev. John Cotton. He formerly owned the land now owned by C. S. Harrington.

At the north side of Round Grove, in 1840, settled William Horan. There were many others but their names are no longer familiar to the present-day generation. One must not be forgotten in this record—"Campo," who it appears was a French and Indian half-breed. He employed his time mostly in hunting and trapping and was always welcomed at the firesides and tables of the first settlers in the township. He was a real pioneer character and later moved on West, going to California in 1852 with Burrell Bassett.

#### INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

De Witt township was the scene of many a laughable incident and some not so funny. In 1841, J. W. Kirtley and Doctor Turner had a suit at law over a claim to some land, in which Kirtley was victorious. He celebrated his victory by having a great feast—a genuine barbeque—at Point Pleasant on the Wapsipinicon, at which all the old settlers were present. The bill of fare was fresh pork, spare ribs, ham, venison, cakes (a rarity in those days), be-

sides a barrel of whiskey with the head knocked out and tin cups hanging near where all could help themselves, and yet it is said none "were the worse for liquor." Kirtley wanted a "big time," and had it. He had his invitation cards printed on white satin, with the names of Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Martin Van Buren and other noted statesmen of that day, as managers of the ball, with Judges Grant, Leffingwell, Wilson and others of Iowa as deputy managers. It was really a grand affair, carried out to the joy and taste of a large number of people.

The first election in De Witt township was held at the house of Abraham Folcke, where twenty voters were present. John F. Homer was elected justice of the peace and Jacob Lepper, constable. A row was started over his decisions regarding land claims and he resigned. From then on, others served awhile and then no one would have the office, so when any legal matter like marrying or acknowledging an instrument was needed they went to Camanche and imported a justice.

The first celebration of Independence day in this township was in 1841, at which time Samuel Murray, a lawyer of Camanche, delivered the oration. B. H. Cartright, a minister, was chaplain. The dinner was an old-fashioned barbeque, consisting of chickens and pigs roasted whole, quarters of pork, all cooked in the timber in pits made for the purpose on the premises of Seth Lum. A dance followed in the evening.

The first burial ground in De Witt township was in the woods west of what is known as the Kimball place, north of the town of De Witt, where nearly all the early burials took place. In 1844 or 1845, the old cemetery near De Witt was established and both have long years since been abandoned, and a new cemetery, called Elmwood, was laid out by the town of De Witt in 1869; it is three-quarters of a mile north of town. The Catholic cemetery was established in 1853-54, just west of town.

The first birth in the township was a daughter of Robert Bedford, born July 16, 1839. A son of D. H. Brown—Lyman Brown—was the first male child born in the township.

The first marriage was that of Minerva Cass to Peter Ryan in 1840, at Seth Lum's house. Gardner, a justice of the peace from Camanche, performed the ceremony.

The first school was taught by Fannie Moore, in a log house near Silver creek, on land later owned by Martin Ill, two miles northwest of De Witt. She had seven scholars. She was a genuine "Yankee schoolmarm."

The years 1839 and 1845 were the great years for sickness in this part of the county, fever and ague prevailed and worse diseases, too. In 1845 many died of fevers.

In 1844 the first tornado known to white men in this county passed through the township in about the same location as did the famous one of June 3, 1860, known as the Camanche storm. In the last named no less than fifteen persons were killed by it. A. G. Wallace and George A. Fuller, afterwards residents of the town of De Witt, were literally taken up by the wind, carried over the highest trees and landed without serious injury.

Much might be said of early-day privations, which were, however, no worse here than in other sections of Clinton county, and of which mention has been made heretofore. Money was out of the question. Twenty-five cents was the highest price paid for wheat and that out of the stores, besides having to haul it to Davenport to market. Frequently, a man would take a load of wheat or pork to market, and after remaining all night and paying his necessary hotel bills, would have nothing to bring home.

Farmers went twenty miles to mill for meal and flour. But those who fought the good fight of hardship saw better days—and deserved them, too. After 1850 times grew better, prices went up some, men built better houses and life seemed more the worth living.

The only incorporated town in this township is De Witt, the former county seat and the second best place in the county today.

#### TOWN OF DE WITT.

The Council and House of Representatives of the territory of Iowa, in response to a petition from the citizens of Clinton county, asking the re-location of the county seat, which had been circulated by George Griswold, and which was induced by the jealousy of the early communities, by an act of January 14, 1841, appointed William Miller, of Cedar county, Andrew F. Russell, of Scott county, and William A. Warren, of Jackson county, as commissioners to re-locate the seat of justice of Clinton county. They were to meet at the residence of Abraham Folcks, in Clear Creek precinct, within six months from the date of the passage of the act and to “proceed to locate said seat of justice as near the geographical center of said county as a good and suitable situation, convenient to wood and water, could be found, having reference to the present and future population of the county.”

They met in May of that year and selected as the location one hundred sixty acres in the center of the north half of section 18, township 81, range 4 east. It was found that this was government land, so two hundred dollars was borrowed and the sheriff, James D. Bourne, sent to Dubuque to enter the land. The town was then platted by Lyman Buck, the county surveyor, and the plat

was recorded July 6, 1841. The lots were offered at public sale. The selection of the name had been made before the commissioners submitted their report, and was settled by a vote of the people in the vicinity. Miller, a very popular man, wished to have the town called Millersburg, but Warren was successful in having it named Vandenburg, it is said in honor of his sweetheart, a Miss Vandenburg. By act of the Territorial Legislature of February 17, 1842, the name was changed to De Witt, in honor of De Witt Clinton, whose surname having been given to the county, it was thought fitting to give his Christian name to its seat of government.

The first house in the town was built in 1841, by Robert Bedford. The second was the old De Witt house, built the same year by A. G. Harrison, for several years the only tavern, and the stopping place for the judge and lawyers during the sessions of court. This was later kept by Loring Wheeler.

Immediately after the location of the county seat, Col. Loring Wheeler, who with his family was living in the Harrison house, Col. Lyman Evans, and others built a log court house on the northwest corner of Harrison and Jefferson streets. The building they erected was twenty-four by thirty-six feet, two stories high. This building was used for a court house and for all kinds of public gatherings, elections, political meetings, religious services, or dances until 1846, when they began to use the old Exchange Hotel, a frame building, for a court house and county offices. This was on the northeast corner of the public square, had been erected by John Snow in 1843, and burned in 1865. S. N. Bedford and John Butler were the contractors who erected the brick court house on the east side of the square in 1854. This was occupied until the seat of justice was moved to Clinton in 1869. William Lawton built the jail and jailer's house, which is still in use by the town of De Witt.

De Witt had from the beginning to fight to retain the seat of justice and the first election on the question of moving it was probably the one held on June 5, 1848, at which election Lyons was contesting with De Witt for the location of the county seat. At this election a few more than four hundred votes were cast in the county, of which De Witt received two hundred and twenty-five and Lyons one hundred and seventy-one, Camanche, the rival of both towns, throwing her strength to De Witt. This election appears to have been quiet, and not characterized by the feeling which was shown in later elections on the same question.

James D. Bourne built the first frame house in 1842, which he occupied many years.

Thomas F. Butterfield came to De Witt in March, 1844, with a two-horse wagon, bringing his wife and son, and a stock of goods and located on



the north side of the public square, occupying the same building as house and store. From that time to the present he has been a familiar figure in the town, is now the oldest resident, and was prominent in town business and politics for many years, also holding several county offices.

In 1844 the population of De Witt consisted of the following: Robert Bedford, wife and child; Rev. O. Emerson and wife; John Snow, wife and family; Monroe Warren and wife; John Cotton and family; John Buhler and family; Doctor Metcalfe; William Horan and family; James D. Bourne (then unmarried); Alonzo Names, Jacob Lepper, W. E. Leffingwell, J. S. Stowrs, T. F. Butterfield, wife and child. The population remained nearly stationary until 1850, the business and population being chiefly located around and in the vicinity of the public square. In the year 1856 the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska railroad reached the city, and gave business a new impetus. The Iowa Land Company at that time platted the part of the town between the original portion and the railroad.

James D. Bourne, the second settler in the county, was a prominent figure in the early life of De Witt. He first located on the Wapsipicon, near the mouth of Ames creek in 1836, was appointed the first postmaster in the county, the name of the office being Waubesipicon. He came to De Witt in 1840, was at that time sheriff by appointment of the governor of Wisconsin territory, the first for the county. As such it was his duty to collect the taxes and during the ten years he held the office the largest amount of taxes paid by any one person was \$6.08. He was an early member of the Legislature.

Early merchants were Achilles Robb, H. M. White, John M. Lyter, Beard, Homer & Eggleston, J. Vandegriff & Company, Miles & Company, Higbee, H. Cleaveland, H. Bairley, and others.

The first tailor was William Fuller, who came in 1849.

The first lawyer was J. S. Stowrs, who came in 1844, was the second probate judge in the county, and who later removed to Wheatland, and died there July 27, 1910. W. E. Leffingwell came in 1845, the second lawyer. Other early lawyers were A. R. Cotton, S. H. Samuels, Hewitt, Burge, Chaffee, Ferguson, E. Graham, W. T. Graham, John C. Polley, N. A. Merrell, E. S. Bailey, S. R. Hull, S. S. Burdett, J. N. Miles and P. C. Wright.

The first regular physician to settle in the town was Doctor Metcalfe, a cultured gentleman and an author of some reputation, regularly contributing to Eastern magazines. He died in 1844. Doctors Collins, Golder, Scott, East, Ayers, A. W. Morgan, Vary, Harvey and Estes were in De Witt before war times.

Business prosperity reached the town first upon the completion of the



**OLD DE WITT HOTEL**

**Built of logs in 1841, boarded over in 1846,  
and stood until 1905.**

THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTOR, LENOX, AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS  
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Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska railroad in 1856, and for several years the town was the center of a large trade in grain, stock and lumber. Among the dealers in these commodities may be mentioned C. H. Toll, lumber; H. A. Fay, grain; W. R. Ward, grain, lumber, and coal; Seth Sheldon, John Morse, E. P. Savage, who was later governor of Nebraska; E. R. Spear, J. F. Gilmore, grain up to war times. Later dealers were T. F. Butterfield, T. H. Ellis, McKinney, Butler & Company, J. T. Waters, Eggleston & Brown, N. W. Wood, E. H. Wood, Clark Brothers, D. G. Butterfield.

The Davenport & Northwestern railroad was completed to De Witt in 1870, running from Davenport northward to Maquoketa. The citizens of this place and its vicinity contributed sixty-five thousand dollars to the building of the road. De Witt is at present a good business town, but has not grown in population during the last thirty years, rather decreasing. At present it has a population of about fifteen hundred. During the last few years there has been much building activity, and the appearance of the town and the value of the property has been much enhanced. Many good modern residences have been erected.

There are six churches in the town, St. Joseph's Catholic, the Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian and Christian, for which see chapter on religious history. There is an unoccupied church building erected as a Free Methodist church.

The postoffice records of De Witt are very incomplete. In 1879, during the incumbency of S. H. Shoemaker, the postoffice was burned and the records destroyed. He was succeeded by F. Ketterring, J. H. Saxton, J. T. Waters, P. H. Judge, and E. C. Brown, the present incumbent. The office is third class and is the starting point for five rural routes, all in Clinton county. The first four of these were established November 1, 1901. No. 1, twenty-six miles long, is carried by Albert E. Hollowell; No. 2, twenty-seven miles in length, by Harry M. Smith; No. 3, twenty-six miles, by Alfred W. Gostick; No. 4, twenty-four and a half miles, by Burns E. Murphy. Route No. 5 was established in October, 1906, is eighteen miles long, and is carried by Riley E. Bird.

In 1907 the De Witt Public Library, a Carnegie gift, costing about ten thousand dollars, was erected and is a handsome edifice of brick. Elsie Saxon is the librarian.

The Iowa Assessment Mutual Insurance Association deserves special mention as the largest mutual insurance company in the state writing mercantile risks. It has headquarters at De Witt, with the following officers; T. W.

Large, president; J. G. Pearse, vice-president; G. M. Smith, secretary; and J. V. Bloom, treasurer. At present it has fifteen million dollars of insurance in force.

The Clinton County Agricultural Society, organized February 19, 1881, has held thirty very successful county fairs at De Witt. Three thousand dollars in premiums were offered in 1910, and this fair has always been a high-class agricultural fair. The officers of the association are: D. Armentrout, president; T. W. Large, vice-president; G. H. Christensen, secretary; and A. M. Price, treasurer.

The first newspaper was established in the town in December, 1855, by O. C. Bates and J. McCormick, was called the *De Witt Clintonian*, and was Republican in politics. Bates was editor. In the fall of 1859 the paper was turned over to P. C. Wright as editor, in order to oppose the election of John F. Dillon as district judge. Dillon was elected by an overwhelming majority, and the paper soon closed out for want of support.

#### INCORPORATION.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature, passed March 23, 1858, a petition asking that the necessary steps be taken for the incorporation of the town was presented to Hon. D. McNeil, county judge, September 20, 1858, who appointed Samuel Clark, A. R. Butler, John C. Polley, E. S. Bailey, Loring Wheeler, E. P. Hubbard and P. J. Shoecraft as agents for that purpose. An election was ordered by said agents to be held January 7, 1859, at which election the following officers were chosen: Mayor, N. A. Merrell; recorder, Alexander Jones; trustees, C. A. Jones, J. F. Gilmore, E. P. Hubbard, James Allison, E. R. Lee. The first council met at the office of E. S. Bailey, and organized January 14, 1859, and passed an ordinance creating the offices of treasurer, corporation counsel, marshal and street commissioner. E. S. Bailey was elected treasurer; P. C. Wright, corporation counsel; S. Maynard, marshal; and John M. Gates, street commissioner.

The council met from the date of its organization until 1875 in rented apartments, in which year a council-house was built on the southwest corner of the public square, or Lincoln Park as it is now called, at a cost of one thousand dollars. This was two stories high, with an upper chamber used for council meetings and election purposes, and a lower room used for storing the engine and other fire apparatus belonging to the fire company. The fire company, Rescue No. 1, was organized in 1875 with a large membership, and at that time a hand engine, hose cart and other apparatus were purchased.

Since the introduction of the present tower system of waterworks in 1891, the work of the fire company has been lessened, and the town has been vastly benefited. The town has been lighted by electricity since 1896, light being furnished by the De Witt Electric Light & Power Company, which is of ample equipment to fully supply the wants of the town in this line. At present the town offices are located in the basement of the Public Library building, and there the council meets. The old county jail, with its living apartment and six cells, is still in use by the town.

The present officers are: Mayor, D. Armentrout; clerk, Henry Seifert; treasurer, William Hines; marshal, John J. Moore; council, M. F. Kelly, T. W. Large, Will O'Hern, H. Osterborg and James McDevitt.

Following is a list of the mayors since the incorporation of the town: 1859-60, N. A. Merrell; 1861, A. R. Bissell; 1862, P. C. Wright; 1863, G. H. Lowe; 1864, George Beach; 1865, A. R. Butler; 1866, N. A. Merrell; 1867, Dennis Whitney; 1868, J. M. Gates; 1869, Charles Schlabach; 1870, P. C. Wright; 1871, William Fuller; 1872, K. W. Wheeler; 1873, T. F. Butterfield; 1874-75, J. M. Gates; 1876, Andrew Howat; 1877-78, W. A. Cotton; 1879, Andrew Howat; 1880-81, R. J. Crouch; 1882, J. M. Gates; 1883, R. J. Crouch; 1884, George A. Fuller; 1885, A. B. Cummings; 1886-87, William Fuller; 1888-93, D. Armentrout; 1894, R. B. Wolfe; 1895-97, Phil Butterfuss; 1898-99, D. Armentrout; 1900-03, L. S. Harrington; 1904-05, E. J. Quigley; 1906-09, L. S. Harrington; 1910, D. Armentrout.

Fraternal organizations are well represented in De Witt. The Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Masons, Eastern Stars, and Knights of Pythias and Knights of Columbus, besides several insurance orders, support lodges. M. B. Howard Post No. 92, Grand Army of the Republic, is an active and vigorous post.

#### BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY, 1910.

Attorneys—D. Armentrout, J. A. Bloom, W. A. Cotton, P. H. Judge, Pascal, Pascal & Pascal, R. B. Wolfe.

Agricultural Implements—P. R. Emmert, S. M. Eggleston, J. L. Thornton.

Bakery—De Witt Bakery, J. M. Morton, proprietor.

Banks—De Witt Savings Bank, First National Bank, Farmers and Citizens Savings Bank (see Banking chapter).

Boots and Shoes—Schlabach & Peters.

Cigar Factory—De Witt Cigar Factory, L. E. Elsesser, proprietor.

Dentists—C. V. Connole, M. J. Dougherty, G. A. Ryder, G. E. Tanna, H. W. Goodrell.

Doctors—T. J. Burke, H. F. Kaack, M. Lyon, M. Scanlon, John Waggoner, M. C. Waggoner, M. R. Waggoner.

Dry Goods—J. Berman.

Clothing—Drew & Gelston, Miller & McManus.

Tailor—E. C. Breausche.

Furniture—M. G. Nonnenmacher, J. P. Meredith.

Hardware—W. J. Cameron, Conover & Company.

Insurance Companies—Iowa Assessment Mutual Insurance Association.

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance—Will Hines & W. P. Dennison; E. Christiansen & Son.

Grocers—T. L. Connole, W. E. Beard, Sr., Bloom Brothers, M. O'Hern; F. D. Andrews, Restaurant and Fancy Groceries.

General Dealers—W. H. Walker & Company, Farmers Store, G. H. Christensen, proprietor.

Hotels—Dell Hotel, A. Buffman, proprietor; Pacific House, Mrs. W. Carlsen, proprietor.

Millinery—The Emporium, Mrs. Huber, Mrs. E. E. Jacobs, Mrs. H. Jacobs.

Music Store—Pioneer Music Store, L. F. Brown.

Drugs—Kent & Company, J. B. Webb, W. E. Beard, Jr.

Jewelry—U. S. Brumer, E. D. Buckley.

Meat Markets—Peters & Dignan Brothers; The Fulton Market, W. L. Robeson, proprietor.

Livery Stables—P. R. Emmert & Company, Morrisey Brothers.

Photographers—H. Mousel, William Blocher.

Mills—De Witt Steam Mills, M. Carlin, proprietor; Hall's Mill, N. C. Hall, proprietor.

Grain and Coal—Charles Howson, Fiala Brothers.

Lumber and Coal—T. W. Large & Brother, George A. Elder Lumber Company.

Stock Dealers—James McDevitt, Dignan Brothers, C. G. Jacobs.

Horses—Eugene Hanssen.

Harness—C. M. Jacobs.

Sanitarium—De Witt Sanitarium, Dr. Morton Lyon.

Newspaper—*De Witt Observer*.

Job Printing—J. C. Benedict.

Five and Ten Cent Stores—Phil Butterfus.

De Witt Brick and Tile Company—W. E. McKinney, proprietor.

Undertakers—Meredith and McManus, A. Nonnenmacher, Dennison & Kelley.

De Witt Marble and Granite Works.

De Witt Telephone Company.

Garage—De Witt Garage Company.

Junk and Scrap Iron—Max Rich.

De Witt Opera House.



## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

Orange is not one of the original townships of Clinton county, but was set off from the other territory by the then county commissioners, in 1846. Olive township being divided, the line running north and south one hundred and sixty rods west of the range line, between ranges 2 and 3; the eastern part to be known as Union township, and, in July, 1854, the name was changed to Orange. This civil sub-division of Clinton county contains the four west tiers of sections in fractional townships 80 and 81 north, range 3 east, and the east half of the first tier of sections west of range line between ranges 2 and 3. To its north are found De Witt, Welton and Berlin townships; on the west is Olive township; on the south is the Wapsipinicon river and the south county line, while at the east is De Witt township.

Generally applied, this is a level prairie section of the county, except along the Wapsipinicon, which at times overflows the bottomlands.

Among the early settlers of the township may be recalled the names of Hiram Brown, Richard H. Dawson, Sr., the Lowreys, A. Barber, George W. Pascal, A. S. Allison, D. Dwire, the Suitors, William Lawton, the Pearsalls, A. J. Smith, D. Names and a few others who effected settlement about the same dates. This was not an early settled township.

Of the schools and churches, other general chapters will treat. The only town or incorporation within Orange township is Grand Mound.

#### W. R. BARBER'S ACCOUNT OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

The following is a running reminiscent account of the settlement of this township written by W. R. Barber expressly for this work, in August, 1910:

The history of Orange township, in common with the history of most of the townships in Clinton county, was organized in my boyhood days, and was known as Union township, but later changed to Orange. It was first settled in 1838 by people from New York state and Robert Colder, Nathaniel Barber (father of the four Barber brothers, still residing here), R. H. Dawson, Sr., William Parshall and M. A. Harrington (father of Levi and Richard Harrington), all settling in the southern part of the township, where most of their families now reside. A little later the Dutton family settled near them.

Not much can be said of the progress of the township until 1858, when the railroad, now called the Northwestern, went through. But few know of the hardships the early settlers had to undergo. Many a time I remember that our mother ground corn in the coffee mill, and glad indeed we were to get enough for the next meal. Our trading points were Davenport and Camanche. Then the markets afforded us, at Dubuque and Galena, seventy-five cents a hundred for pork.

The Virginia settlement was made between 1851 and 1854. The Allison and Smith families were among the first of this class.

The first school was taught in a log house, built by my father, used by us as a dwelling until a better one could be provided. The first teacher was John S. Stowrs, at Wheatland. The benches and desks were rudely constructed out of slabs and boards. Churches, we had none in those early days, but a preacher named Emerson held occasional services in the farm houses.

Game was plenty in those days. It was a regular hunter's paradise. Occasionally, someone would kill a bear. Drove of deer could be seen frequently after we came to the township. Wolves were numerous and panthers were seen sometimes, too. Fowls of all kinds were seen in great abundance—ducks, geese, pelicans, swan by the thousands, cranes, wild turkey, prairie chickens, pheasants, and quails were numberless.

#### GRAND MOUND.

The town of Grand Mound owes its origin to the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska railroad, now the Northwestern, which located a station there in 1858, when the road was built. That year the town was laid out and platted by Horace Williams, on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 18, township 81, range 3, and a part of the east half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the same section. This plat was not finally filed until 1866. This town was extremely well located, on a high mound in the center of a prosperous farming community, has had a slow and steady growth, and now has about four hundred and fifty inhabitants. It presents an especially pleasing appearance to the traveler on the railroad, and is a clean and neat little town with many prosperous looking houses and business buildings. Lately its growth has been hampered by the unwillingness of the surrounding farmers to break the symmetry of their farms by cutting them up into town lots.

John R. Merrill located in Grand Mound in 1862 as station agent, and soon after went into business. At that time there were but two houses in the

near region. The house occupied by Henry Vetter at the present time, formerly the Phoenix Hotel, is the oldest house now standing, and is one of the first built in the town. John R. Merrill was for some time the principal business man, dealing in general merchandise and grain. Dr. Marvin Hill was probably the first physician to settle in the town permanently, though Dr. W. J. Bonesteel was one among the early physicians of Grand Mound. Roger Kelley established a store at an early date. A Mr. Williams, of a Canadian family, kept the first hotel, later a Mr. Palmer, a relative of his, succeeded him. Claus Weise was an early merchant.

Grand Mound has never had any extensive fires, although Moeller & Detlef's store, the hotel, and other buildings in the business part of town burned twelve or fourteen years ago, and there has been another hotel fire. The creamery located here, once a thriving establishment, was the victim of another fire, and has not since been rebuilt.

The *Grand Mound Herald* was operated here in the eighties by Editor Barter, and was revived by Ballard & Names about 1904, but had a short existence both times.

John Quinn has been justice of the peace here for twenty-five years, but has found the community very orderly.

The town was incorporated February 11, 1884, by the following commissioners of incorporation: John R. Merrill, William Fitzgerald, Henry Moeller, C. P. Rider and Ole Jensen. The town has a waterworks system established eleven years ago, whose ivy-covered tower, situated in the center of the town on its highest point, is a picturesque and pleasing object. They have a volunteer fire system. The town hall is of pine, built about fourteen years ago, and a room in it is used as a jail. The streets are lighted with gas, by the Grand Mound Gas Light Company. The streets are graveled and the side-walks are cement.

The Methodists, Catholics and Lutherans have congregations and church edifices in the town, for which see the chapter on religious history.

There is some question as to whether George Merrill or John R. Merrill was the first postmaster, or as to whether John R. Merrill held the office at so early a date, for the records do not go back so far. Succeeding George Merrill are the following: H. D. Miller, Dr. William Fitzgerald, John R. Merrill, Roger Kelly, P. H. Blunck, W. C. Barber, L. D. Harrington, and B. E. Wise, the present incumbent. The office is fourth class, and has been established more than fifty years. In October, 1904, the first rural route of twenty-six miles in Clinton county was established, and has since been carried by R. L. Harmon. Route No. 2 was established in October, 1906, was carried by

B. E. Wise until he became postmaster, and is now carried by M. A. Harrington. It is twenty-eight miles long, in Clinton county.

Below is a business and professional directory of the town at present: Doctor, Lester Newbern; veterinary surgeon, J. Wolfe; dealers in agricultural implements, Brick & Rathje, Lewis Dosland; banks, Peoples Savings Bank; general dealers, Vetter Bros. & Blunck, Henry Lucht, C. J. Schunter; furniture, J. W. Kelly; hardware, Moeller & Detlef, Gustav Ahlff & Son Co.; clothing, Ernest Lichtenstein; hotel, the Grand Central, proprietor, Mrs. William Stier, in connection with which is the Grand Mound Opera House; drugs, George Hogan; grain dealers, Wells-Hord Grain Company, Ed. Rummussel, manager, Northwestern Elevator Company, Louis Rutenbeck, manager; dealers in lumber and coal, Wells-Hord Grain Company, Gustav Ahlff & Son Company, Brick & Rathje; stock dealers, J. W. Kelly & William Voss; meat market, William Voss; livery barn, Martin Rusch; job printing, M. A. Harrington; German Telephone Company, and Farmers Mutual Telephone Company. The Gustav Ahlff & Son Company operate a cement tile factory, which is in a thriving condition. The Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Rebekahs are represented by lodges, as well as several of the insurance orders.

The present town officers are: Mayor, W. R. Barber; clerk, Robert C. Quinn; treasurer, Henry Moeller; marshal, James Cook; council, Conrad Brick, E. H. Vetter, Henry Rusch, George Smith, and John Buhmann.

Below is a list of the mayors of the town since incorporation, with dates of service: 1884-86, John R. Merrill; 1886-89, Roger Kelly; 1889-90, Claus Weise; 1890-91, Henry Moeller; 1891-92, William Fitzgerald; 1892-93, P. H. Blunck; 1893-94, John R. Merrill; 1894-97, Gustav Ahlff; 1897-98, Roger Kelly; 1898-00, William Voss; 1900-02, J. M. Wulf; 1902-04, William Voss; 1904, William R. Barber.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### OLIVE TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized in October, 1842, the boundaries as then designated being as follows: "Commencing on the Waubespicon river one hundred and sixty rods west of the range line between ranges 2 and 3 east; thence north to the south line of Bloomfield township; thence east on said line to the east line of Liberty; thence south on said line to the northwest corner of township 81, range 2 east; thence west to the Waubespicon river; thence down said stream to the place of beginning."

Its territory now, however, varies materially from this description. It is bounded now by Berlin on the north; on the west by Spring Rock township; on the south by the Wapsipicon, which is the county line, and on the east by Orange township.

Beyond much doubt, the first white man to invade and settle in the limits of what is now Olive township was an old hunter and trapper named John Shook, or "Old Shoot," as he was termed. As early as 1836, he was found here in a little log shack on the left bank of the Wapsipicon, at the point of the crossing of the old Boone trail and the subsequent site of the old Buena Vista ferry. Here he operated a ferry with an Indian canoe, whose capacity was but two passengers. He was an odd genius. His bed in his little cabin home was made of furs and he was attired in skins. For a hat he wore the inverted lower bill of a pelican. Among other settlers may be named Hiram Brown, Charles Dutton, Sr., Lorenzo, Charles, Jr., Leroy and Jerome Dutton, his sons, Lyman Alger, Joseph Alger, E. F. Owen, William Scott, Bennett Warren, Mr. Edgar, D. C. Curtis, Josiah Hill, Abraham Hendrickson and others whose names have been lost with the shifting sands of time. Concerning some of this pioneer band it should be said that they settled as follows:

D. C. Curtis, a native of Erie county, New York, born in 1826, came to Olive township in 1838; was a member of the Free-Will Baptist church and was ordained an elder in 1859; was many years a justice of the peace.

Leroy Dutton located on his farm in 1839; he was a native of New York, born April 21, 1816.

Lyman Alger, another pioneer, located here in the thirties. He was born in Madison county, New York, in 1800. He owned seven hundred acres of land in Clinton county at one time.

Lorenzo Dutton located here in 1841; was an office holder and a credit to the township for his honor and ability.

Josiah Hill was a native of Erie county, New York, born in 1827, and located here in 1839. From 1850 to 1854 he was engaged in gold mining operations in California.

William Scott, born May 27, 1819, in Allegany county, New York, immigrated to Olive township in 1843. He is said to have arrived here with a shilling in cash, one cow and two three-year-old steers. The first winter here he cut cord wood at twenty-five cents a cord and boarded himself. In 1847 he purchased a farm of forty acres. He went to California in 1850, returning in 1851. He held several public local offices.

Other settlers who came in at very early dates were: Truman Alger, E. H. Damon, Aaron Smith, John Schook (probably the one termed the first), Gordon Knight, E. F. Owen, Jerome Dutton, James Anthony, William Smith, Jr., Lemuel Smith and son by same name, Justus, David, Alonzo and Morgan Smith.

Of the Dutton family, it may be stated that they arrived in this township with sixty dollars in cash, and a few household effects. They purchased a pair of cattle, and the first season broke about ten acres of prairie and sowed white winter wheat on the same. The crop was harvested and hauled to Davenport, through sloughs and mud holes, the load having to be frequently unloaded and reloaded. It was sold at thirty cents a bushel, one-half in store pay and a part of the balance in cash articles, which then meant groceries. The store pay was calico and such fabrics. In 1849 they hauled pork to Dubuque and sold it for one dollar and seventy-five cents per hundred dressed, and took pay three-fourths in goods and balance in money.

#### AN EARLY LAWYER AND TEACHER.

J. S. Stowrs, Esq., opened a law office in De Witt in 1844, building the first building for such an office there, a brick one too, and he relates that his first fee was a load of pumpkins drawn to him by his client, Mr. Names. His second fee was a load of wood from James Kirtley. Finding it necessary to eke out his existence someway, he resorted to teaching school, and opened the first one in Olive township. There was no school house, few school books, and those of every variety. When he arrived at the place, he found the school director making ready for his coming. The building was an old log house and the director was boring holes in slabs for seats and into the logs drove pins, upon which a board was laid for the desk. A stone chimney in one end

served for heating purposes. Being an attorney and having been a justice of the peace, and probate judge of the county, he commanded the princely sum of twelve dollars per month for his salary and boarded around. He also organized a Sunday school, Rev. Emerson coming down and giving it a start, but Mr. Stowrs said that the day school was the most successful, the Sunday school interfering with the fishing.

In 1839 there was a trail, known as Boone's trail, over which a man named Boone drove cattle from Missouri to Galena, by the way of Maquoketa. His usual crossing place on the Wapsipinicon was on section 5, township 80, range 2 east. The first ferryman was old John Shook, who had a small flat boat which would just take on one team and which was operated by a rope. Many other men run ferries here and near here. J. E. McArthur run a ferry in that section in 1858, selling to James Merritt and in 1859 he sold to Jerome Dutton, who continued to ferry until the spring of 1865, when the land was sold. This had been one of the most profitable ferries in the county for many years, and especially during the Pike's Peak excitement in 1859, but the erection of the Rothstein bridge destroyed its value.

Lyman Alger also had a ferry in this township for many years and was granted one of the first ferry licenses granted for ferrying over the waters of the Wapsipinicon.

Then the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska railroad (Northwestern) temporarily operated a ferry for the transferring of passengers on the stage route until the railroad was completed across the river.

#### CALAMUS POSTOFFICE.

This office was ordered established by Joseph D. Fegan in 1858. No one could suggest an appropriate name, so he said, "Is there no creek we can name it for in this township?" "Yes, Calamus creek." "Then it shall be so named," he replied. The creek itself takes its name from the large quantities of "sweet-flag," or, properly speaking, calamus, growing along its banks.

Olive township is mostly level and originally had many bogs in it. Much of the land was held out of market as mineral lands until 1850 to 1855, as there were considerable deposits of bog-iron ore, but it never proved to be in paying quantities. Limestone is abundant and there are valuable quarries. At one time there were found large peat beds and in 1867 an attempt was made to utilize it on the farm of John A. Boyd. It did not prove a financial success, but it burned and made a wonderful heat.

Buena Vista postoffice is within this township and a church is located there, mentioned in the church chapter.

In 1860, the total vote of this township was one hundred and forty, and before any draft was ordered seventy-nine men volunteered into the Union army, mostly in the Second and Twenty-sixth Infantry and the First and Seventh Cavalry. This was conceded to be the banner township in all Iowa, as regarded proportionate enlistments.

After the Civil war closed a strong post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized and sustained for many years until the "boys who wore the loyal blue" dropped out from earth's shining circle.

#### FIRST EVENTS IN THE TOWNSHIP.

The first school taught in Olive township was held in John Schook's house by E. F. Owen in 1841. Elder Curtis and William Scott cut and rafted the logs with which the first school house was built, it being completed in the forties. There the first teacher was Mrs. John Walraven, then Mary Parker. Each patron of the school was required to bring a load of wood with which to warm the building in wintertime.

The first birth in the township was Fannie Knight, born in May, 1838.

The first death in the township was in May, 1838, when Byron Winslow died. The same season two Comstock brothers were drowned in the Wapsipinicon.

There are now eight burial grounds in the township, the Alger, Dutton, Mowder, DuBoise, Boyd and Calamus and those of the Norwegian and German churches.

The first marriage was in 1841, being that of Benjamin Davisson and Margaret Alger.

Buena Vista postoffice was established soon after the first settlement was made, R. J. Jenks being the first postmaster.

Not including the drowning of the two Comstock boys, there have been drowned in this township in the Wapsipinicon thirteen persons. They were not all residents of this locality.

William A. Huntington crossed on the last ferry-boat and rode on the first engine that crossed the Wapsipinicon.

The first Norwegians to locate in Olive township were George, John and Aaron Johnson, who came into the township in 1853. There are now large numbers and they are among the best people of the township.



## JOHN ROBINSON'S OPERATIONS.

Old settlers, and some of more recent date, will remember of the strange operations of one John W. S. Robinson, who settled here in 1865 on the old Dutton farm near Buena Vista. Generally he called himself a Disciple and had not been here long before he commenced to preach. He at once became very popular with his neighbors, especially with the poorer classes, and he was a ready speaker, a man of fine bearing and companionable. But there came a time when the people did not think so favorably of him. This narrative is all too brief to contain all of interest concerning this man. He bought land and then more land, until he was an extensive freeholder. His method was to purchase land and file a forged title and other documents of record and it is said that he even obtained loans on other farmer's lands in some instances, securing the man from whom he borrowed by giving him a mortgage on his—the loaner's—own farm. These operations were very extensive and it is stated that in about four months these forged papers amounted to something like ninety thousand dollars. His operations were cut short when he attempted to make a loan of thirty thousand dollars. Suspicions had been aroused that all was not right and one night, between darkness and daylight, he had departed for unknown parts. In 1877 he was found to be in Georgia and, a requisition being obtained, a party was deputed to go and arrest him. This was done, but it was reported that the prisoner had escaped at Nashville. His estate was thrown into bankruptcy and his victims were paid about twenty cents on the dollar.

## MURDER OF MRS. ESTHER ALGER.

Allen's history of Clinton county mentions the following murder, which was committed in Olive township, and because of its awfulness it will be here reproduced:

On September 25, 1872, Mrs. Esther Alger, the aged wife of Lyman Alger, both early settlers in this township, was ruthlessly murdered. Mr. Alger, who accumulated a large fortune, was in the habit of loaning out his money, and frequently had large sums in his house. To obtain what was believed to be a large sum, it is conjectured that this deed was committed. Mrs. Alger was past seventy-two years of age, and her husband but a year her senior. They lived alone except a grandson, Judson Curtis. On the evening of the crime Mr. Alger had gone to a schoolhouse a short distance away, to attend a prayer meeting. Judson had gone over to his father's barn, forty

roads distant, and the old lady was left alone at home. She was evidently busily engaged in some of her household duties about the door, having her sun-bonnet on. While thus engaged she was shot down and afterwards beaten to death with some blunt instrument, supposedly an ax. Judson heard the shot fired and, running to the house, found the dead body of his grandmother lying in the path, near the door, the house opened, and the trunk where the money was kept rifled. He gave the alarm at the school house, and the people hurried to the scene of the brutal murder, which had been committed almost in broad daylight. Between a thousand and fifteen hundred dollars were taken from the trunk. Although some arrests were made, and diligent efforts put forth to discover the perpetrators of the crime, it is still an unsolved mystery.

#### THE TOWN OF CALAMUS.

This is the only town within the borders of Olive township. It derives its name from the old postoffice which was named for the abundance of "sweet-flag" grown in that neighborhood and the botanical name for which is calamus.

This place was platted in 1860 by R. S. Dickinson, who owned the land on the north side of the railroad, and Col. Milo Smith owned that on the south side. It was re-platted in 1865. James Keith opened the first store and in 1861 R. S. Dickinson and son, A. L., built the first business house of much importance and put in a large stock of general merchandise, also engaged in grain buying.

Calamus was incorporated in 1876 and E. F. Owens was elected the first mayor. Others who have held this office are Frank Buck, J. C. Bowman, F. L. Sunderlin, R. W. Damon, E. S. Randall, G. Baumgart, R. W. Damon, G. Baumgart, William Scott, E. S. Randall, R. W. Damon, E. S. Randall, A. Wendell and F. A. Pieper.

The 1910 officers are: Mayor, F. A. Pieper; recorder, V. A. White; marshal, Grant Brown; councilmen, W. P. Tarbert, John Wiese, W. H. Farnen, H. J. Peterson, A. C. Peterson, J. T. Mueller.

At one time, a jail stood here, but it was burned down. The incorporation leases a hall for their municipal use.

The postoffice is in the fourth class. One rural delivery goes out over a route almost twenty-eight miles long from Calamus, all in Clinton county. It is claimed by some that originally the name was spelled "Calmus" and changed, but doubtless it was a wrong understanding of what it meant.

The postmasters have included these: R. C. Dickinson, R. E. Houck, T. B. Walker, A. H. Anson, W. W. A. Huntington, William F. Siegmund, W. A. Huntington, R. B. Sherman.

## PRESENT BUSINESS FACTORS.

In August, 1910, the following were engaged in their respective callings at Calamus: Agricultural implements, George Corbin, Hayes & Peterson; banks, Exchange and Farmer's Savings; general merchants, William F. Siegmund, Mueller Brothers; furniture, Hayes & Blake; hardware, Peterson Brothers; grain dealers, F. Mueller & Son, Wells-Hord Grain Company; lumber, H. H. Dosland, Wells-Hord Grain Company; stockmen, W. F. Siegmund, H. H. Dosland; meat market, Lester & Boylan; feed mill, F. Mueller & Son; drugs, F. A. Pieper; millinery, Mrs. Snyder; jeweler, J. Hayes, Jr., W. W. Houck, John Lusmann; coal dealers, Wells-Hord Grain Company, Hayes & Peterson.

About 1900 a twenty-thousand-dollar fire swept Calamus.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

### SPRING ROCK TOWNSHIP.

Spring Rock township is the extreme southwestern sub-division of Clinton county, comprises congressional township 81 north, range 1 east, and it was originally a part of Liberty township, which now bounds it on the north, while to the east is Olive township, to the south Scott county and on the west is Cedar county. It takes its name from a natural object in Scott county, and came about after this wise: At what is now the village of Big Rock, Scott county, there is to be seen a huge and lofty rock, known in a very early time as "Big Rock," also as "Spring Rock" for at the base of this great rock is a fine large spring of the purest water, gushing out to make glad the heart of the passer-by. The first postoffice within the present limits of the township was named Spring Rock, from this old land-mark. Later, when the present township was laid out, it was given the name of Spring Rock to commemorate its first postoffice (long since discontinued) and thus, rather curiously, the township derives its name from an object outside of both township and county.

Spring Rock township was organized in the month of October, 1844. The Wapsipinicon river meanders through the eastern portion from north to south. Yankee run, with its north branch, rises in Cedar county, entering the township in the northwest corner, and flows gracefully to the southeast. Its south branch flows on and enters nearly midway on the north and south line, flows northeasterly, unites on section 16; then flows east and south, emptying into the Wapsipinicon on section 23. Yankee run took its name from the fact that, about 1840, a New Englander journeying through the county with the aim of taking up a claim, was drowned in its waters somewhere in the vicinity of present Wheatland. He was attempting to cross the stream in time of a flood. He being a "Yankee," the stream was subsequently named for him.

Rock creek also waters a portion of this township, running through the southern part of the territory.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENT.

What may be strictly called early settlers to this part of the county were Eli Goddard, George Goddard, Peter Goddard, Martin Goddard, R. H.

Randall, L. Snyder, J. B. Snyder, J. Cummings, George W. Parker, Abner Davidson, Benjamin Davidson, Ira Cortright and Anthony Cortright. Among the most prominent settlers was Eli Goddard, who was a member of the board of county commissioners and acted well his part as a pioneer settler in framing and helping to shape the government of the township and county. The township is largely settled up by Germans and German-American farmers, of the most sturdy type.

Of the schools and churches in this township, let the reader turn to the Educational and Church chapters of this volume for facts concerning these two items.

#### THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND.

Wheatland is situated in Spring Rock township, on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and on the southeast quarter of section 9 and the northwest quarter of section 10, township 81, range 1. In the early fifties, "Chubb." Erastus and William Holmes came to this part of the county and entered large tracts of land, including that upon which Wheatland stands today. It is said that a small cabin was erected near where later years stood the Peter Smith farm house. John L. Bennett, the real founder of this town, was born in 1803 in Delaware county, New York, and in 1855 he purchased the Holmes land where Wheatland now stands. The following year he erected a house and in 1857 removed his family from Wisconsin to it. When the railroad was extended as far west as this point, in 1858, Mr. Bennett platted Wheatland and named it, it is said, after President James Buchanan's home, Wheatland.

A few wild deer were still to be seen by the first settlers of this locality, in Iowa, and stumps of beaver-cut trees were in evidence along the streams. Game, such as duck, geese, brant, quail, partridge, squirrel and other animals, with fish in the streams, were abundant.

A postoffice was established in Wheatland in 1858, with M. L. Rogers as postmaster, who served until 1861, and was succeeded as follows: S. H. Rogers, John Walraven, W. H. Bayliss, Charles G. Rogers, John Walraven, S. H. Ewald, Fred Dieckmann, Jerome Dutton, and Diedrich Bechman, postmaster for sixteen years last past.

Martin L. Rogers was first to commence mercantile operations at Wheatland. He opened up in a shanty, where he sold clothing and groceries to the hands engaged in building the railroad. The station was first named "Yankee Run," but the name Wheatland was afterwards adopted.

The first dry goods merchant was William Hicks, in 1858. William M.

Magden was the pioneer attorney, locating in 1861, and followed by Jesse Stine in 1862. The earliest physician was Dr. Thomas Gamble, who came in 1858. The town grew rapidly, at first, and many fine brick buildings were erected. But with the construction of the Midland and De Witt branch of the Davenport & St. Paul railroad, its territory was at once cut down and closely circumscribed. Then the town suffered much by several great and sweeping conflagrations, the first occurring December 12, 1872, the next was on July 4, 1874. This was to Wheatland and all her fair prospects what the 1871 fire was to the city of Chicago. People were flocking in from the surrounding country to participate in a genuine old-time Fourth of July celebration. At ten o'clock in the forenoon fire was seen issuing from a business house. At that time the town had no fire protection and the flames had full sway, destroying all the business on the east side of Railroad street. Twenty-three business men suffered loss. The fire was caused by the careless use of firecrackers.

The next serious fire at Wheatland was on March 6, 1892, at which time nearly a dozen business firms were heavy losers. The next fire occurred the same year, on the night of July 30th. This originated in the Lohman building and is said to have been the most disastrous fire of all in the place, since the 1874 fire. Then came the lull in fires at Wheatland until February 5, 1893, when a loss was sustained by seven firms. Incendiarism was said to be the cause of the last three fires named. And still no fire protection was provided for the doomed town. A hook and ladder company had been formed in the seventies, but it was of little service and was abandoned. Nothing was accomplished until the spring of 1892, when in April of that year, a fire company was organized and the following autumn a system of water works was commenced.

During the winter of 1870 the main line of the Davenport & St. Paul railroad was continued north and is now a branch of the great Milwaukee system. Toward the aid of this enterprise the citizens of Wheatland paid thirty-two thousand dollars, but it was not a wise investment, as time has proven.

#### INCORPORATION HISTORY.

Wheatland was incorporated July 13, 1869, and the first election was held July 29th, the same year. The first officers were: Mayor, E. Woods; recorder, A. M. Hall; treasurer, E. Carter; marshal, James F. Scott. In 1876 the town built a two-story brick city hall.

The following have served as mayors of the city of Wheatland: E.

Woods, 1869-71; C. H. Sanford, 1872; E. Woods, 1873; T. D. Gamble, 1874-78; O. J. Thornton, 1879; C. F. Jeppe, Dr. T. D. Gamble. The present town officers are: Mayor, C. F. Jeppe; councilmen, Henry Bondorn, Louis Schneider, Joseph Steiner, Herman Muhl, Ira Willy; recorder, W. R. Templeton; marshal, John F. Schadt.

For lodge, church and schools, see chapters on these topics. The place has always been noted for its many changes in journalism. The Press chapter will give a detail of such matters, but in passing it might be said that the first newspaper in Wheatland was the *Wheatland Times*, established by a stock company; O. D. Crane was editor and publisher.

As to the war record made by Wheatland and surrounding townships, it is found that Company I, of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, was almost solely made up from these townships and Wheatland. Clinton county was second to none in the state and Spring Rock township was not behind her sister townships in doing her patriotic part from 1861-65.

War prices were high here, as well as everywhere in the country. The Northwestern depot was a storehouse for dressed pork much of the time during those never-to-be-forgotten winters—1862-63-64. Twenty-one hogs brought seven hundred dollars in Wheatland. Other freight could not be handled, as the U. S. government had taken possession of much of the rolling stock for the purpose of carrying on the war.

Among the first factory enterprises in Wheatland was the excellent brick and tile works established in 1858-59 by John Smith.

The water works of Wheatland, already referred to, were established in 1892, after the town had been several times almost destroyed by fire, but, after much parleying, were finally constructed and have been changed from time to time, but now the town is comparatively safe from the ravages of fire. The town hall, jail, scale-house and park all bespeak of thrift and enterprise upon the part of this thriving town.

The streets were macadamized in 1904, and since 1900 the town has put on new, modern features, with cement walks and many other improvements.

A rural route was established from Wheatland in 1905, running out more than twenty-six miles.

#### PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The following were in business at Wheatland in the month of August, 1910: Agricultural implements, Ficke; banks, German Savings Bank; general stores, John Lohmann, August Lohmann & Son; lumber, John Lohmann;

also handle coal, wood and grain; hotels, The Cottage, Mrs. Maggie Horstman, Farmers Hotel, David Gleeson; stock dealers, Ott & Witte; meat market, Siegmund Brothers; dentists, G. H. Crees, D. D. S.; drugs, Ed. J. Reidesel; newspaper, *The Gazette*, Buxton & Son; livery, Penningroth & Ott; photograph studio, F. E. Russell; brick yards, John Lohmann and Mrs. Gerhen; Farmers Co-operative Creamery, established in 1902; jeweler, John Hierl.

#### SHORT REMINISCENCES.

In the settlement of every new country there are always some laughable and pathetic scenes, a record of which should be made in the later annals of the county in which they transpired, hence the following are copied from a little pamphlet published on the history of Wheatland a few years since by that pioneer editor's son, A. W. Gault, and they run as follows:

In the early days of Wheatland while M. L. Rogers was doing business he advertised to the tune of eighty dollars per column a year, and at one time did a business of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year by thus doing.

Ducks were so plentiful that in many instances a wagon load were killed at one shoot and brought to town.

An amusing incident is told of M. L. Rogers in his first shanty store. It was no uncommon thing to see "Mart" holding an umbrella over his wife's head while she prepared the meal—the roof was leaky!

Jokes were then free and taken as a matter of course. M. L. Rogers at one time sold a pair of shoes to an old fisherman known as Shute, and for pay was to take "fish as they run." The pay in fish did not come in as Rogers had expected and so one day he asked about the debt. "Yes," said Shute, "they are running nicely now, go take them." Mart saw the point, cancelled the debt and smiled.

In early days, where now stands the German church there was harvested wheat that averaged forty bushels per acre.

When Wheatland was yet a small place, the Germans and Irish (who never seem to get along well) fought for the supremacy. Clubs, boards and the like were brought into action and many sore heads resulted. The Germans, however, came out victorious.

The Wapsie Rangers.—Previous to the platting of the town, there existed a band of outlaws and horse thieves and in order to protect themselves against their depredations, the Wapsie Rangers were organized. There lived at this time, just across the Wapsipinicon river and on a farm later owned by Mr. Griffin, a man by the name of Bennett Warren. While he was suspicioned of



aiding criminals, it is said that sufficient evidence could not be obtained to convict him. Nevertheless a gang of vigilants went to his house June 27, 1857, and took him to a small grove near by and hung him, after the committee had found him guilty of harboring horse thieves, keeping and secreting stolen goods and habitually passing counterfeit money.

In July, the same year, Alonzo Gleason and Edward Soper were hung in a grove near Lowden. The headquarters for this Wapsie Ranger society was near Big Rock. No innocent man was ever injured or hung, but terror was set to the soul of offenders of the law and soon things regulated themselves.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### BANKS AND BANKING IN THE COUNTY.

Banks are a necessity in any locality where commerce is carried on to any considerable extent. All governments realize this fact and seek to stand between the people who have such transactions and the men or companies who carry on such a line of business. The modern banking methods are radically different from what the pioneers found them, prior to the Civil war. The old "wild-cat" and "red dog" paper money that circulated in the Western states in the early days were really promises to pay, without funds sufficient to pay with. The old state banks in every state in the Union were little improvement over the private banking system. What was known as "bank detectors"—little pocket pass-books that were issued at least once each month, and usually oftener—quoted the discounts on the bills in circulation. These fluctuated wonderfully. On Monday a bill of some Ohio or Indiana bank might be quoted at eighty-five cents and before another Monday rolled around it might be quoted at twenty-five cents on the dollar and possibly reported "suspended." Farmers frequently hauled pork or grain to Galena, Illinois, sold it at sundown and took a Wisconsin paper note on some Wisconsin bank, and after sleeping over night, till banking hours, went to the bank, but only to be shaved twenty per cent. discount on the checks given by the dealer. No man felt safe until he had first gotten gold for his paper, no odds what the discount might be.

While there may be flaws in the national and state banking laws of today, no one can reasonably complain about the currency and a safe money on which to do business. One dollar is as good as another—it matters not whether the farmer receives in exchange for his produce a five-dollar gold coin, a five-dollar silver or gold certificate or a national bank bill, it is one and the same on the American continent. Men are not now ruined financially because of poor money, but by the risks they may take in handling the same. In the early days it was reversed—innocent, hard working men lost their all in a week on account of an unstable monetary system.

### THE FIRST BANK IN CLINTON COUNTY.

Lyons has the honor of being the pioneer seat of banking in this county. It was by the establishment of a private bank by A. C. Root, in 1845, which

concern for many years carried on a thriving business in a small structure on Exchange street, near the levee. It was too small for a good banking house of the present day to place its vaults within. This bank continued in the place described until 1855, when Mr. Root moved to the bank building at the corner of Main and Second streets, where he remained until he sold his interest, in 1860, to O. McMahan and W. N. Evans, who continued it till August, 1865, when the business was merged with the Lyons First National Bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, which was soon increased to one hundred thousand dollars. The following will give the later history of this concern:

#### FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LYONS.

This sound institution was organized July 6, 1863, and was the sixty-sixth national bank chartered in the United States. Its capital was sixty thousand dollars. Its first officers and directors were: James P. Gage, president; Isaiah Goldy, vice-president; W. M. Evans, cashier. The directors were O. McMahan, Isaiah Goldy, Thomas Thomas, Jr., A. R. Cotton, John K. P. Balch, Norman Boardman, John P. Rice, James P. Gage and James Hazlett.

The bank was opened for business August 17, 1863. The location selected was the corner of Main and Second streets. On September 7, 1863, it was voted to increase the stock to one hundred thousand dollars. January 4, 1864, a change of owners, etc., was made, when the stock was purchased by the Lyons City branch of the State Bank of Iowa. The matter of increasing the capital stock was rescinded. James P. Gage was still president. In April, 1865, however, it was voted to increase to one hundred thousand dollars capital. The occasion of the two banks merging was the fact that Congress passed an act taxing circulation of state banks ten per cent, which compelled the Lyons Branch bank to transfer its business to the National. The old State Bank (branch) had a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The Branch of the State Bank did not get all of its business closed until May, 1866. In June, 1869, the First National Bank suffered a loss of thirty-five thousand dollars by the burglary of United States five-twenty six per cent bonds taken from the Ocean National Bank of New York.

In 1874, this bank paid on certificates of deposit not less than three months' interest at the rate of six per cent. In January, 1877, it was reduced to five per cent.

On June 7, 1882, the charter having about run out, new articles were

prepared, new officers elected for the re-chartered national bank, No. 2,733, instead of the old "sixty-six." Business under the new form commenced June 15, 1882. In 1892, on account of the death of President McMahan, D. Joyce was elected to the office. In 1893 the interest on deposits had fallen to five per cent on four months calls. May 4, 1901, it dropped to three per cent on deposits under certificates. March 12, 1902, resolutions were passed by the directors to secure renewal of charter until June 7, 1922.

In 1894 President Joyce died and D. J. Batchelder was elected in his place. In November, 1904, President Batchelder died and was succeeded by W. T. Joyce, who in August, 1908, resigned and was succeeded by S. Briggs. October 4, 1909, interest on deposits was raised to four per cent.

The cashiers of the banks (No. 66 and No. 2,733) have been as follows: Bank No. 66, the first bank under the national banking act here, W. M. Evans, R. N. Rand, William Holmes; under the reorganized bank, David Joyce, William Holmes, J. H. Peters and M. L. Gabriel.

The June 30, 1910, statement of this bank shows assets amounting to \$870,375.17; its liabilities were, capital, \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$65,655.34; circulation, \$64,400; deposits, \$640,319.83. The combined capital, surplus and profits was \$289,192.11, and combined deposits, \$1,834,720.37. The last figures refer to the two branches of the bank.

#### LYONS SAVINGS BANK.

Articles of incorporation were filed for this institution February 5, 1891. C. L. McMahan was its first president, and J. H. Peters, treasurer. Its number is 261. In 1893 from four to five per cent interest was allowed on deposits. In October, 1895, the capital was increased to fifty thousand dollars, and interest on deposits less than six months fixed at three per cent. In July, 1900, the Gage block was bought for banking house purposes and improvements made. In 1902 the stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. Early in 1906 the Clinton brewing property was purchased and the Gage building authorized sold. May 9, 1907, the new bank building was completed.

The presidents of Lyons Savings Bank, No. 261, have been B. H. A. Henningsen, D. J. Batchelder, William T. Joyce and Stephen Briggs. The cashiers have been J. H. Peters and A. L. Holmes.

On June 30, 1910, the assets of this savings bank were \$1,317,937; its liabilities were, capital \$100,000, undivided profits \$23,536, and deposits \$1,317,937.31.

## IOWA STATE SAVINGS BANK.

The Iowa State Savings Bank, of Lyons, was opened for business Saturday, April 29, 1905, in the Masonic Temple block. Its capital was then seventy-five thousand dollars and its president was Charles H. Ingwersen. Its first notice to the public was in a circular sent out a part of which read:

"Recognizing that the increasing wealth and business of Lyons can well support additional banking facilities, the Iowa State Savings Bank has been organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa, with a paid-up capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, and hereby announces the commencement of business on Saturday, April 29, 1905, in the old banking room in the Masonic Temple, corner of Main and Third streets, Lyons, Iowa."

With the passing of the few years since the bank opened, it has redeemed all promises contained in the above announcement, and is today an excellent savings bank. At the close of business, June 30, 1910, it had assets and liabilities amounting to \$467,591.91. It has sight deposits amounting to \$73,707; time deposits, \$58,405; in pure savings deposits, \$237,760. Gustav Gradert is the capable cashier at this date.

## CLINTON BANKING.

The first bank in Clinton was opened up for business by D. W. Dakin, in 1857, in the old Iowa Central block. In 1860 he disposed of the interests he held to Messrs. Budd & Baldwin, who, in 1863, disposed of their interests to W. F. Coan, under whose charge it was removed from between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Front street, to the corner of Fifth avenue, and on May 1, 1865, merged into the Clinton National Bank, which was organized by some of the strongest capitalists of the city at that day. Its capital was first sixty thousand dollars. Its first officers are named later in this article. It succeeded from the first. In 1879 it had a surplus of fifty thousand dollars. In 1867 the bank purchased a lot on the corner of First street and Sixth avenue, where they built a commodious banking house.

The Clinton National Bank was organized February 27, 1865, by the following incorporators: W. F. Coan, Chancy Lamb, W. J. Young, Samuel Rand, Isaac B. Howe, John C. Bucher, Pitkin C. Wright, William Campbell, T. F. Butterfield, Loring Wheeler, D. W. Eldred, William Fuller, George Beach and James A. Townsend. The first officers were: W.

F. Coan, president; John C. Bucher, vice-president; James A. Townsend, cashier.

This banking house is now operating under its third charter, with the following as its present board of directors and officers: C. C. Coan, president; W. J. Young, Jr., vice-president; W. F. Coan, Jr., cashier; Courtland H. Young and Edward A. Young completing the list.

The present capital is sixty thousand dollars; loans and discounts, one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars.

#### CLINTON SAVINGS BANK.

The Clinton Savings Bank filed its original articles of incorporation, June 23, 1875. Its first board of trustees were W. J. Young, W. F. Coan, Milo Smith, C. H. Toll, Chancy Lamb, Artemus Lamb, E. S. Bailey, I. B. Howe and J. C. Weston. The original officers were: W. J. Young, president; Chancy Lamb, vice-president; W. F. Coan, secretary and treasurer. The board of 1910 is as follows: C. C. Coan, W. J. Young, Jr., Courtland H. Young, F. A. Wadleigh, Edward A. Young, with C. C. Coan as president; W. J. Young, Jr., vice-president; W. F. Coan, Jr., secretary and treasurer. The present capital of this bank is fifty thousand dollars.

#### THE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

In the spring of 1870 Messrs. Augustus L. Stone and Alfred G. Smith came to Clinton from New York state and opened the private bank above referred to. It was located nearly opposite the present location, and was conducted under the name of Stone & Smith. This was the foundation of the City National Bank, which was organized in 1880 with Mr. Stone as president and Mr. Smith as cashier.

Winning the confidence of the public from the beginning, their private bank had won a merited success, and having associated with them a line of stockholders who were successful and energetic business men, from among whom an able, intelligent and enterprising board of directors was selected, the career of the bank has been a successful and progressive one. Its original capital was one hundred thousand dollars, which was increased soon after its organization to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and it now has a surplus of over ninety thousand dollars.

In 1901 Mr. Stone retired from the presidency and A. G. Smith was elected to the position, and his son, A. C. Smith, elected cashier. Since

that time the growth has been steady, rapid and healthy. The deposits have passed the two million dollar mark and its clientage numbers many of largest manufacturers and most solid business men of the city of Clinton. It is a clearing house for eighty corresponding banks and is a depository of the United States government.

Few banks have such a forty years' record, at the same location and without a visible check in its growth during the period. The present officers and directors are: A. G. Smith, president; G. M. Curtis, vice-president; A. C. Smith, cashier; C. F. Curtis, H. W. Seaman, James Peterson, L. P. Allen, L. P. Tritschler and J. H. Shaff.

#### MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

The Merchants National Bank of Clinton was organized July 1, 1887, by the following persons: B. H. A. Henningsen, Ezra May, C. D. May, J. P. Gage, A. R. Olney, W. I. Hayes, R. C. Vankuran, G. D. McDaid, T. J. Hudson, Helen J. Gage, S. Shoecraft, Philip Tritschler, C. Moezinger, Charles Arlen, Edw. A. Arlen, J. G. Cornue, A. E. Duncan, Henry Gerhard, John Smith, L. F. Sutton, L. G. Eastman, J. S. Hart and others. At that time its officers were: B. H. A. Henningsen, president; J. P. Gage, vice-president; R. C. Van Kuran, cashier; C. D. May, assistant cashier. The present officers are: George E. Wilson, president; S. Shoecraft, vice-president; C. D. May, cashier.

The capital of this banking institution is \$100,000; its surplus, \$20,000; undivided profits, \$6,500. It has deposits to the amount of \$780,000, making the total assets \$1,025,000. It occupies quarters at No. 514 Second street, which have been continuously used for banking since it was built by the late James P. Gage.

The presidents of this bank have been respectively: B. H. A. Henningsen, E. S. Bailey, Lafayette Lamb, W. T. Joyce and George E. Wilson. Its present board of directors is composed as follows: A. P. Barker, F. J. Iten, C. D. May, A. R. Olney, Fred Rixon, S. Shoecraft, A. H. Stuedemann, George E. Wilson, Jr.

#### PEOPLES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

The Peoples Trust and Savings Bank of Clinton, one of the firmest financial institutions in the Upper Mississippi valley, was organized in 1893. The incorporators were: Chancy Lamb, Artemus Lamb, Lafayette Lamb,

Edwin P. Wells, C. F. Alden, Daniel Langan, George B. Young, Phineas S. Towle, August M. Ingwersen. Of this number only two are now living.

The first officers of the bank were: Artemus Lamb, president; C. F. Alden, vice-president; G. B. Young, general attorney; J. H. Ingwersen, assistant cashier. The present officers are: J. H. Ingwersen, president; C. F. Alden, L. Lamb, C. B. Mills, vice-presidents; W. W. Cooke, cashier; J. L. Bohnsen, assistant cashier; F. W. Ellis, attorney.

The capital of this banking house has always been \$300,000. Its surplus amounts to \$300,000. Its June, 1910, statement shows the following standing: Resources, \$3,982,392.19; individual deposits, \$284,600; banks, \$375,206; time certificates, \$88,605; savings deposits, \$2,617,533. This is a record seldom surpassed in any western city. The class of stockholders and the able management of this bank makes it the pride of this section of Iowa. It was started at a time in which finances in this country were trembling in the scale, but it has never been found wanting in one particular. Their magnificent new bank building was erected in 1893, and stands on the north side of Fifth avenue, between Second and Third streets. Both its exterior and interior finish and design are imposing.

#### WHEATLAND.

In 1883 L. G. Homrighausen instituted a private bank in Wheatland with Henry Guenther as cashier. Mr. Guenther was the prime mover in the organization of the bank, and in 1886 the firm of John L. Guenther & Sons was organized to take over the business, with John L. Guenther, Sr., as president, Henry Guenther, cashier, Edward Guenther, assistant cashier, and with Peter Guenther and John Guenther, Jr., as the other members of the firm. This bank did a large business under that management for twenty-four years.

In May, 1910, the German Trust & Savings Bank was organized as a state bank to succeed the bank of John Guenther & Sons. The capital of the new bank was placed at fifty thousand dollars, and the first officers, who are now serving, were elected as follows: Henry Guenther, president; Adolph Lohse, vice-president, and Edward Guenther, cashier, while the remaining directors are J. O. Devitt, Paul Paustian, George W. Mowry and Otto Siegmund. The capital is at present fifty thousand dollars, and the deposits on August 2, 1910, aggregated three hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars.



## CALAMUS.

The Exchange Bank of Calamus, a private bank, was established by S. B. Walker and W. F. Siegmund in 1895 or 1896, with S. B. Walker as president and W. F. Siegmund as cashier. This arrangement of offices and this management have continued to the present day.

At about the same time another private bank, the Bank of Calamus, was established by E. A. Christensen. This bank failed in a few years.

The Farmers Savings Bank, the first state bank established in Calamus, was organized in March, 1907, by Adolph Wendel, Conrad Kuebler, J. W. Reihman, W. H. Eaton, George Hayes, David Wagner and S. S. Arnold, with a capital of sixteen thousand dollars. The first officers were: Conrad Kuebler, president; Adolph Wendel, vice-president, and J. F. Mueller, cashier. Mr. Mueller served but a short time, when his place was taken by C. A. Blake, who is the present cashier. George Hayes has since been chosen as president, and Mr. Wendel is still vice-president. The present capital is sixteen thousand dollars, and the deposits and surplus on August 3, 1910, aggregated eighty thousand dollars.

## LOW MOOR.

The Citizens Savings Bank of Low Moor was organized as a state bank in 1903, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. The directors are J. H. Shaff, W. L. Dannatt, R. J. Dannatt, E. E. Young, R. J. Gibson, John Simon and U. J. Howson. The present officers are: J. H. Shaff, president; R. J. Dannatt, vice-president; C. A. Wolfe, cashier, and Helen E. Dannatt, bookkeeper. The first officers were the same, with the exception of S. C. Bauder, vice-president. The bank building was burned in the fire of 1907, and the present building, of white brick and Bedford stone, was constructed since.

The present capital is fifteen thousand dollars, and on February 16, 1910, the deposits and surplus aggregated one hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred dollars.

## TEEDS GROVE.

The Teeds Grove Savings Bank was organized November 26, 1906, by H. H. Petersen and J. J. Gehlsen, with a capital of ten thousand dollars. Since its organization the following have served as officers: J. J. Gehlsen, president; Charles Jargo, vice-president; H. H. Petersen, cashier, and S.

H. Kunau, assistant cashier. On August 5, 1910, the surplus and deposits aggregated sixty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

## LOST NATION.

In 1890 the first bank in Lost Nation was established as the Bank of Lost Nation by D. D. and C. W. Comstock. The Citizens Savings Bank was established in 1900, and in 1910 these two banks consolidated as the Citizens Bank of Lost Nation, of which C. W. Comstock, cashier, is the proprietor.

The First National Bank of Lost Nation was organized July 25, 1900, A. L. Cook taking the lead in the organization. The capital was twenty-five thousand, and the first officers were A. H. Gish, president; J. D. Busch, vice-president, and A. L. Cook, cashier. The present officers are: M. W. Burnett, president; J. D. Busch, vice-president; A. L. Cook, cashier, and Fred Dickman, assistant cashier.

The capital remains the same as at first, and on June 30, 1910, the surplus, undivided profits and deposits aggregated one hundred and sixty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

## ELWOOD.

The Elwood Savings Bank was organized as a state bank in February, 1904, and began business April 25, 1904, with a capital of ten thousand dollars. The first officers were: George E. Langham, president; Joseph Sadler, vice-president; A. L. Cook, cashier. C. C. Irwin, F. W. Busch, W. S. Hill and John Galloway were also connected with the organization. The present officers are: C. C. Irwin, president; F. W. Busch, vice-president; W. S. Hill, cashier, and Grace Hill, assistant cashier.

The capital remains the same as originally, and the deposits and surplus aggregated forty-three thousand dollars on August 9, 1910.

## WELTON.

The Farmers & Merchants Bank of Welton, a private bank, was organized in October, 1908, and a brick building erected and the bank installed therein by December 21st of that year. The first officers, who are those still continuing, were: A. M. Price, president; C. B. Berst, cashier; Paul Siegmund, auditor of books and accounts. Others concerned in the organ-

ization were C. H. Arthur, William Lee and L. N. Williams. Many of the organizers are residents of De Witt, and the bank is managed by Mr. Berst. The bank is one of the most progressive of the private banks in the county.

#### DE WITT:

The first banking business established in De Witt was begun by J. H. Price and C. E. Dinehart in 1869, as Price & Dinehart. In 1874 Mr. Dinehart sold his interest to Mr. Sanford, and the firm became Price & Sanford. In 1877 Mr. Price bought out his partner, and conducted the business under the name of J. H. Price & Son.

In 1884 the First National Bank of De Witt was organized to succeed J. H. Price & Son, Bankers, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The first officers were: N. A. Merrell, president; A. J. Clark, vice-president; J. H. Price, cashier, and E. W. Price, assistant cashier. In May, 1893, those concerned in the management of the First National Bank organized the Farmers & Citizens Savings Bank, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, under the following officers: W. H. Talbot, president; N. A. Merrell, vice-president, and A. M. Price, cashier. These two banks are under one management and conducted in the same room. Their capital remains the same as at organization. The surplus, undivided profits and deposits of the two banks, as shown by their combined statement issued June 30, 1910, was nine hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. The present officers of the First National Bank are: W. H. Talbot, president; William Lee, vice-president, and A. M. Price, cashier. The president and cashier of the Farmers & Citizens Bank are the same persons who hold those offices in the First National and the vice-president is Henry Moeller.

The De Witt Savings Bank was organized as a state bank in 1901 by W. H. Schlabach and nine others, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. The first officers were: W. H. Schlabach, president; J. Alex. Smith, vice-president, and J. V. Bloom, cashier. The present officers are: J. Alex. Smith, president; William Hines, vice-president, and J. V. Bloom, cashier.

The capital has not been increased; the surplus and undivided profits and deposits aggregated three hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred and five dollars on June 30, 1910.

## CHARLOTTE.

The first bank in Charlotte was organized as a private bank in 1896 by F. L. Butzloff, who was its cashier. A. J. Albright was president.

On September 1, 1903, the Charlotte Savings Bank, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, was organized to succeed the private bank, with A. J. Albright, president, P. C. Hansen, vice-president, F. L. Butzloff, cashier, and B. E. Marlowe, assistant cashier. In 1908 the capital of the bank was increased to fifty thousand dollars, and on January 9, 1909, the bank moved into its specially erected bank building. C. W. Beeby is now president; Martin Dolan, vice-president; the cashier and assistant remain the same. There are more than ninety stockholders.

On June 30, 1910, the total of the deposits, surplus and undivided profits was two hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

The Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank was organized in December, 1908, run as a private bank for two months, and began business as a state bank in February, 1909, under the following officers, who are those at present at its head: P. R. Manion, president; Harry Beeby, vice-president; Peter C. Duer, cashier; C. T. Hanrahan, assistant cashier. Its capital was placed at twenty-five thousand dollars. On June 30, 1910, the deposits, surplus and undivided profits aggregated eighty-four thousand dollars.

## GOOSE LAKE.

The Goose Lake Savings Bank was organized in 1907, and began business in 1908, with the following officers: Henry Kruse, president; George G. Boothby, vice-president; W. F. Schroeder, cashier, and L. E. Keiner, assistant cashier. These officers are at present in charge. The capital was fixed at twenty thousand dollars. There are about fifty stockholders. The total of deposits, surplus and undivided profits was on June 30, 1910, eighty-eight thousand dollars.

## DELMAR.

The first bank in Delmar was a private bank organized about 1890, with D. W. Hurst as president and H. W. Flenniken as cashier. This continued in existence until the organization of the Peoples Savings Bank.

In 1899 the Peoples Savings Bank was organized as a state bank with ten thousand dollars capital. The first officers were: F. P. Goodjohn, president; C. C. Davis, vice-president, and J. C. Spencer, cashier. The remain-

ing directors and organizers, in addition to these, were D. A. Hart and W. R. Barrick. In 1905 the capital was increased to twenty-five thousand dollars. The present officers are: P. Shollenberger, president; E. C. McMeel, vice-president; F. P. Goodjohn, cashier, and H. L. Goodjohn, assistant cashier. On August 8, 1910, the deposits and undivided profits of this bank amounted to one hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred dollars.

#### GRAND MOUND.

The Peoples Savings Bank of Grand Mound was organized as a state bank January 24, 1900, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, with the following directors: George Jordan, William Voss, J. W. Reihman, A. M. Price, Henry Mueller, John O'Brien and F. H. Rock. The first officers, who still continue, were: George Jordan, president; William Voss, vice-president; J. W. Reihman, cashier, and R. C. Quinn, assistant cashier.

In 1907 the capital was increased to thirty thousand dollars. The deposits, surplus and undivided profits on June 30, 1910, aggregated three hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred dollars.

#### PANIC OF 1857.

(From Allen's History—1879.)

The financial annals of the county and the cities within its borders are essentially the same as of the Northwest. Three periods are tolerably well defined. The first was one of slow, steady and rather crude development, by the arrival and settlement of pioneers, poor in nothing but financial resources. For some years they were too few to inaugurate any scheme for public improvements. Though, as previously noted, the necessities of life were abundant, money, for almost indispensable luxuries, was lacking. Then in the later forties and earlier fifties, began the period of activity, based partly on capital, and more largely on credit and discounting, a rather indefinite but rosy future.

In 1850-53 the recent discovery of gold in California filled even the prudent with visions of riches, and affected every county in the same stage of growth as Clinton at that time. Into her limits came companies of railroad and land speculators, together with substantial settlers, who were destined to become the real authors of its wealth. As observed in the detailed

chronicle of railroad and land enterprises, for a season all went prosperously till it crumbled before the panic of 1857 like the baseless fabric of a dream.

A digression is necessary to explain to the younger generation of readers how certain sections of the country could then have been brought to such a permanent standstill, and for them to appreciate the severity of the storm their sires had to weather, and to afford them useful lessons for the future.

The crisis of 1857 was due partly to excessive importation of foreign goods, and partly to the too rapid construction of railways with borrowed capital—just such enterprises as the projected Lyons & Iowa Central. A partial crop failure diminished the capacity of the country to pay for its imports in produce and compelled heavy coin exports. Confidence was disturbed by the failure of individuals and corporations. It became impossible to negotiate paper. As in 1837, a struggle was inaugurated between banks and merchants, which ended as such struggles must, in the suspension of both. In October, the New York City banks suspended specie payments, and the example was followed throughout the country. Merchants and railway companies generally failed. The failure of a highly esteemed corporation, the Ohio Life and Trust Company, has generally been considered the starting point of the panic. But the elements of a radical revulsion, in the shape of unduly expanded bank credits, excessive conversion of floating capital into fixed capital, the construction of an extensive railway system, with capital borrowed on call, chiefly from abroad, and last of all, a partial crop failure, had been present for some time, and the result had been foreseen and predicted. Prices fell fifty per cent. in a few days. Money was so stringent that bankers were actually unable to borrow currency on gold bullion.

The Michigan Southern sold a guaranteed ten per cent stock at fifty cents, and the Michigan Central an eight per cent mortgage bond at the same price.

When the banks suspended in monetary centers, relief came. Confidence gradually returned, money flowed into Wall street, prices improved, and many banks resumed in December. Many who had lost fortunes during the depression recovered at least a part of them during the winter and spring. But it was several years before the commercial classes recovered from the blow, and the West and South remained poor quite as long.

The stringency of commercial and financial matters, and the dullness of times during the months immediately following the break-up in 1857, cannot be understood except by those who went through those troublous days. Not only was the country without money, but it was also poor in

commodities—not as in 1873, overloaded with products, and with merely the machinery of trade and business deranged. Those who remember only the latter panic, have no conception of the earlier disaster. An incident connected with the lumber trade will show how Lyons, previously so prosperous and confident as to the future, was utterly prostrated.

Hosford & Miller had, in the spring of 1857, begun their mill at Lyons, and in the summer started the saws. Mr. Hosford had bought two rafts of a Galena banker, paying one thousand dollars advance. On the timber being delivered, the financial storm having darkened the whole horizon, he offered to resign his advance, preferring not to risk working up the logs, or risk wintering them in the swift current of that year's high water. But upon the seller insisting upon sharing the risk, the rafts were delivered, as much lumber as possible cut therefrom before the early and severe winter that added so much to the gloom and distress of that time set in, and the rest of the logs hauled high on the bank by the main force of the "bull-wheel." Discouraged by the outlook, Messrs. Hosford and Miller, like so many other firms, busied themselves temporarily elsewhere, leaving the Lyons interests in the hands of an agent, and the severity of the pinch can be perhaps appreciated by the fact that the agent did not transact, in a place of about one thousand people, with a large back country, business enough to pay his expense, and had to be supplied with funds to live upon. In the spring, Mr. Hosford, thinking that greater energy might revive trade, gave his personal attention to the yard, but though they sawed up great piles of lumber, it was impossible to dispose of any worth mentioning. Then Miller, thinking that he could perhaps stir up some trade, endeavored to work off some lumber; but so torpid was the market, and so utterly depressed and inactive every building interest, that he only succeeded after many weeks in selling on credit one bill of about eighty dollars, to help build a small house owned by Peter Dick, just east of the present Riverside Institute, formerly the Randall House, which was built by Ben Lake in 1857.

It may be said that in the latter-day panics, no bank in this county had to suspend, or close its doors, even temporarily, and that during the stringent days of 1873, 1893-4 and 1907, these banks paid out whenever demand was made on them, to the full amount of the money deposited with them, while in many cities of Iowa and other states the amount was limited to five, ten and twenty-five dollars in any single day, no matter what amount might be deposited.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

### CLINTON AND LYONS.

Clinton, the largest city in Clinton county and the present seat of justice, is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river. It is in parts of sections 6 and 7 of township 81, range 7, and in sections 1, 11, 12, 13 and 14, township 81, range 6, and section 31, township 82, range 7. It is a beautiful and highly enterprising municipality, with extra broad streets, well paved and modern in all its appearance. Its present population is about twenty-seven thousand. The first town platted here was known as New York, of which hamlet further mention will be made in this chapter. Beyond doubt there was more than one cause for Clinton being made the chief city, instead of Lyons, which had been platted long before. But perhaps all will now agree that the disagreement as to the crossing terms, depot grounds, etc., between the solid men of Lyons and the managers of the old Mississippi & Iowa Central railroad, together with the natural bridge site over the island opposite the Iowa shore at Clinton, had much to do with the selection of the site for a city. Again, the railroad men who took stock in the new city site had personal and good financial reasons for Clinton being the headquarters for the railroad now styled the Northwestern. T. T. Davis, confidential agent of Erastus Corning, and later identified with the Iowa Land Company, was a prime mover in the final selection of the site. It was he who after examining the site for a railroad bridge at the "Narrows" at Lyons, decided that it was not practical, and advised a crossing at some point lower down the Mississippi. The land about Lyons having been entered by others and naturally held at advanced prices, the men connected with the railroad project sought other and cheaper lands, and possibly used the river crossing as an argument for not locating at Lyons.

The base of operations at Clinton was really in the organization of the Iowa Land Company, May 28, 1855. It was authorized by the general laws of Iowa and it was empowered to purchase, hold and improve and sell real estate, and do such other acts as were connected therewith. The first officers of this company were: C. B. Stewarts, president; J. G. Forbes, vice-president; R. H. Nolton, secretary. Colonel Van Deventer and J. C. Bucher were also conspicuous figures in the company.



This company erected the first really substantial building in Clinton, the Iowa Central hotel and block, where its offices remained until December, 1878. The business of the corporation finally wound up about 1880. Be it said of these original city builders, that they were liberal minded and donated much to the people who should come here and dwell and to future posterity. They gave lots upon which churches were erected; they gave and platted several public parks now enjoyed by this generation and which will ever remain as monuments to their sagacity and good taste. In platting the city the streets were contrary to almost every other city in the country, being laid out one hundred feet wide. These streets are intersected by cross streets known as avenues, not less than eighty feet wide.

On July 4, 1855, this company purchased its first land, five hundred acres, situated at the great eastern bend of the Mississippi river. Then the city site was mostly covered with heavy timber, the bluffs being oak-covered. A natural levee stretched for miles along the west shore. It was not an easy site on which to build a great city, but it possessed many charming attractions and by much labor and expense the forests were cleared up and the swamps and marshes gradually filled in, so that the person who saw Clinton even twenty-five years ago would hardly conceive of the rough, uneven appearance it presented to the original proprietors. It was somewhat of a speculation as to whether a rail route would be constructed across Iowa from this point, but, not discouraged, the men behind the project set busily about making improvements. Even at that day the later well known Col. Milo Smith was engaged in trying to push forward a line of railroad across the bogs and swamps in western Illinois to the west, but just where it was to terminate was a problem yet unsolved. The Civil war coming on, in 1863, the place was anything but prosperous and hope was not too sanguine of brighter days. Where the gas works now stands was a mere village of shanties; the city proper was bounded by the river, First avenue, the railroad track and Fourth street. Fourth street was scarcely defined when Grant was trying to take Vicksburg. But with the completion of the railroad bridge and the locating of the round house and shops in 1865, the boom commenced and since that day the growth of Clinton has been steady and substantial.

The original town of Clinton, as laid out by the land company, contained but two hundred and ninety-one acres, but soon afterwards six additions were made, making six hundred and thirty-five acres, nearly a square mile of plattings. Then followed the additions of Gray in 1866; Hyatt's in 1867; Flournoy's in 1868; Staryor's addition the same year; as well as Davis' addition; Aiken's addition in 1869; Bluff addition about the same date; many more "second additions," and, finally, by 1875, Pearce's addition.

## CLINTON'S FORERUNNER—NEW YORK.

As already indicated, the original place where Clinton stands was known as New York and in describing the place pioneer Pearce wrote many years ago as follows:

"In the summer of 1836 I found J. M. Bartlett squatted on the little townsite, keeping a small store, the only building within a mile or more from the spot. He was the sole proprietor and monarch of all he surveyed—quite a funny talking fellow, who liked his whisky fully as well as he did money. He was ready for a trade of any kind, and was always ready to sell town lots, which he often accomplished, for some commodity, such as old harness, horses, wagons, plows, etc. Generally, in those days, money was minus; more commonly, a great deal of time, called credit, was given, particularly to such lot holders as our old friend Hogan, who owned the eighty over against the hill-side.

"As I was running the steamboat 'Missouri-Fulton' between St. Louis and Dubuque, and sometimes going as far up as St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota, and Fort Snelling, I had a chance to watch the little town of New York and its sole proprietor, upon whom I used to call nearly every trip. Besides its natural and commercial advantages, he would argue when trying hard to sell me the town site, that there was gold enough in and about the site to run the United States mint. He always insisted that he was digging for gold, and that he found it in large quantities. In the spring of 1838, I think it was myself and Col. B. Randall and Col. Jennings purchased the town from Mr. Bartlett, but I have no recollection that we gave any more on account of its mineral wealth.

"New York, at this time—1838-39—did not appear in a very flourishing condition, although there had been many lots sold at high prices, but mostly in barter and trade. For instance, a person having an old horse, or a broken-down team, would trade it for a town lot, get his deed, and consider himself worth some hundred of dollars in real estate. There were at this time three buildings in the city proper. These were Bartlett's store, the Perrin house and that of the Pearces."

## MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF CLINTON.

On January 26, 1857, the General Assembly conferred a city charter upon Clinton. It was unanimously adopted March 7, 1857, ninety-seven votes being cast. An amended charter was adopted April 5, 1859, by which

the city was divided into four wards. In 1867, the old special charter was abandoned and it was chartered under the general laws of Iowa, as a city of the second class, having then fifteen thousand population.

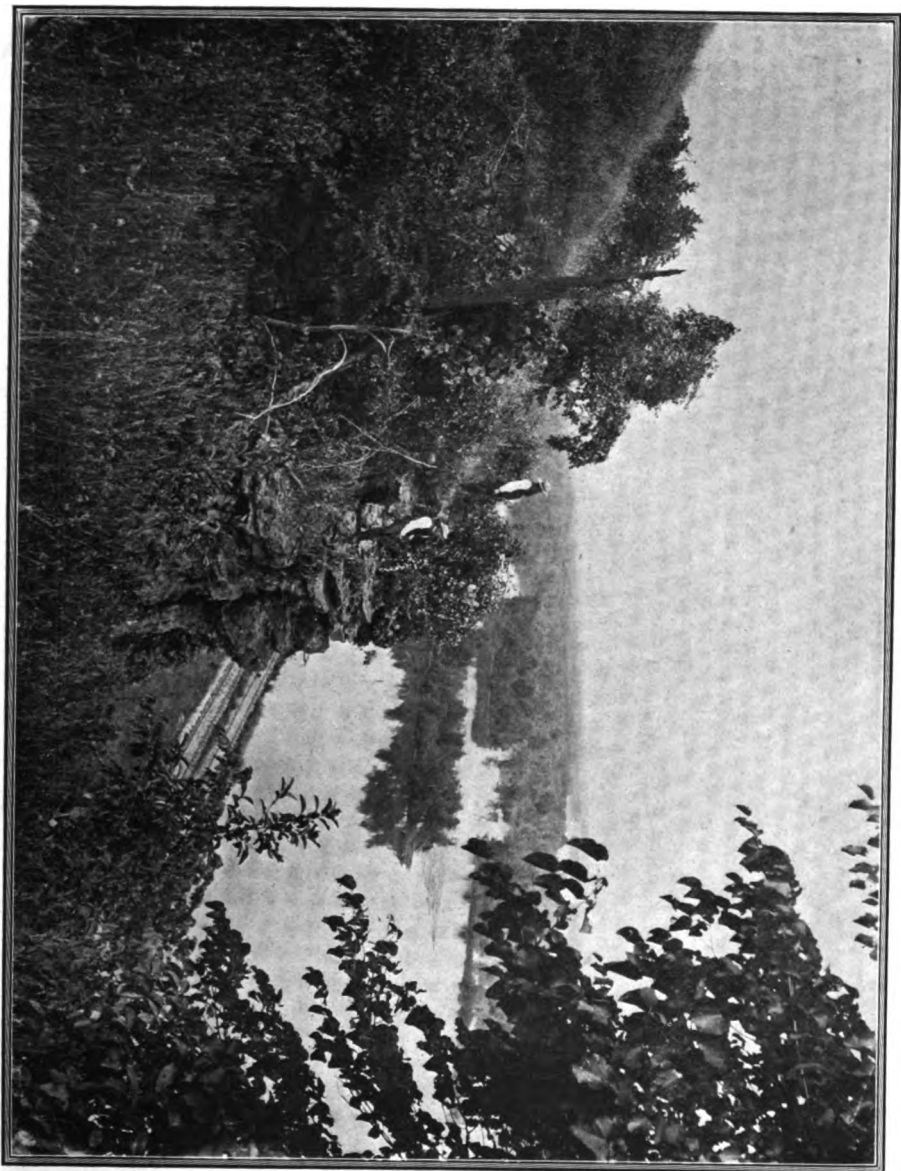
The first council meeting was in an old wooden building, on the corner of First street and Third avenue. Then the council met in the Iowa Central building, and a lock-up was provided in the basement. Its next home was in a block opposite the later city building, on Second street. In 1867-68, on Second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, an engine house and council chamber was erected of brick. Its cost was seven thousand dollars. By an arrangement with the supervisors of Clinton county, in 1867-77, a massive jail addition was constructed, in which the hardest of criminals were safely housed until their trial, obviating any attempt at lynching prisoners. This cost about four thousand dollars. Prior to that time prisoners were kept in a wooden "calaboose" in the same block and prisoners frequently made their escape, on one occasion twenty-seven escaping in a body. This building served well its purpose until 1893, when the present city hall was erected, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars for the naked building.

The following have served as mayors of Clinton, from the first to the present: Samuel Crozer, 1857; J. C. Bucher, 1858; H. B. Horton, 1859; T. J. Flournoy, 1860; J. C. Bucher, 1861; T. S. Briscoe, 1862; W. H. Ankney, 1863; W. J. Young, 1864; A. P. Hosford, 1865; W. H. Ankney, 1866; J. C. Young, 1867; L. B. Wadleigh, 1868; J. W. Gottlob, 1869; C. S. Taylor, 1870-71-72; C. H. Toll, 1873-74; John J. Flournoy, 1875; J. T. Pierson, 1876; J. J. Flournoy, 1877; Larkin Upton, 1878-79; Richard Price, 1880; F. A. Seavey, 1881-82-83; Abe Reynolds, 1884; F. D. McDowell, 1885; Arnold Walliker, 1886; John J. Pollock, 1887; C. W. Chase, 1888; T. M. Gobble, 1889; E. A. Hughes, 1892-94; T. M. Gobble, 1896; G. D. McDaid, 1898-1900; E. A. Hughes, 1902; W. B. Farver, 1902; James Peterson, 1904; H. U. Crockett, 1906; H. U. Crockett, 1908; James Smith, 1910.

Of the present finances of the city, let it be stated that the last report rendered the state officials showed that the city had a bonded indebtedness of one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars; for outstanding warrants, fifty thousand dollars; for special sewer debts, ninety-eight thousand dollars. It has ten miles of brick and ten of macadamized streets.

#### PRESENT CITY OFFICERS.

In the year 1910 the following had charge of the city of Clinton: Mayor, J. C. Smith; auditor, William E. Hayes; police judge, Frank E.



**"EAGLE POINT," NEAR CLINTON**

As it appeared twenty-five years ago—now present site of Eagle Park, which overlooks the Mississippi River to the east, showing the railroad tracks below the high ledge of rock. In the stump of the tree seen in view, at an early day was housed a large eagle's nest—hence the name.

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Leffingwell; solicitor, J. B. Ahrens; engineer, Reuben C. Hart; city clerk, William E. Hayes; treasurer, E. B. Chandler; health physician, Kurt Jeanicke; street commissioner, Sanke Bossen; health officer, F. A. Hohenschub; councilmen, Becker, Buckley, Gage, Goff, Greene, Kreiger, Miller, O'Neill, Smiley.

#### THE CITY PARKS.

No city is complete without its parks. Clinton has its parks, although up to this time they have not been fully improved. By another decade, doubtless, these matters will all have been attended to. Two small parks, De Witt and Clinton, adorn the south end of the city, while at the north end is Joyce's Park. The two at the south end were donated by the original town site proprietors and contain each one block, or square, lying between Third and Fourth streets, being quite centrally located, and are greatly appreciated and admired for their already broad and spreading shade trees, set out many years ago. Good cement paving surrounds these little breathing spots in the city, while even walks cross and re-cross the grounds, which are provided with a liberal supply of iron and wooden seats. Each of these parks has special care day and night during the summer months, by a man well suited to care for them and keep order.

Besides these parks, the city owns several acres along the river front, and, about 1900, purchased fourteen acres formerly the site of the Clinton Lumber Company's mill yards. This has, as yet, not been graced by many improvements. From Fifth avenue to Fourth avenue, at the river front, has been built a solid masonry retaining wall, which was partly the work of the United States government, and was secured by Congressman Curtis during his official term. The river was dredged and the dredgings allowed to be used as filling for the low land along the river front, owned by the city. Here the city has succeeded in making a fine park site and intend further improvements when finances will admit of the expenditure.

To the north of the city is Eagle Point Park, a handsome natural park, which is owned and improved by the street car company. It is on the most elevated part of the country and overlooks the meanderings of the Mississippi river. Near by are the Protestant and Catholic cemeteries. The most of the out-door entertainments of the city are held at Eagle Point Park, which for beautiful scenery and health-giving atmosphere is seldom surpassed. Suitable buildings have been erected there and innocent amusements are provided with the return of each summertime.

## CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Without going to the illy kept records of years ago to learn of the earliest fire companies of Clinton, it is sufficient to say that ever since the city had an existence there has been some sort of company of men willing to defend the property of the city against the fire fiend. After the city constructed (through a stock company) a suitable system of water works, the fire department has been on solid footing and has executed well its assigned duties.

The old Volunteer Fire Association of Lyons (before consolidation) was one of the best trained in all eastern Iowa, and took many prizes for its efficiency. When the two cities were finally united, the city of Clinton assumed the responsibility of the old fire company and it is today all one. The old veterans of Lyons have disbanded long since, wearing wreaths of well merited honor at many a hard fought fire in the last half century.

The present fire department of the city is composed of twenty-two paid firemen; the number of horses kept for the use of this department is twelve. There are four hose wagons, two modern hook-and-ladder trucks, and ten thousand feet of good hose. The captains of the four companies are: Albert Krenz, for No. 1; James Keeley, No. 2; Russell Logsdon, No. 3; Harry Shepherd, No. 4.

There are four stations: Central (No. 1), South Side (No. 2), North Side (No. 3), Chancy (No. 4).

The officers of the department at present are: Chief, Thomas Price, who has served for sixteen years; assistant chief and electrician, James Keefe; South Side station, William Harrison; North Side station, Patrick Malloy; Chancy station, Ed. Monahan.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The present police department is made up as follows: Thomas Hudson, chief; P. Oster, captain; James McQuillan, lieutenant; M. O. Herron, Falle Foged, Ed. Burke, William Lorenz, day patrolmen; H. Knutsen, Charles Funnell, John Hagberg, Jose Scribner, H. Price, George Phillips, Charles Primmer and James Sloppy, night patrolmen; John Kromand and Charles Hays, merchants' police; Emanuel Peterson, ambulance driver.

## POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

The Clinton postoffice was established in the early spring of 1856, and for some time was said to be kept in the worthy postmaster's hat, and the mail was distributed at the Central House, then the general headquarters for the entire loafing population of the embryo city. Then an office was maintained in a business house south of the hotel named, being later removed to the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Second street. After a sojourn there it moved to a little wooden building, on the south side of Fifth avenue, between First and Second streets. In 1866 it was removed to a wooden building on Second street, then occupying the site of the Gage Bank building of later years. It next found a home in the Toll block, an adjoining building, where it remained until 1873, when it was removed to the marble-front postoffice building, on Fifth avenue, adjacent to Moses & Thompson's book store. It remained there until 1902, and was then moved to its present permanent quarters on the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Third street. The building, called the Marble Front, was counted the finest in the upper Mississippi valley at the time it was occupied.

The present structure is a government building, devoted exclusively to the postal business of the city of Clinton (Lyons having a separate post-office), and it was first occupied December 1, 1902. It is a magnificent stone structure, built at an expense of one hundred thousand dollars. Its interior is not equalled in Iowa, outside, possibly, of the new United States building at Des Moines. Its pure white marble walls and mottled granite trimmings, with all up-to-date fixtures, make it the just pride of the city.

Clinton was advanced to a first class postoffice June 1, 1907. There are two rural routes going out from the city, the first, started March 15, 1900, going out and back a distance of twenty-two and one-half miles; the second route was established July 1, 1903, and is within a quarter of a mile as long. The receipts of the office the last year were fifty thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-one cents.

The free delivery carrier system in Clinton was established in July, 1887, with five carriers; the present number is twenty-seven.

The various postmasters having served here are as follows: Charles Maclay, C. H. Simmons, F. N. Holloway, eight years; J. H. Tiorney, from 1863 to 1875; Major C. H. Toll, until March 31, 1886; April 1, 1886, came Judge E. H. Thayer; May 1, 1890, F. W. Mahin; April 1, 1894, A. L. Schuyler; April 1, 1898, W. S. Gardner; April 1, 1910, Dr. E. L. Martindale.



## THE CLINTON WATER WORKS.

Before the consolidation of Lyons with Clinton each had a system of water works, but of recent years all is supplied by the Clinton Water Company, a corporation whose chief stockholders are of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but whose interests have come to be identical with the regular citizen capitalist, as their property is not of the movable class, and what is for their interests are also for the home moneyed man.

To get at the first water system here, it should be stated that the Clinton Water Works Company was granted a franchise March 26, 1874, to run twenty years. It was purely home capital that started the enterprise, for under the existing law the city was unable to bond a sufficient sum to construct the works required to protect the city from the ravages of the flames, as at that time, more than now, this was a great lumbering center, and the experience of Oshkosh and other lumber cities frightened Clinton. Hence the capital was secured for a stock company. The first directors were: I. B. Howe, Chancy Lamb, W. J. Young, W. F. Coan, Oliver Messer, J. T. Pierson and E. S. Bailey. I. W. Howe was elected president; Oliver Messer, vice-president; E. H. Thayer, secretary; J. C. Weston, treasurer. A portion of the pipes had to be put through solid rock, five or six feet deep, which added to the expense. The supply of water was from the Mississippi river, one hundred and sixty-seven feet from shore low water mark and lifted by powerful pumps to the filter basins and on up to the reservoir at the top of a tower through a two-inch pipe. The tower is one hundred and twenty feet high and stands at the pumping plant near the foot of Fourth avenue, the present site of the works. The same plant and buildings are still in use, though with much improved machinery, of course. The system of these works was the combined features of a Holly and pumping station, the most practical for all cities' use. The first water plant cost its owners one hundred and ten thousand dollars. The old house-well system of securing drinking water soon went out of use, as the physicians made it plain to the people that the water from these works was far more healthful than the surface wells throughout the little city.

A year later, 1875, Lyons saw the need of such water works and a company was formed there (not caring to unite at first with the Clinton company and construct a central union plant). The leading citizens of Lyons all took stock in the company and a system of combined direct pressure and reservoirs was adopted, the reservoir being placed on the high bluff at the north end of Seventh street. These works cost forty thousand dollars.

As the years passed by, both cities enjoyed the luxury of a separate system of water works, but in March, 1889, the present company, at Clinton, purchased the old Clinton works and greatly improved them and added largely to their capacity. It was not long before the same corporation of Eastern men purchased the Lyons works, also, and since then the two places (now the one Greater Clinton) have been supplied with the best of water by the one plant at Clinton. Many years since the Mississippi river water was discarded and, instead, four deep artesian wells have been the chief source of water supply. In case of extra demand, low wells, etc., the river water, after having gone through the filtering process, has been used as an emergency. At this date the capacity of the water works is ten million gallons each twenty-four hours. In addition to the deep wells already in use, one is now being sunk two thousand feet, which, if it proves successful, will give the city an excellent supply of pure water. The water pipes beneath the streets of Clinton today measure forty miles in length; there are three hundred and fifty hydrants, and the number of water consumers is about three thousand. W. D. Cockburn, the present manager, came to Clinton in 1903 and is the right man to manage so great a plant. Recent tests have proven that this water is first class for all domestic use, being strictly sanitary.

#### THE GAS WORKS.

In 1869 Clinton first had the advantage of coal gas for illuminating purposes. It was then that the Gas Light and Coke Company was organized, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars. It at once laid its mains throughout the principal streets. In 1878 there were seven miles of gas main in the city. The men most closely identified with this enterprise were: W. J. Young, president; J. C. Weston, secretary and treasurer; O. Messer, superintendent; I. B. Howe, C. H. Toll, C. Lamb, E. S. Bailey, F. P. Wilcox, J. Van Deventer, directors.

With the expansion of the city the improvements in the gas plant have kept fully abreast with the city's growth. At this date it has over fifty-one miles of gas mains within the city. It is constantly making changes for the better service of its patrons. Among these improvements is the artesian well just being made at their works.

The officers of this company are: G. E. Lamb, president; Thomas Crawford, manager; C. B. Mills, treasurer, and F. W. Ellis, secretary.

## STREET RAILWAYS.

Not until 1868 did the people of the two cities—Lyons and Clinton—conclude that the time had come for connecting the two cities by a street car line. The effort to have the court house moved here was one, if not the chief, factor in securing this end. After considerable talk, in August, 1869, David Joyce and the Rand company was organized, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and on December 6th the first car passed over the line, which extended two and three-quarters of a mile from Lyons Ferry to the corner of Eighth avenue and Second street, near the Chicago & Northwestern depot in Clinton. The first officers were: D. Joyce, president; R. N. Rand, vice-president; L. T. Sloan, secretary, treasurer and superintendent.

In the summer of 1865, the line was extended out through Camanche avenue, a distance of four and three-fourths miles in all. The swampy condition that prevailed at that date between the two cities caused much difficulty in constructing and keeping in repairs the car line. During the flood of 1870, passengers were for part of a week transferred in boats, near the court house. Since then but little trouble has ever been experienced, save in the blizzard days of 1869-70 and on one Sunday during the great horse epidemic, the epizootic in 1872, when the horses were all ill with that strange, universal malady. This, of course, the reader will observe was long before the Wizard of Menlo Park—Edison—had come onto the electric scene and street cars had to be run by horse or mule power—at a slow-going speed at that. The old street railway was built under the provisions of the general railway act for the construction of steam railways between separate municipalities as provided in the Revision of 1860, chapter 55, article 3. The city of Clinton, by several different ordinances, undertook in the early seventies to force the street railway to build extensions, which the company did not think was profitable, hence declined, whereupon the city undertook to forfeit its rights upon the streets. As a consequence, litigation ensued in proceedings in the district court of Clinton county, which afterwards were appealed to the supreme court of the state of Iowa, and the rights of the Clinton and Lyons Horse Railway and its successors were ruled to be perpetual, as built under the general railway act referred to before. As the towns got through the later years of the seventies and the eighties, David Joyce, a wealthy lumberman of Lyons, acquired controlling interest in the company and built considerable extensions of this horse railway laid upon its narrow gauge road-bed and track. About 1888 or 1889, electric equipment having been de-

veloped as a method of rapid transit in cities, Clinton citizens became anxious to have their city adopt modern improvements, and numerous efforts were made to put in electric lines. The Joyce people applied for franchises and companies organized as the Baldwin Electric Company, the State Electric Company, and one or two private individuals made application before the city council of both Lyons and Clinton for the right to put in such tracks as would be required to be used with electric equipment, together with overhead privileges. This resulted in a very bitter contest between the old Clinton and Lyons Horse Railway Company and the State Electric Company, the best and foremost competing corporation. As the new company was granted franchises by the city of Clinton on Second street, coincident with that held by the old company, there were some lively scenes, much work done at night by artificial light, seeking to get away from the effect of possible injunctions to be sued out, and each company trying to steal a march upon the other. Eventually, the differences were adjusted and the old company was absorbed in the State Electric Company, which hastened and proceeded to build up much of the line as now used in the city of Clinton. This company was controlled by a group of Clinton men almost entirely, headed by E. C. Walsh, who, in turn, after operating the road up to 1903, sold out their interest to the present management, who, in the year 1904, applied for new franchises upon certain streets, and, after the election granting them the rights, proceeded to reconstruct the line on modern up-to-date ideas, entirely rebuilding with seventy-two and eighty pound steel, putting in new equipment and making the road one of the best physically in the state of Iowa. In 1908, at the general election, the proposition of granting new franchises to the company, which in the meantime had been incorporated as the Clinton Street Railway Company, came up before the people, and all of the then existing franchises, other than the perpetual one, on Main and Second streets, together with some new territory, was given to the company for the period of twenty-five years by an overwhelming majority on an exceedingly large vote, it being the time of the presidential election. The disposition of the company under the present management has been very liberal in the matter of working men's tickets, universal transfers, and the idea of giving to all patrons a liberal discount for purchases made in advance and the best of transit accommodation. The beautiful natural park at Eagle Point, owned and maintained by the company, is a much-sought breathing space, superbly located two hundred feet above the thread of the Mississippi river, rolling through the Thousand Islands, standing at the base of the majestic hill from the crest of which a view of unparalleled combination of rugged bluff, native timber and undulating

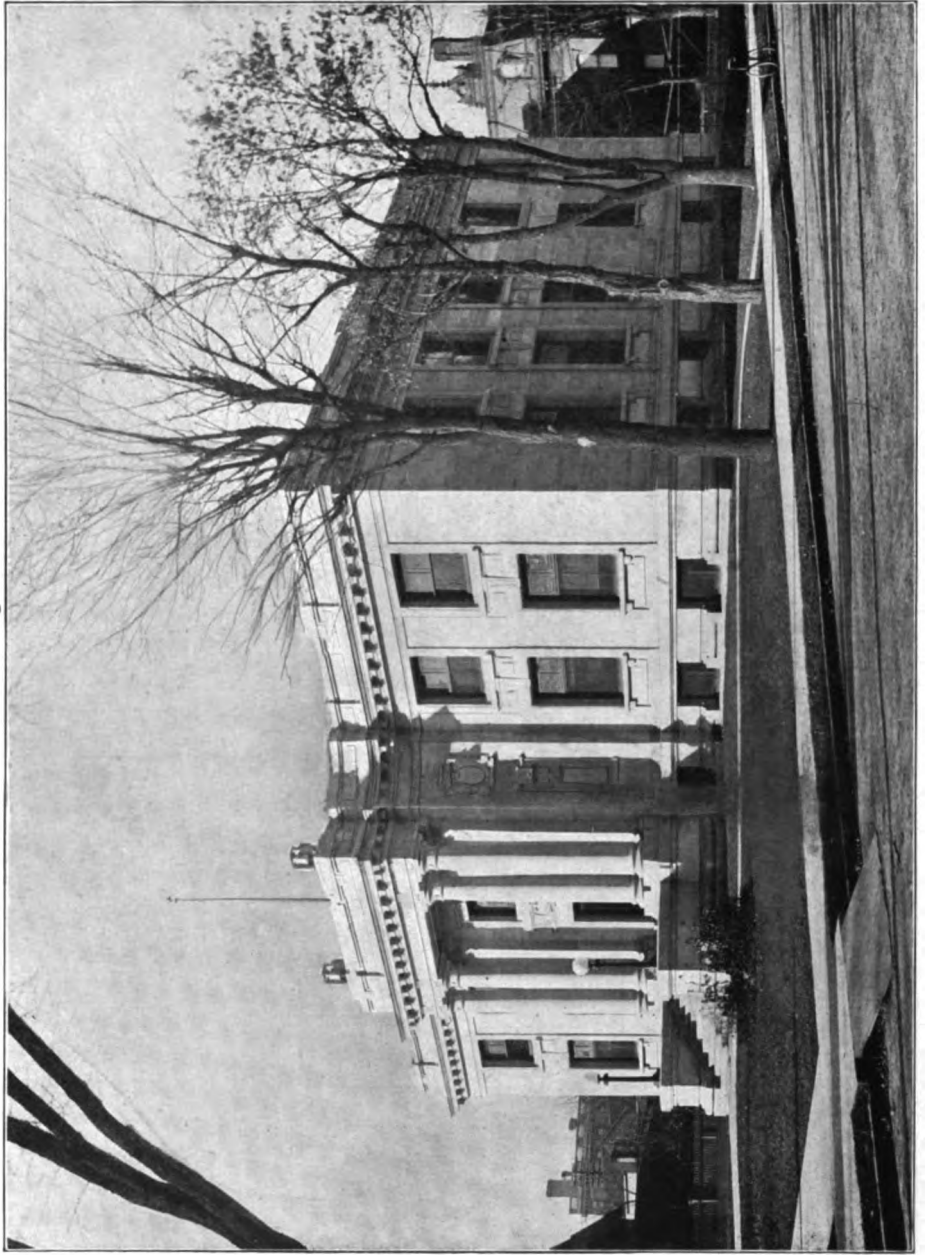
cultivated fields may be seen over the wide stretch to the horizon for twenty miles north, east and south. In the summer months thousands of city dwellers hie to this breathing space for Sunday, holiday and evening recreation. Owing to the peculiar geographic situation of Clinton, bordering along a stretch of five and one-half miles of river front, without great depth back from the river, the main line of the company, running as it does from Eagle Point north to practically the city limits on the south, affords rapid transit accommodations to the major part of the people, and this, coupled with the cross line branching north and south from the Sixth avenue loop, covers the territory very efficiently with comparatively small mileage in track. As Clinton is a city of splendid elms and other forest trees, the company has shown most excellent taste in having all its cars and equipments kept freshly painted in a rich forest green, unusual along traffic lines. All in all, the system of the Clinton Street Railway Company seems to meet with the hearty approval of the people who dwell within the city and are so liberal in patronage of it, and it has seemed to be the aim and endeavor of the officers in control of the company, who are C. H. Young, president, Daniel Langan, vice-president, C. C. Coan, treasurer and A. L. Schuyler, secretary, to earn the good will of the traveling public and to make street car riding a pleasure as well as a necessity.

#### THE TELEPHONE BUSINESS.

When the telephone invention was yet very young and but little developed or understood by the people, in 1878, Joseph C. Root, who lived at Lyons, a lawyer and realty man, and who finally founded both the Modern Woodmen of America and Woodmen of the World, became interested in the telephone business as a commercial proposition, and, with J. K. P. Balch, established one, if not the first, telephone exchange in the United States. It had more than seventy towns connected with the Lyons home station. He had hard work to get the city to grant a franchise, and was really ridiculed by his fellow townsmen, who later saw their mistake. Next came the Iowa Telephone Company, which corporation put in a large exchange in Clinton. It is a branch of the Bell Telephone Company and has always succeeded in pleasing its thousands of patrons.

Then came the improvements in telephony and the Tri-City Telephone Company was organized by a number of Clinton and Lyons capitalists. This was in 1895 and it is what its name indicates, independent of all other corporations. Later this company sold to another corporation and the "automatic" system was installed and is fast superseding the old system. By this

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CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING, CLINTON, IOWA

connection, with Independents in Iowa and Illinois, all the principal cities are reached by phone.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

One of the first library associations of Clinton was the Railway Library Association of Clinton, organized March 23, 1864, with the following officers: D. Mahoney, president; Robert Hay, vice-president; William Lake, secretary; George Leslie, treasurer; Henry Harrison, librarian. This association accumulated several hundred volumes, mostly solid and useful works, and was well administered, accomplishing a good work. Most of the prominent citizens of the city finally became identified with this association, until it was, on February 26, 1866, consolidated with the Young Men's Library Association. The books of the Railroad Association were first kept in a building below Second street on Fifth avenue, and then in the store of J. H. Churcher, who was much interested in libraries.

But Clinton's rapid growth demanded greater facilities in this line than the Railway Association and similar efforts could furnish, so in 1866 a number of prominent citizens took up the question and organized the Young Men's Library Association of Clinton. A. P. Hosford was elected president, W. F. Coan, treasurer, and Isaac Baldwin, secretary. These were aided by a strong list of vice-presidents and committees, among them Dr. P. J. Farnsworth, afterward president, and the combined efforts placed the association on a permanent basis. A library of over five hundred selected volumes was acquired by purchase and donations, and placed in rooms in the Toll block January 23, 1867. On payment of fifty dollars, life membership was secured, and among those, besides the ones above named, who became life members, were C. H. Toll, D. Whitney, Chancy Lamb, Artemus Lamb, Milo Smith, C. M. Young and Horace Williams, showing that business men even at that time recognized the importance of libraries. Among the larger donors were I. B. Howe, Willard Cutler, Gen. N. B. Baker and Senator Kirkwood. This library was rich in statistical compilations and works of reference. The great demand for books is shown by the fact that during the time when Mr. Churcher was librarian, the total number of books annually loaned was more than three times the entire list, and more than ten entries for each of the one hundred and fifty members.

Much interest was taken in the library for several years. Doctor Farnsworth's reports were interesting, lectures and donations realized funds, and hundreds of volumes were added each year. C. E. Bentley, Clarence Van Kuran and Miss M. A. Robinson succeeded Mr. Churcher as librarians, keep-



ing the library open on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In 1871 Doctor Farnsworth was called to a chair in the State University, at which time the library numbered about one thousand two hundred books, worth two thousand five hundred dollars. A few months later, when the Doctor returned to Clinton, he, in an open letter in the *Bee*, indignantly informed the association and citizens that the library had been almost ruined, books had been stolen and mutilated, and those remaining were greatly confused and thrown around in the shelf room without order. This aroused the citizens and members, and the association was again placed on a stable basis, and in 1872 was placed in rooms in the Postoffice block, and was increased by donations, John Bertram, of Salem, Massachusetts, giving seven hundred nineteen new volumes. Though the number of members decreased, the Library Association continued to grow and prosper.

After the library was taken under the wing of the public schools, it was without change and had no history worthy of note until the present library was organized as a true and perpetual public library of the Carnegie series.

The beginning of the present library organization was in May, 1901, when John Jackson, the court reporter, M. A. Walsh and Eugene J. Walsh composed the following letter, which they had the mayor sign and forward to Andrew Carnegie. They also at the same time wrote several other letters and had them signed by prominent business men of the city, urging upon Mr. Carnegie the claims of the city to his bounty.

"Clinton, Iowa, May 15, 1901.

"Andrew Carnegie, Esq.,

"Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

"My Dear Sir:

"Knowing your most liberal views in regard to free libraries, will you kindly allow the name of our city space in your book for future consideration? Our people are ready to take the matter up and comply with your rule in regard to maintaining same. I know it would be impossible for you to comply with every request, but think our city and our people are worthy of your earnest consideration, and will stand the test of your most critical observation.

"Respectfully submitted,

"GEORGE D. McDAID, Mayor."

There was considerable delay in receiving a reply to this communication, apparently due to the fact that Mr. Carnegie was not in Pittsburg, to which city Mr. McDaid's letter was addressed, but was abroad. Mr. Carnegie answered from Skibo Castle, Scotland. His letter is as follows:

"Skibo Castle, Ardgay, N. B.,  
"July 16th, 1901.

"Mayor McDaid,  
"Clinton, Iowa.

"Dear Sir:

"Yours of 15th May received. What is the population of your city?

"Respectfully yours,

"JAS. BERTRAM, P. Sec'y."

At first Mr. Carnegie agreed to give thirty thousand dollars for the building, but shortly afterwards the board concluded that they needed a larger place, and so informed the generous giver and he decided to make his gift forty-five thousand dollars, which he did, with the understanding that the city would support it to the extent of four thousand five hundred dollars per year. Under the law a vote must be taken of the people, so an election was held May 31, 1902, at which there were polled the following votes:

There were cast by men voting on such proposition .....	3,448 votes
In favor of such proposition there were cast by men .....	2,363 votes
And against such proposition there were cast .....	1,085 votes

Majority of men's votes in favor of proposition .....	1,275 votes
On such proposition there were cast by women .....	1,528 votes
In favor of such proposition there were cast by women .....	1,356 votes
Against such proposition .....	172 votes

Majority of women's votes cast in favor of proposition .....	1,184 votes
Total majority in favor of Free Public Library .....	2,459 votes

The first board of trustees appointed under the new management were:

Hon. George D. McDaid, Mrs. W. E. Young (who declined to serve and Judge P. B. Wolfe was appointed in her place), Mrs. W. I. Hayes, Virtus Lund, Sr., W. D. Walden, C. H. Young, Petrel Davis, Theodor Carstensen and George B. Phelps.

At the meeting in June, 1902, Hon. George D. McDaid was chosen president of the board, and he was continued in that position up to the date of his death in July, 1904. At the same meeting, George B. Phelps was chosen as secretary, and he has been retained in that position up to the present date. At the August meeting, the board was formally notified of the gift by Mrs. W. E. Young of the present site of the library building, and the following resolution was duly passed by the unanimous vote of the board of trustees:

“Resolved, that the warranty deed from Mrs. Emma E. Young and her husband, conveying to this city as a gift for the purpose of a free public library, lots 1 and 2 in block 23 in said city, be and the same is hereby accepted; that this board on their own behalf and on behalf of the citizens of the city of Clinton, hereby extend to Mrs. Young their sincere thanks for her magnificent gift so generously bestowed upon her home city.”

On account of the absence of Mr. Carnegie from this country, some delay was caused in the construction of the library building, but finally on June 15, 1904, the building was ready for occupancy, but it was not formally opened for use until November 8, 1904, without any demonstration.

According to good judges, this is one of the best constructed libraries in Iowa. It is up to the modern standard, and is a fine stone structure, in a central location. Too much praise cannot well be rendered the secretary, George B. Phelps, who has ably conducted the affairs for the board. The faithful work of the librarian, Grace C. Mullany, is duly appreciated by the thousands who patronize the library.

According to the 1909 report of the library, the total circulation of books for the last year was 69,156, of which only .76 were of fiction books, among adults. The average daily circulation was two hundred and twenty-seven books; the largest was five hundred and thirty-six and the smallest circulation was fifty-eight books.

#### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

General N. B. Baker Post No. 88, at Clinton, was established July 3, 1882, by mustering officer, Brig.-Gen. Henry Benson, of Davenport, Iowa. The post was named in honor of Gen. N. B. Baker, who was Iowa's adjutant-general during the Civil war period. The post commanders have been: Milo Smith, P. S. Towle, P. S. Banister, J. D. Fegan, J. H. Flint, John W. Bulen, Charles Ovington, George Drake, A. R. Hart, B. F. Mattison, R. S. Rathbun, J. S. Lowell, E. A. Worrell, William Nickel, J. L. Worrell, Fred Rumble, C. F. Kellogg.

The officers in 1910 were: Commander, James C. Blodgett; B. P. Baldwin, senior vice-commander; George B. Dayton, junior vice-commander; Fred Rumbel, adjutant; L. J. Cummings, quartermaster; J. S. Lowell, surgeon; C. F. Kellogg, chaplain; R. S. Rathbun, officer of the day; A. J. Palsgrove, officer of the guard; M. W. Banister, sergeant-major.

The post now meets over the Clinton National Bank. They have a total membership of ninety-seven in good standing. In the entire history of the

post there have been four hundred and twenty-two soldiers of the Union army enrolled.

#### LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

This is an organization instituted as a national society, composed of lineal descendants of the men who fought in the civil strife from 1861 to '65 in the Union cause. The Iowa department was formed at Des Moines in March, 1890, with Mrs. Julia S. Tompkins, president; Mrs. M. J. Drake, secretary, and Dr. J. S. Lowell, treasurer. The local circle, at Clinton, was organized January, 1890, and named Clara Barton. It took five circles to organize in Iowa, and Clinton was included. The first president was Mrs. J. S. Lowell; secretary, Mrs. M. Z. Collins. The 1910 officers are: Mrs. Mary Rich, president; Mrs. M. J. Drake, secretary; Mrs. Villa Kellogg, treasurer.

Their meeting place is at the Knights of Pythias hall. They are very active and do much good in way of cheering the weary comrades and caring for the sick and distressed. They will follow in the course of the plans pursued by the Daughters of the Revolution.

#### THE TWO HIGH BRIDGES.

Clinton and Lyons each has a very high, modern wagon bridge over the Mississippi river, connecting Illinois with Iowa. The one at Lyons was erected in 1890-91. With its approaches, it is two thousand six hundred and seventy feet long—practically a half mile. It is an iron structure—three spans, three hundred and thirty feet each, one three hundred and sixty-two feet and one two hundred feet. The channel span is fifty-five feet above high water mark and one hundred from the water to the top of the truss. Over one million pounds of steel were used in its construction and the work cost ninety-five thousand dollars. Lyons citizens gave a bonus of thirty-two thousand dollars to the building company. It paid eight per cent dividend from the first.

The new high foot and wagon bridge at Clinton was opened to the public in September, 1892. One section was blown down in the violent wind storm of July 3, 1904. It is one of the great bridging curiosities of the entire Western country, swung up in the heavens as it appears, far above the tallest steamboat stacks and of fine proportions. The following are charged as toll fees by the stock company by which it was erected: Two-horse vehicles, twenty cents; one-horse vehicles, fifteen cents; automobiles and driver, twenty cents;

foot passengers, five cents; bicycles, five cents; one horse, ten cents; cattle, ten cents; sheep, five cents; workmen's tickets, forty in a book for one dollar.

#### CEMETERIES.

We would be guilty of neglect did we fail to mention the cities of the dead which crown the beautiful bluffs above the city of the living, where are laid to rest the bodies of those who gave their strength for its establishment and advancement. There only their mortal parts lie; our people are not worshippers of the grave, but yet the care given to the homes of the dead without whom the living would never have known their being, is an index to the progress and refinement of the community. And Clinton is fortunate in the location of her cemeteries, and in the care with which they are kept.

Springdale cemetery, the largest cemetery of the city of Clinton, was platted and surveyed on lots 7 to 17 of the Iowa Land Company's subdivision of Clinton, in parts of sections 1 and 6, township 81, ranges 6 and 7, by the Cemetery Association of Clinton, July 1, 1868, and the plat was recorded September 24, 1873. The first addition to Springdale cemetery was platted by John C. Weston and Caroline F. Weston, his wife, on lot 8 and a part of lot 9 of the same subdivision and in the same sections, December 31, 1892. The second addition, on lot 9, and parts of the same sections, was platted by the Springdale Cemetery Association on March 24, 1896, and the plat filed by P. S. Towle, president of the association, and H. W. Seaman, secretary, on April 6, 1896. The third addition was platted on lots 3, 4, 5, 6 and the "Brewery lot" in the same sections, in 1909, by the Springdale Cemetery Association.

The cemetery is under the control of the Springdale Cemetery Association, C. H. Young, president, and H. W. Seaman, vice-president. C. M. Kroeger has been sexton during the past eight years. Since his incumbency over eleven hundred persons have been laid to rest in the cemetery, and while the records are incomplete, he believes that, including the potters' field adjoining, six thousand persons in all have been buried in this cemetery. The oldest known tombstone bears the date of 1858, ten years before the platting of the cemetery. The grounds are well kept, and there is in connection a receiving vault extending back into the bluff ninety-five feet into the solid rock. The cemetery is located on several low bluffs, separated by ravines, is excellently drained, and in a very beautiful natural location. It contains more than thirty acres.

Especial mention must be made of the monument erected by General N.

B. Baker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, a massive granite column, bearing upon its summit the heroic figure of a soldier. Forty of the brave boys in blue sleep beneath its shadows, and near it is mounted a ponderous cannon, which has spoken many times in war and many times has given its salute to the brave dead.

The mausoleums of W. J. Young, Chancy Lamb and E. S. Bailey deserve notice for their massiveness and grandeur, while among the stones which attract the passer are the Gardiner, Pool, Messer, Coan, Corbin, Fenlon and Potter monuments.

At Lyons the people have always taken a just pride in the manner in which they have cared for their cemetery, which was platted by Shuball Coy November 20, 1856, and the plat filed for record June 14, 1869. It contained the east half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 19, township 82, now a part of Spring Valley township, and contained twenty acres. On May 24, 1895, the Oakland Cemetery Association was incorporated and took over the Lyons cemetery.

Oakland Annex, the Joyce addition to Oakland cemetery, was platted by the Oakland Cemetery Association on part of section 20, township 82, on March 26, 1896. This addition almost doubled the area of the cemetery, and it was the donation of W. T. Joyce, who also built the handsome chapel that now adorns the grounds, it being erected to the memory of his parents, David and Elizabeth T. Joyce, in 1906.

Eagle Point Park is just to the east of this cemetery and is a modern resort of the city, both being on the car line.

The first deed issued was granted to Benjamin Lake, June 30, 1857. Previous to the location of this cemetery, there had been a burying ground near the present Lady of Angels Seminary, from which the bodies were removed to the Lyons cemetery. On August 31, 1910, there were one thousand and twenty-five lot owners, and the records showed two thousand six hundred and seventy-five burials.

The present officers are Virtus Lund, president; George Buechner, vice-president; W. E. Buell, secretary; Justus Lund, treasurer; William Au, superintendent. The executive committee is: A. L. Holmes (chairman), George Buechner and W. B. Disbrow. The directors are: G. W. Gabriel, Virtus Lund, Sr., George W. Ashton, George Buechner, E. C. H. Moeszinger, A. L. Holmes, J. H. Peters, C. Magnussen and W. B. Disbrow.

The older cemetery, a part of the total thirty-seven acres, is fairly filled, but the annex has as yet only a few graves located within the sacred enclosure. The object that first strikes the visitor's attention is the Joyce Memorial

Chapel, of red brick with stone trimmings, and next is the tall spire of the Joyce monument, near which rests the bones of David Joyce, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth T. Joyce, together with those of William T. Joyce. These are situated in the corner of the annex nearest the entrance. Other monuments in this silent city are the Rockrohr, Daichow, Thiessen, Schwartz; also those erected to the memory of the Briggs, Ingwersen, Batchelder, Boardman, Gage, Moeszinger, Allen, Root, Dierks and McMahan families.

Albert Winchell Post No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic, has erected a splendid monument, of a soldier who stands perpetual guard at his post on the summit of a granite column. Near by is seen the cannon which sends a parting salute to the honored dead who sleep near its base.

Among the special bequests given to the association, may be named these, all for liberal amounts: The F. G. Boyd estate, the L. C. Moeszinger estate, the B. H. A. Henningsen estate and those donated by W. T. Joyce and David Joyce. From the ordinary income of the association, with the money coming in from these bequests, the association is enabled to make desired improvements on the grounds, from time to time. The executive board are now empowered to expend a sufficient amount at once for a new and better water system. The old windmill plan of today will be discarded for an air pressure device. New piping will be placed throughout the grounds and the new water-works system installed before another year.

Located near Oakland is the Calvary cemetery of St. Iraeneus' church, covering a tract of five acres, and containing many graves and monuments. Its plat has never been recorded. This lies to the south of Oakland, while to the west is the cemetery of St. Boniface's church, containing as many acres, but only a portion of which is filled with graves. There is in this cemetery a very notable figure of the crucifixion.

St. Mary's Catholic cemetery was platted July 13, 1901, on a part of the northeast fourth of section 11, township 81, and contains ten acres. It is situated on the Second avenue road, some distance west of the city and contains many graves and some notable monuments.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In the year 1890 a stranger in Clinton called upon the Rev. C. S. Bronson, then pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and asked if there was no public place a young man could go for an evening, besides the sa'oons. It was this question which suggested the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association of Clinton, Iowa.

On the evening of October 16, 1890, a meeting was held in the parlors of the Presbyterian church, Robert Quayle acting as temporary chairman. Mr. Parsons, assistant state secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, addressed the meeting. Rev. Mr. Bronson moved that steps be taken toward an organization, and a committee was selected to procure the names of one hundred and fifty young men, if the plans were perfected.

At a meeting in the parlors of the Methodist church in December, 1890, called by the chairman, H. E. Oates, a constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: Robert Quayle, president; A. P. Barker, vice-president; H. B. Jones, secretary; Harry E. Oates, treasurer. These officers and the following were the directors then chosen: J. E. Carpenter, Schiller Hosford, James Leslie, George B. Young and Robert R. Baldwin. These men incorporated the association on February 5, 1891. A month later a committee was appointed to find ways and means to purchase the Hosford property at the corner of Fifth avenue and Third street.

The next day, March 6th, the committee reported in effect that William J. Young had purchased the Hosford property, and would, upon obtaining possession of the same, at his own expense remodel the interior of the dwelling, making it as far as practicable suitable for the accommodation of the association, and give the use thereof free of rent to the association for its temporary quarters for at least one year. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Young for his most generous offer. Mr. Young gave a deed of this property to the association dated August 29, 1891. The association took possession of this property July 4, 1891, and remained there until November 6, 1904, when it removed to temporary quarters at No. 230 Fifth avenue, while the old structure was being removed and the new one built.

Mr. Quayle served as president until July 4, 1891, when he resigned on account of leaving the city. He was succeeded by A. P. Barker, who served until February 27, 1897, when A. G. Ewing was elected, holding until January 9, 1900, when J. R. Leonard, the present incumbent, was elected.

The first general secretary was J. P. Smith, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who served from July 1, 1891, until October 1, 1895. H. E. McGrew, of Penn College, Iowa, followed, serving to August 22, 1896. Bruce L. Holton acted as secretary until July 1, 1897, when R. B. Sinclair, of Newark, New Jersey, began his work, remaining until May 1, 1901. Leo Loveder acted as secretary in the meantime until September of the same year, when Frederick R. Pargellis, of Chicago, took charge. He was secretary when the new building was erected, and was followed on September 1, 1906, by Frank M. Van



Epps, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, who filled the office until September 1, 1908, when Willard H. Wing, of Hancock, Michigan, became general secretary, and at present fills that position.

#### THE NEW BUILDING.

Early in 1901 it was proposed to erect a ten thousand dollar gymnasium on the rear of the grounds, but this scheme was rejected as not sufficient to meet the future needs of the association, and in February, 1902, a committee was appointed to arrange plans for the erection of a new building. Nothing further was done until in December, 1902, a meeting was held at the residence of Hon. George M. Curtis, at which State Secretary McGee was present and means discussed. Here an auxiliary committee was selected, and at a meeting held December 9th, in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, the same persons were named an organization committee. This committee consisted of George M. Curtis, chairman, A. L. Schuyler, vice-chairman, W. E. Hemingway, secretary, L. W. Barker, treasurer, A. G. Smith, treasurer after Mr. Barker's resignation, Charles F. Curtis, Marvin J. Gates, W. W. Leslie, L. C. Eastman, J. R. Leonard, Mrs. George M. Curtis and Mrs. Walter I. Hayes. At a meeting of this committee on December 15th, Charles F. Curtis, Marvin J. Gates and W. W. Leslie were made a committee to plan for the soliciting of subscriptions, afterwards for obtaining plans and for carrying on the erection of the building. After the death of Marvin J. Gates, L. C. Eastman was elected to take his place.

By April 13, 1904, this committee reported forty thousand nine hundred and forty dollars subscribed, the Curtises, Lambs, Mr. Alden and Mr. Eastman being the largest donors, the enterprise being aided by many who gave to the full extent of their ability. Plans were investigated, those offered by John Morrell & Sons, of Clinton, approved, and the removal of the old building commenced on November 12, 1904. During the winter the foundation was laid and the cornerstone of the new building laid with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday, August 6, 1905. J. R. Leonard presided over the gathering, and among local speakers were C. F. Curtis, chairman of the building committee, Rev. Alexis Andreen, who spoke for the ministers of the city, and Secretary Pargellis. The principal speaker was Governor Cummings, who delivered an address paying full tribute to the worth and work of the Young Men's Christian Association as an institution.

The new building was thrown open to the public for the first time April 12, 1906. It is centrally located, just across from the postoffice and the

Wapsipinicon Club, in the heart of the city. It is made of white brick, trimmed with Bedford stone, rises three stories above the basement, and covers a space of sixty-four by one hundred and twenty feet. The main entrance is on Fifth avenue, and leads into the reception room of the first floor. This floor also contains the general reading rooms, the poolroom, the offices of the secretaries, check and coat rooms, etc. The basement contains the heating plant, dressing rooms, a barber shop, and the two most popular features of the building, the swimming pool, eighteen by thirty-three and one-half feet, four to seven feet in depth, and the gymnasium, forty by fifty-seven, well equipped, in charge of a competent director. The running track of the gymnasium is on a level with the first floor. The second floor contains the main assembly room, the kitchen, the Juniors' game and reading rooms, and eight dormitory rooms. The third floor contains a large central lounging room, and twenty-three dormitory rooms. The rooms were furnished by the Women's Auxiliary, with the assistance of the Sunoida Club, and by the aid of gifts from individual friends of the association. The property is valued at sixty thousand dollars.

The work of the association has been greatly enhanced by the facilities of the new building, which make it one of the best equipped associations in the state. Open every day in the year, and offering the privileges of the employment bureau, boarding house register, reading room and library, bath, gymnasium, social features, evening school, Bible classes, religious meetings, and many other features, strangers in the city find a welcome, and all young men may meet here for social contact and mutual enjoyment. It furnishes a home, with many conveniences and advantages, to about fifty young men, some of whom may be classed as permanent residents, while others partake of its hospitality only for a short time. The work for boys from ten to sixteen years of age is also a most important service.

The association building is always ready to furnish a place where a "young man can go," and the stranger who made the remark which led to its organization would be more than satisfied. It has perhaps been best, most completely, and very briefly described by a resident of Clinton as "Clinton's character factory."

The present officers are J. R. Leonard, president; E. M. Howes, recording secretary; James Leslie, treasurer. The board of directors, in addition to these officers, consists of George W. Christy, A. B. Rathbun, A. D. Burdick, A. P. Bryant, George H. Backus, O. E. Green, Dr. W. B. Ryder and W. W. Leslie. The employed officers in charge of the building are Willard H. Wing, general secretary, Roy A. Crawford and Leo I. Loveder, assistant secretaries, and William S. Jacobsen, physical director.

## HOSPITALS.

Clinton has two well equipped and well managed hospitals, with all the appliances of modern days for the relief of the sick or injured.

Agatha hospital, on the bluffs near the head of Fifth avenue, has newly built, modern buildings, and a fine corps of trained nurses, and is doing a work of charity that commends it to the people.

Mercy Hospital, on the bluffs between the north and south side, is conducted by Catholic Sisters. It is also a well equipped institution and has a large patronage.

## CLINTON INDUSTRIES.

Clinton has come to be quite a manufacturing city, though it has grown into this quietly and without the loud noise made by many cities. It will not be the province of this article to go into the detail of every line of industry here represented, but the following are among the more important lines of manufacturing business carried on in Greater Clinton in the summer of 1910, after the great lumbering interests virtually passed away, so far as cutting lumber was concerned:

The Clinton Bridge and Iron Works, which is among the pioneers in industry in Clinton, was organized in March, 1875. Since that date their name has been suspended in cast letters over the entrance of thousands of larger and smaller bridges scattered all over the West. They came in when the old wooden truss bridges were becoming out of date. Counties and townships all over Iowa and Illinois have patronized this thorough manufacturing plant. Here spans of two hundred feet can be produced if needed. Their works are located along Second street near the court house vicinity. The original officers were: Artemus Lamb, president; J. J. Swigert, of Toledo, vice-president; E. S. Hart, secretary and assistant engineer. The company re-organized in the spring of 1877 and greatly increased its capacity. The original capital was twenty-five thousand dollars, but with the passing of years and expansion of business has materially increased. More than two hundred men find steady employment in these extensive works.

There are eight boiler works in Clinton, all doing an excellent business in making and repairing steam boilers and kindred work. The Star Boiler Works ranks high and has a universal reputation. They do other iron and steel work. This work has progressed under the management of President and Superintendent J. T. Cullen.

The Lamb Boat and Engine Company, established a few years ago, has come to be an extensive concern. They perfected a gasoline engine that has many superior qualities and thus has been popular with the general trade in such goods. Their marine type of engines has won them a name the country over. As long ago as 1905 they worked eighty machines and a large force of office men and women.

Furniture manufacturing has come to be a leading industry in Clinton. No less than seven factories are now operated, and the status of this business in 1905 showed: The Hemingway Furniture Company, a pioneer concern, now doing an immense business; J. A. Kelly and Brothers (corporation) have made a signal success at their business. They make the "Kelly Automatic Sofa Bed," the "Imperial Automatic Morris Chair," "Couch Trucks" and "Imperial Chair Seats." They own their own patents. Here about a hundred men find employment.

The Anderson & Winter Manufacturing Company do a large business in manufacturing chamber suits and chiffoniers and give employment to about eighty men. The Anderson Furniture Company makes side-boards and buffets; also tables of many varieties.

The manufacture of farm and light wagons has come to be a leader among the great manufacturing plants of Clinton and gives employment to many workmen. "Fish" has long been the trade mark for one of the best made farm wagons on this continent. They have a large western trade and send wagons in car and train lots to far western points. They make a specialty of Rocky Mountain and freight wagons. Hundreds of men find steady work in the production of this most excellent wagon. Other wagon producers are P. J. Miller and W. H. Posten, both having excellent plants for manufacturing various grades of wagons.

The Novelty Iron Works is another plant not to be forgotten in naming the present-day industries. This concern does a general iron work business and are founders and manufacturers of marine and stationary engines. Many of the swiftest boats on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers are equipped with their engines and machinery.

The Clinton Paper Company is an old established industry that has always been blessed with prosperity. It manufactures all kinds of straw and rag paper for wrapping purposes and the well known "Red Express" paper. This plant usually operates both day and night to keep up with the demand for its excellent product.

The United States Steel Lock Company is a growing industry. Its product is steel locks and builders' hardware. The goods here made are of

that quality that find sale in the best markets in the country. About two hundred persons are employed and much modern machinery. In many ways this is one of the best factories for the city that is now in operation. It gives steady employment to a large number of men and women in the various departments.

T. G. Pelton, North Side, is engaged in the manufacture of gasoline engines of a superior grade that find a regular market and give employment to a number of mechanics.

The Schall-Hutchinson Company makes chocolates, bonbons and candies for the trade in large quantities. They were established in 1904 and now give employment to fifty persons.

Watkins, Skellinger & Company make machinery of their own invention, for the production of any and all kinds of wire goods from steel wire.

The flour industry is handled on a large scale by two milling plants, the Model Roller and the Clinton Milling Company. A half dozen men are constantly employed in operating these roller mills. There are other smaller mills.

The Clinton Saddlery Company is engaged in an extensive manner in the production of "assembler" harness and saddlery goods for the retail harness trade. Their new plant is on Third street and Ninth avenue. They are large jobbers in neck-yokes, saddlery hardware, blankets, robes, etc. Daniel Thompson and other local capitalists are the promoters. Seventy-five men found employment as long ago as 1905.

The Clinton Brewing Company, about 1904, erected at Ringwood (a part of Clinton now) one of the most complete modern breweries in the central West, its cost being over one hundred thousand dollars, and here large quantities of beer are produced annually.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company, established about 1903-4, carries on an exclusive skirt manufactory, employing nearly a hundred persons in the making of mercerized silk skirts; seventy-five machines are kept running constantly. In 1904, over one hundred and twenty-five thousand skirts were made.

The American Wire Cloth Company, capitalized at first, about 1905, for one hundred thousand dollars, erected an immense factory for the production of wire netting and cloth for screen doors and windows. The demand for such goods is always increasing. E. E. Reynolds, from abroad, and local capital headed this gigantic enterprise. The officers of the company were at first, C. F. Curtis, president; James Peterson, vice-president; E. E. Reynolds, secretary and manager; Marvin J. Gates, treasurer, who, with Lafayette Lamb, constituted the board of directors.

The Iowa Granite-Brick Company is an industry that is, without exception, one of Clinton's best. It was capitalized for sixty thousand dollars in 1904, and the best known methods of brick-making machinery installed. The Huenneke process is used. Here are made the finest grades of all kinds and shapes in builders' brick and blocks, in an endless variety of shades and colors. Imitations of stone, cut, hammered and dressed, are made. Forty to sixty thousand brick are placed within a huge drum at sundown, and by this wonderful process, at sunrise the following day they are ready for use. Tests have repeatedly been made by the government and since then these brick have become very popular with government contractors. This company had for its president at the start, M. J. Gates, with such men as E. N. Nagel, L. M. Mills, G. E. Lamb and J. D. Lamb as his associates. The old Lamb stone mill was utilized and, with other buildings added, provided the present plant.

There are two extensive box factories in Clinton, including the one making almost an endless amount of packing boxes for the general trade.

The Clinton Chair Company is another one of the well established manufacturing industries of Clinton, that should find a prominent place in the history of the city. It is located on Second street in the old Clinton Paper Company's buildings. Here one finds the best grades of high-class chairs and kindred goods in up-to-date styles.

The glucose works—the plant of the Clinton Sugar Refinery Company—cannot come in for more than its share, when speaking of the large and profitable industries of the city. These works consume an immense amount of corn daily and produce glucose that finds its way into almost all countries of the world, enters into syrups, candies and other household commodities that have an ever increasing demand. It is operated on thoroughly modern principles by men skilled in the art and backed by an unlimited capital for carrying on such an extensive plant.

The wholesale houses of Greater Clinton include two hardwares, two groceries and many other lesser concerns.

Several of the above named industries have already been mentioned as to the detail and as to the "men behind the machines" in the biographical volume of this work, and need not here be repeated.

#### THE L. ITEN & SONS CRACKER AND BISCUIT FACTORY.

Perhaps no one industry in Clinton has come to the front so rapidly, and made such a great commercial success, of late years, as the Snow White

Bakery of L. Iten & Sons, whose immense plant is situated on Second street on the main thoroughfare of the Twin Cities. This business was established in 1892 and has come to be one of national reputation. Here are manufactured for the wholesale and retail trade of the Middle West, all kinds of crackers, wafers, cookies, ginger snaps and a hundred and more kinds of biscuits and crackers, in bulk and packages. They purchase their flour in immense cargoes; their sugars all come direct from the great plantations of the South, and honey is bought direct from the hives in many ton lots. Lard of the purest grade only is employed—hence the high grade of their goods. The machinery of this wonderful plant is run by individual motors, clean and safe. Only the latest machinery known to the cracker and biscuit-making world is installed here. The water used is from an individual artesian well on the premises. Their annual output is prodigious.

The founder, L. Iten, is now deceased, but the three sons are trained experts in their line. They are Frank J., Louis C. and John J. Iten. When the business started it was in a building forty by one hundred and ninety feet, but today it occupies a brick structure, erected in 1905, measuring one hundred and forty by one hundred and seventy-five feet, three stories high and a basement. The total floor space is seventy thousand feet.

#### THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

For many years the great industry in Clinton, and the one which built up the city, was the sawing of lumber. For about five miles the river front was largely devoted to this business, and it is not boasting to claim that in the production of lumber Clinton led the world. Probably there was more lumber manufactured at this point during about twenty years than anywhere else in the same area. Clinton was the leading lumber town between Minneapolis and St. Louis, and in some years cut more lumber than any other city in the United States.

But the forests were depleted, and the log supply at last failed, the Mississippi, the Clinton lumbermen's dependence, became erratic in its flow of water (though as soon as the lumber industry had disappeared the fickle river began to furnish good boating water again), the railroads began to be a competing factor even in the lumber business, and one by one the chimneys ceased to smoke and the saws to hum, and millions of capital accumulated by the lumber kings was transferred to new points where virgin forests awaited them, and hundreds after hundreds of Clinton's citizens, trained to the milling business from boyhood, followed the transference of the lumber industry. A

history of Clinton, to be complete, must give prominent mention to the lumber industry, its rise, and its passing.

#### EARLY MILLS—THE BEGINNINGS OF THE INDUSTRY.

The first steam sawmill in the county was built by William G. Haun in 1849 at the mouth of Elk river, ten miles from Clinton. This was a small mill, with a maximum capacity of eight thousand feet per day, and cut only for local use. The logs were obtained from small rafts which came from the Black and Chippewa rivers. This mill ceased operations in 1858. Earlier a watermill had been operated on Elk river by Thomas Calderwood for the cutting of hardwood timber.

The first mill at Clinton was built by Ohio people in the fall of 1855, was purchased in 1856 by James Cassidy, who ran it for a year in cutting hardwood, then, losing money, in 1857 dismantled the mill. In 1856 Charles A. Lombard built a mill on what is now railroad ground, near the west bridge pier, but did not run it long. In 1856 A. J. Parmlee built a mill in South Clinton, which was not very successful, was sold to Joseph B. Davis and soon afterward destroyed by fire.

#### C. LAMB & SONS.

Gray & Lunt, from Maine, bought the mill of Charles Lombard in January, 1857, sold the machinery to the railroad, and began to rebuild the mill under the supervision of a partner, who later, so prominent in all the affairs of Clinton, was introduced to the people by the *Herald* as "Chancy Lamb, an experienced millwright and lumberman from New York, who, after its completion, would attend exclusively to manufacturing lumber." A little later Mr. Lamb purchased the entire mill, but had scarcely gotten it into good running order when it was burned, October 6, 1859. He at once rebuilt on the site of his later brick mill, and by the beginning of the season of 1860 was ready with a mill of daily capacity of forty thousand feet. In 1868 C. Lamb & Sons (for by this time he had taken his sons, Artemus and Lafayette, into the business) built what was known as the stone mill, with a capacity of ten million feet yearly. This was known as Mill A, the 1860 mill as Mill B. In 1876 the Mill B was burned, but was immediately rebuilt, with an increased capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet per day.

In 1857 Alfred Cobb, of Syracuse, New York, built a mill about two miles south of Clinton, soon sold out to Coan & Smith, who sold to Bom-



gardner & Byng, who later sold to the Lamb-Byng Company, C. Lamb & Sons purchasing an interest and finally the whole property. This mill, D. was destroyed by fire on January 4, 1877, but was rebuilt with a capacity of fifty thousand feet daily, and resumed operations in 1879. In 1879 the offices and lumber yards burned, making a total loss by fire in twenty years of three hundred thousand dollars. In this same locality, later called Riverside and Chancy, Wheeler & Warner had erected a mill in 1869 with a daily capacity of fifty thousand feet, which was purchased by the Lamb-Byng Company in 1873, and by C. Lamb & Sons in 1878, and became Mill C. This mill was remodeled in 1886, and its capacity increased to one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet per day. These four mills had a capacity combined of four hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber, ninety thousand shingles and sixty thousand laths per day, or an aggregate of eighty million to one hundred million feet of lumber, ten million shingles, and ten million laths per year.

Mr. Lamb was quick to see the advantages of suggested improvements and willing to try their efficiency. It is claimed that the first band mill ever operated in white pine timber was placed by him in the Mill B in 1884. He soon adopted the plan of towing rafts by steamboat, and built a full fleet of raft steamers. C. Lamb & Sons became interested in other enterprises of Clinton, and have been since their inception one of the most important firms doing business in Clinton. Their milling operations were closed about 1905, up to which year they continued one mill running, and did a wholesale and jobbing business.

W. J. YOUNG & CO.

In 1858 William J. Young opened a yard at Clinton for the retailing of lumber which was manufactured by the Ohio Mill at La Crosse, Wisconsin. This mill was not a paying venture, and, on the advice of Mr. Young, the company moved it to Clinton, where the mill was set up under the name of W. J. Young & Company. This mill had a capacity of six to eight thousand feet per day, and was succeeded in 1860 by one of much greater capacity. In 1866 Mr. Young built the great mill which was for many years reputed as the largest mill in the world, at the junction of the river and Beaver Island slough, with a capacity at that time of fifty million feet of lumber, twenty million shingles, and fifteen million laths per year, operated by an enormous one-thousand-horse-power engine.

Up to 1865 the log rafts from up the river, the stock for which was obtained from the booms of Black river at La Crosse, of the Chippewa at Beef Slough, and West Newton, and from the St. Croix river at Stillwater, Minne-

sota, were floated to the mills by the natural current of the stream, but about this time Mr. Young inaugurated the successful experiment of expediting matters by towing with a steamboat, pushing the rafts, saving weeks of time and the necessity of employing so many men as when the rafts were floated. In the construction of rafts, the many augur holes bored into the timber, under the supposition of a necessity for holding the raft together with pins, was a serious impairment of the value of the timber, and Mr. Young introduced what has since been known as the "brailed" raft system in which loose logs, arranged in tiers or ranks, are merely surrounded by booms and towed safely by the boats. Under the old system it was necessary to secure the rafts with poles and pins to a solidity, enabling the building of a shanty for the use of the men, and to provide a firm footing in the use of poles for keeping the raft from the banks and shoals. To accomplish this, most of the logs were bored with two inch or larger augur holes, in order to pin the raft, and this involved the loss of a considerable per cent of the lumber, causing it to be thrown into lower grades.

Mr. Young was first in partnership with the Cincinnati men for whom he had moved the original mill, later purchased their interests and formed a connection with John McGraw, of Ithaca, New York, a large Eastern lumberman, whose interests he later purchased. Mr. Young steadily improved his machinery and extended his operations, the growth of his business being shown by the fact that in 1874 the cut was thirty million feet of lumber and seventeen million shingles; in 1875 thirty-five million feet of lumber and fourteen million shingles; in 1880 fifty million feet of lumber and twenty million shingles; while in the year of the maximum production of his mills they produced approximately one hundred million feet of lumber and forty million shingles, the increased production being accounted for mostly by improvements in machinery. The mills were not operated after 1897, and were dismantled, the machinery being shipped elsewhere, while his sons turned their attention to other enterprises in Clinton and elsewhere.

#### THE CLINTON LUMBER COMPANY.

This company began in 1857 when Hosford & Miller built a mill at Lyons, but, having no railroad facilities, removed the mill to Clinton in 1859, and rebuilt it. Again they enlarged it in 1861 to a capacity of fifty thousand feet of lumber and twenty thousand laths per day. In January, 1866, A. P. Hosford, G. C. Smith, Abraham Siddle, Jerome Scofield, L. W. Buck and S. J. Bishop incorporated the Clinton Lumber Company, purchased the Hos-

ford & Miller property, and erected a new mill. In 1880 L. B. Wadleigh bought a controlling interest, tore down the old mills, and built a new one with yearly capacity of twenty-five million feet of lumber, four million shingles and six million five hundred thousand laths. This mill continued in operation until the close of the season of 1893.

#### THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER LOGGING COMPANY.

In the early seventies the necessity was foreseen of forestalling a possible insufficient supply of logs for the devouring Clinton mills. So the Mississippi River Logging Company was formed, in which Messrs. C. Lamb, David Joyce and W. J. Young were among the most prominent members, and a supply of logs secured from the Chippewa, and Beef Slough used by the company virtually as a distributing reservoir for logs. The local mill men of the Chippewa tried in the courts to prevent this company from running loose logs down the stream, on the ground of interfering with navigation, but the Mississippi men conquered and obtained a sufficient supply of logs except when low water prevented. This company, the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company, a similar organization in which these same men were interested, and the Beef Slough Manufacturing, Booming and Driving Association handled all the logs which passed to the mills below the junction of the Chippewa and the Mississippi, for many years.

#### MILLS OPERATED AT LYONS.

The pioneer mill at Lyons was built by Samuel Cox and G. W. Stumbaugh upon the site later occupied by the machine shop of Cummings Brothers, in 1854. This mill burned in 1856 and was rebuilt by Stumbaugh, who ran it alone until his death; in 1867 it was dismantled.

Cox, Johnson & Cox built a mill in 1855, which failed in the panic of 1857. The same year John Pickering built a mill along Ringwood slough, above the location of the Joyce mill later, which ran till about 1860. Captain Beckwith built a mill near the upper debouchment of the slough into the river, and operated it erratically until war times. A. T. Cross about the same time built a mill on the site of the later paper mill. In 1856 Daniel Dean and William Swanson built a shingle mill above the Stockwell site, and in 1857 Hosford & Miller built the mill afterwards moved to Clinton. In 1860 Ira Stockwell purchased the Cox mill and in 1867 the Stumbaugh mill, which he ran until 1870, when he added the machinery of the latter mill to the

former, giving it a capacity of one hundred thousand feet daily. This mill was burned May 19, 1876, was not rebuilt, and the loss was great to Lyons industry.

GARDINER, BATCHELDER & WELLES.

In the spring of 1874 the old Haun property was purchased by L. B. Wadleigh, E. P. Welles and D. J. Batchelder, and reconstructed, making a mill of sixty thousand feet daily capacity. In 1877 the firm of Welles, Gardiner & Company began, Stimson S. Gardiner and his sons, Silas W. and George S., purchasing Mr. Wadleigh's interest. In 1878 the Gardiners and Batchelder bought out the interest of E. P. Welles, but did not change the firm name. In 1879 C. F. Welles became a member of the company, which was incorporated as Gardiner, Batchelder & Welles. In 1881 they built another mill above the first one with a capacity of one hundred thousand feet of lumber, forty thousand shingles and thirty thousand laths daily. In 1887 the mills were further improved, until they had a combined capacity of two hundred and twenty-five thousand feet per day, or forty million feet of lumber and ten million shingles in a season. These mills closed in 1894, having exhausted the timber supply of the company. Mr. Gardiner had before his purchase of interests in these mills been concerned in the Lamb-Byng Company at Clinton, and since the closing up of the mills the Gardiner interests have been chiefly in the lumbering business of Eastman, Gardiner & Company, organized by Mr. Gardiner and his sons, and Lauren C. and Charles S. Eastman, operating in long leaf yellow pine at Laurel, Mississippi.

DAVID JOYCE.

David Joyce came to Lyons in 1861 and leased the Stumbaugh mill, purchasing his log stock in the raft and disposing of his lumber in a retail yard. In 1869 he went into partnership with S. I. Smith, and Joyce & Smith erected a sawmill on Ringwood slough, with capacity of fifty thousand feet of lumber and twenty-five thousand shingles daily. In 1873 Mr. Joyce purchased the interest of his partner and became sole owner, and as his operations increased became one of the most influential lumbermen of the Mississippi valley, becoming interested in the manufacture of lumber at several other points. In July, 1888, his mill was burned, but by the opening of the next season another had been erected, ready to begin operations, with a capacity of one hundred thousand feet of lumber, forty thousand shingles and twenty thousand laths per day. This mill he operated until his death in 1895, after

which his son, W. T. Joyce, carried on the business, and this mill was running as the last of the big mills of Clinton. In connection with the Joyce mill was a planing mill, and for many years a sash, door and blind industry was carried on in connection. The Joyces had many and varied business interests, in Clinton as well as in many other places.

Anthony & McLoskey had, in 1875, a mill at Camanche which recorded a cut that year of four million feet of lumber and two million shingles. This was for many years the largest industry in that town, and was destroyed by the burning of the mill.

#### CURTIS BROTHERS & COMPANY.

In 1866 Charles F. Curtis and W. G. Hemingway bought the interests of Claussen and Thornburg in the firm of Claussen, Thornburg & Smith, who were running a small sash, door and planing factory at Seventh and Front streets. In 1867 George M. Curtis bought out the interest of Smith and the same year they bought out Hemingway. The next year Judson E. Carpenter, their uncle, was taken into the business, and the firm name, Curtis Brothers & Company, then adopted, has not been changed since. They began in 1866 with three men, a superintendent, engineer and planing room man, and their chief business was the dressing of lumber. In 1869 they bought out the factory of C. H. Toll at Thirteenth avenue and Second street, the present location. At that time they employed about fifty men and boys, and made about seventy-five doors and two hundred and fifty windows a day. The business has steadily increased. In 1879 they employed one hundred and eighty men, in 1886 three hundred, in 1910 employ about three hundred and seventy-five, and turn out one thousand doors and two thousand five hundred windows a day, and other mill work in proportion.

In 1881 Fowler Stone and Cornelius S. Curtis were taken into the company, which was then incorporated, and a branch factory started at Wausau, Wisconsin, which has about the same capacity as the Clinton factory. In 1890 this branch and a sales warehouse at Minneapolis were sold to the Curtis & Yale Company. The companies have three jobbing houses under different designations at Sioux City, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Oklahoma City. The products of the sash and door factory go to nearly every state in the union. The Clinton office and warehouse covers an area eighty by three hundred feet, with a three-story and basement building, and the factory is three hundred by two hundred and seventy-five feet, besides the sheds. The pine lumber used now comes mostly from California, from a mill in which the brothers are

stockholders; it formerly was obtained in Wisconsin and Michigan. The great increase in the volume of the product is due to the employment of improved machinery, for the company has employed almost as many men as now for many years.

#### LYONS.

Lyons, once a separate city, but now included within the municipality of Clinton, had a history before she had a neighbor by the name of Clinton, having labored alone for eighteen years before Clinton was platted. Lyons was platted in April, 1837, by Elijah Buell, George W. Harlan, Dennis Warren, Chalkley A. Hoag and Suel Foster and named the place "Lyons" after the city of that name by the waters of the rushing Rhone, in France. The land was entered and a patent received from the government in 1840, when other adjoining lands were added to the original plat. In the meantime settlements were effected at Fulton, Illinois, and a ferry boat established between the two places, though no mail crossed the river until 1843. Order prevailed, the good seeds of education and religion were sown, and all the inhabitants were full of hope. Political meetings were not neglected, but partisan animosity did not run to a high pitch, though there was an unusual amount of enthusiasm at the time of the Harrison campaign.

In 1852, the Lyons & Iowa Central railroad was organized and began operations, H. P. Adams, of New York, being the leading spirit in the enterprise. In the spring of 1854, however, this project came to a sudden end. Several hundred persons who had worked on this road had been partly paid out of a general store in Lyons, hence the name "Calico" road. The history of this road has been told in the railroad chapter.

The city was re-surveyed in 1855, by Allen Slack.

The history of the churches and schools has been given in the general chapters on these topics.

The lumbering interests have also been included in the article on lumbering in the history of the city of Clinton.

Among the great industries located at Lyons years ago was the Paper Mills, which were established in 1873 by a stock company capitalized at sixty thousand dollars. The factory was erected on the levee, between the railroad tracks and Ringwood slough, occupying, with straw yards, warehouses, etc., a space one hundred and sixty by eight hundred feet. Eight tons of excellent straw paper were turned out daily. Building paper was produced in large quantities. Also one hundred thousand paper plates were stamped out at this factory each working day. Millions of such articles were

made and found a ready sale. The officers of this company were: S. I. Smith, president; R. A. Rand, vice-president; H. F. Smith, secretary and treasurer; A. Carpenter, superintendent. It eventually entered the "trust" and went out of business.

A sash and door factory was established in 1856, which really did all kinds of wood work; it was greatly enlarged in 1859 and again in 1878. Seventy-five hands were employed.

In 1855, C. Moeszinger established an iron foundry in Buell's addition, which later moved to Main street. It produced the iron castings for many of the fine business houses in both Lyons and Clinton, and employed a large number of skilled mechanics.

The first telephone exchange in the entire country was established here by J. C. Root and others, in the seventies, when telephones were yet a new thing in commercial life.

#### FROM 1851 TO 1857.

Previous to railroad excitement, in 1851-52, there were no buildings in Lyons except a few isolated houses west of Fourth street. The river bank was dotted with small houses, interspersed with a few stores. The old Exchange store stood near the Midland depot. There was a small Catholic church, where later stood a liquor store. The plateau back to the bluffs, save where pioneers had made some improvements, was covered with clumps of dense chaparral, interspersed with timber and undergrowth. The north side of the slough, once planned to be used as a steamboat harbor, was thickly covered with timber. When that portion was platted in 1855, and annexed to the city as Newton's addition, many of the houses were surrounded with brush fences. The place had a very rapid growth from 1853 to 1857. The beginning of work on the Lyons & Iowa Central railroad attracted capital and labor and emigration was heavy in 1853. A little later many thrifty Germans came in and they added much to the value of the place by the improvements which they made. These had left the old country on account of political changes and sought out homes in the Land of the Free.

In 1854 was erected the Clinton House, later known as the Adams House, the first brick hotel; it stood where later was reared the Masonic Temple, which still stands. In 1855-6-7 there sprung up a spirited rivalry between Pearl and Main streets. In 1855-56 on Sixth street were erected many elegant residences, such as Dr. Matthews', H. E. Gate's, Capt. N. C. Roe's, the Ferris and Gage houses. During the same time additions were rapidly being made and even the land west of the depot was held at high

figures. The newcomers in the near-by country helped to mightily build up Lyons and her growing business interests. The roads for miles inland were at some seasons of the year congested with incoming teams, and weighing scales counted the day's business by the hundreds of loads. During the Civil war Lyons attained its growth, but its prosperity was unabated until the opening of the Midland railroad, which cut off much of its profitable trade. Then more attention was paid to getting in a line of good manufacturing plants, in which she was for a time very successful.

#### RINGWOOD.

Ringwood was a tract of land containing two hundred and sixty acres between Lyons and Clinton, platted by Ward Williams in 1856, and as a proposed bridge would terminate within its borders, lots sold readily and some houses were erected in 1856 to 1858. The plat was covered with large fine oak trees. After the connecting of Clinton and Lyons by a street car line in 1870, more houses were built and Clinton sought to absorb the place as a part of herself. But Ringwood did not propose to "annex." In 1873 Ringwood was incorporated. The first and only municipal officers were: D. P. McDonald, mayor; J. Pollock, recorder; A. L. Stone, E. S. Hart, Fred Rumble, W. Hannoেকে and George Bryant, aldermen. In 1878, however, Ringwood was annexed to Clinton.

#### INCORPORATION.

Lyons was incorporated by its city charter April 23, 1855, and re-incorporated in 1873 under the general law. The first election was a very spirited affair. Of the first council, five were Whigs and two Democrats. "Carpet-baggers" were in evidence then, but not known by this title. Under this form of government—the incorporation of 1873—Lyons continued as a municipality until it was consolidated with Clinton in 1895. The mayors who served in Lyons were: A. R. Cotton, 1856; Ezra Batcheller, 1857; Z. T. Wilson, 1858; John Sloan, 1859; S. G. McGill, 1860-61; S. G. McGill and E. Baldwin were a deadlock, but McGill held until a special election; F. G. Heinrich, 1863-64; J. M. Rice, 1865; D. H. Scott, 1866-67; C. M. Baldwin, 1868-69; A. C. Root, 1870; J. N. Cross, 1871; David Joyce, 1872-73; J. J. McDonnell, 1874; C. M. Baldwin, 1875; T. C. Hannaher, 1876; C. Moeszinger, 1877; W. M. Bentley, 1878; J. S. Stratton, 1879; Ira Stockwell, 1880; J. S.



Stratton, 1881; M. H. Westbrook, 1882; Joseph C. Root, 1883-4; M. H. Westbrook, 1885; A. T. Pierpont, 1886; J. C. Hopkins, 1887-88-89-90; C. L. Root, 1891-92-93-94; D. Whitney, 1895.

#### THE LYONS POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Lyons was established in 1840, and it was an important office to the pioneers of this section of the upper Mississippi river country for many years. It is now a second class office and its receipts for last year were fifteen thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-two cents. Sixteen mails are received daily at this office. The office was robbed August 22, 1900, and eighty dollars taken, but aside from this no harm has befallen the office by fire, flood or otherwise, in all the years of its existence. It was removed to its present quarters in 1902. The present worthy assistant postmaster is L. E. Madden, who has served since 1895. The following gentlemen have served as postmasters at Lyons: C. A. Hoag, Daniel Hess, 1840; A. P. Durlin, Democratic, 1856 to 1861; George M. Davis, Republican, J. J. Mathews, Republican, 1865; Theoran R. Beers, Republican; W. H. Westbrook; V. S. Nelson, four years; M. D. Madden, appointed in 1885; W. D. Jacobson, appointed in 1899, under President William McKinley, and is still serving.

A rural route, almost twenty-eight miles in length, was established from Lyons into the outlying districts, August 15, 1902. There are now two routes from Lyons office.

Lyons had free city delivery carriers August 1, 1904; at first three carriers were employed, but another has been recently added.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Young Men's Library Association of Lyons has had a varied history, too long to here be recorded. The first attempt at a library here was in 1858, and was a sort of a debating society. Next the Iowa Literary Society was established and flourished for a time, but fell by the wayside. Then came the Young America Debating Club, the Washingtonian Society, then the Young Men's Social and Literary and Debating Society, which died by reason of its tangled up name. In 1862 it changed its name to the Excelsior Society, from which finally came the Young Men's Library Association, which struggled long and well to make inroads into the minds and pocket-books of the people. Concerts and lectures were given in support of this

cause for many years. During 1865-67 many notable men lectured here, including Horace Greeley, Carl Schurz, Bayard Taylor and Frederick Douglas. The society had quarters in Baldwin brothers' store building, from 1870 to 1879, then in the Disbrow block, north side of Main street. In 1878 this library was valued at five thousand dollars and contained three thousand volumes of choice books. It has come to be a choice library of seven thousand of the best books. Its paper files reach back into the dim past, farther than any in eastern Iowa.

#### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Albert Winchell G. A. R. Post, at Lyons, was organized in May, 1884, and had for years a strong post, with a Ladies' Relief Corps, but time has worked his way into the organization, and most of the old Civil war veterans have passed to that land where civil strife has no place. Only seventeen old soldiers now belong to this post, which was named in honor of Alfred Winchell, the first soldier killed from out the ranks of the boys in blue who enlisted from Clinton county. He was accidentally killed, while in front of Macon, Missouri, by a comrade accidentally stepping on his musket, while "resting at arms" in camp.

At one time, or another, there have been ninety members in this post. The past commanders have been: G. F. Wetherell, Abraham Carney, L. Cavillier, Thomas Dailey, Robert Nunn, James L. Jordan, Albert Polley, Nicholas Schreiner, present commander.

The present (1910) officers of the post are: Commander, Nicholas Schreiner; vice-commander, surgeon, M. M. Marshall; adjutant, D. C. Law; quartermaster, L. Cavillier; chaplain, O. H. Smith; officer of the day, C. Cahill; officer of the guard, William Connely; quartermaster sergeant, M. Rose. They meet in I. O. O. F. hall.

#### ANNEXATION TO CLINTON.

For many years there were men in both Lyons and Clinton who favored the consolidation of the two cities under one municipality, but there were also bitter feelings upon the part of some of the property owners and the pioneer band in both places, who would not consent to annexation. On March 4, 1877, an election was held to decide this matter of consolidation, though many did not vote either way. One hundred and fifteen voted for annexation, three hundred and seventy-nine voted against the proposition,

about one-seventh of the voters voting for annexation. But at an election in 1894, seventeen years later, the opinions had changed; the vote was almost exactly reversed and Lyons became a part of Clinton.

The *Clinton Mirror*, which paper had been a good fighter in the cause of Lyons, though always reasonable, acknowledged defeat in the following befitting language:

"Clinton, after besieging Lyons for a quarter of a century, has at last captured the city—by what means, fair or foul, approved or condemned by the canons of war, ancient or modern, or by the rules of heathen gladiatorial contests or Christian prize fights, it is bootless now to enquire. We are defeated, are prisoners of war, with public property and private homes in the possession of the conquerors, at their behest and at their mercy.

"The fourth day since the victorious onslaught of the invading and investing army is passing, and save for the first spontaneous outburst of their camp-followers, it must be said that they of the strong and cunning hand are behaving very well for the nineteenth century. Our leaders have not been condemned or executed; the rank and file of our army have not suffered any blood-letting—at least we are alive and kicking; the city has not been looted; its people have not been carried off as slaves to work the rest of their days under foreign task-masters—indeed the promise seems to be that the surrendered city and people are to be treated in the modern instead of the ancient methods, and we are half glad to believe and announce it.

"Being in Clinton now, we must do as the Clintonians do—claim the earth and the waters and all that on or in them is. Brethren, old and new, come and see us, see our town, the paper, etc., and carry out your pledges."

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE AND INTEREST.

In the compiling of a county history, as well as many other publications, there are numerous topics that do not well fit into general chapters, or even special ones, but which are always of much interest to the reader. It is this class of subjects, topics and interesting items, which will make up the chapter now before you.

#### VILLAGE PLATS OF THE COUNTY.

The following will give some account of the plattings of the numerous village, town and city plats within Clinton county. The most of these are in existence today, but some have been vacated and are now defunct, or merged with the city of Clinton.

ANDOVER, in Elk Rock township, was platted September 10, 1886, by August and Dorathy Eggert in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 83, range 6.

CALAMUS, in Olive township, was platted October 9, 1865, by Milo Smith, R. S. Dickinson and Emily Dickinson, in section 17, township 81, range 2 east.

CHARLOTTE, in Waterford township, was platted in section 26, township 83, range 4, January, 1871, by John Preffer, Thomas Watts, Baily Watts, Isaac Howe and their wives.

BRYANT, in Deep Creek township, was platted March 13, 1871, by B. B. and Letitia A. Hart on the south half of the southwest quarter of section 25, township 83, range 5.

CAMANACHE, in Camanche township, was platted December 15, 1855, on sections 27 and 28 of township 81, range 6, by Elisha M. Osborne.

DELMAR, in Bloomfield township, was platted February 10, 1872, by E. P. Sparks, S. S. Norton, William F. Willey, Amos Hurst and their wives.

CLINTON, in Clinton township, was platted originally by the Iowa Land Company, November 10, 1855, on the northwest quarter of section 7, township 81, range 7, and part of the southwest quarter of section 6, township 81, range 7.

ELWOOD, in Brookfield township, was platted by Kinsey Elwood and

wife, Percy and Barnabus and Submit Clark, on the southwest quarter of section 16, township 83, range 2, and on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 83, range 2, on November 26, 1873.

DE WITT, in De Witt township, was platted by the county commissioners of Clinton county, July 6, 1841, on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 18 and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 18, township 81, range 4.

ELVIRA, in Center township, was platted October 30, 1854, on section 34, township 82, range 5, by the county surveyor, Amos Mathews.

GOOSE LAKE, in Deep Creek, was platted on a part of section 28, township 83, range 5, January 5, 1889, by the following persons: Paul Ahrens, Joseph Husen, P. L. Peterson, John Dickey, L. Harhsen, Peter Kruse, Christ Eggert, Henry Vogt, John H. Schroder, and wives, and John Lander.

GRAND MOUND, in Orange township, was platted, July 2, 1866, by Horace Williams, on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 18, township 81, range 3, and a part of the east half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the same section. Surveyed and offered for record, January 1, 1858.

LOST NATION, in Sharon township, was platted July 11, 1872, by Jacob E. Long and wife, on section 26, township 83, range 1.

LOW MOOR, in Eden township, was platted on sections 22 and 23, township 81, range 5, by J. K. Tong, W. Mudgett and Milo Smith, April 30, 1858.

LYONS, in Lyons township, was platted July 17, 1840, by Elijah Buell, George W. Harland, Dennis Warren, Beale Randall and Chalkley A. Hoag, et al, on sections 29, 30 and 31, of township 82, range 7.

MALONE, in Eden township, was platted March 25, 1869, by Asa and Ellen S. Oatman, on a part of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 81, range 4.

TORONTO, in Liberty township, was platted July 5, 1853, by George W. Thorn, on a part of the southwest quarter of section 17, township 82, range 1.

PETERSVILLE, in Bloomfield township, was platted May 2, 1902, in parts of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 30, township 83, range 4, by Rev. P. O. Dowd, Matthew Heenan, James McDonald and wife, Anna McGuire, Arthur B. Goodell.

WELTON, in Welton township, was platted in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 15, township 82, range 3, by Nicholas N. and Polly R. Walrod, March 28, 1871.

WHEATLAND, in Spring Rock township, was platted January 1, 1858, by Horatio Williams, John L. Bennett and Milo Smith, on sections 9 and 10 of township 81, range 1.

NORTH WELTON, in Welton township, was platted in April, 1888, by John W. and Susan Loofboro on the northwest quarter of section 15, township 82, range 3 east.

#### THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

(Written by one who was personally engaged, with others, in operating it through Clinton county.)

At the present time hundreds of our intelligent citizens are ignorant of the significance or meaning of the term which heads this article. It is a strange thing, indeed, where subjects of interesting and thrilling narrative are so much in demand as at the present, that the history of the underground railroad remains yet to be fully recorded. The incidents connected therewith, and the results ultimately accruing from the operation of that secret yet powerful organization, so closely interwoven with the vital interests of universal liberty in America, surely furnish a rich field in which to delve for genuine material with which to adorn the historic page. To thrill the heart and quicken the pulse of the eager student of the grand progressive movement of human liberty in the past, hairbreadth escapes, perilous journeys by land and water, incredible human sufferings, and all the various phases of misery incidental to an outraged and downtrodden people fleeing from an unjust bondage, are not wanting to form at once one of the most interesting chapters of a nation's history.

At the time of which we write, embracing several years previous to the breaking out of the Civil war, a sad and disgraceful state of affairs prevailed with respect to the question of human slavery in the South. It was truly said by a celebrated writer of that time, that, "the pulpit is muzzled, it cannot speak; the press is fettered, it cannot move; the right arm of the law is manacled, it cannot stretch forth to maintain its own authority and supremacy." From the pulpit came no warning note of impending national danger, or words of sympathy for the flying fugitive. The boasted free press of the North avoided the anti-slavery question and the underground railroad as unclean things and branded their advocates and adherents as wild fanatics and dangerous agitators. Notwithstanding this disheartening condition of affairs, the managers of the underground railroad, in the meantime, conscious of the justice and nobility of their aims and objects, and regardless of the obloquy and social ostracism leveled at them by even those who should have been their friends, continued to pursue the very uneven tenor of their way, enduring abuse, vituperation and shame, besides subjecting themselves to the

liability of having a heavy fine and imprisonment imposed upon them by an unjust law, in order that the higher law of love and mercy might be practiced and maintained, and that their enslaved fellows might be enabled to realize, though in a distant country, that liberty which they themselves enjoyed.

In order to show the condition of public sentiment with regard to the anti-slavery question in Clinton county, as elsewhere, the following incident will speak for itself. A. T. Foss, agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, came to this county for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures, circulating anti-slavery tracts, papers, etc., and to create a better feeling for the cause in which he was engaged. After having lectured several times in Clinton, under, we are sorry to say, very discouraging circumstances, it was decided by the friends here that he should deliver one lecture in the thriving little town of Camanche, in hopes that a little anti-slavery leaven buried there might, perchance, leaven the whole Clinton county lump. Hand bills were accordingly struck off and posted and the Baptist church there engaged for the meeting. After all necessary preparations had been perfected, Mr. Foss, accompanied by Andrew Bather, a resident of Clinton, proceeded in a buggy hired for the occasion, to that enterprising burg. Upon arriving, their astonishment and chagrin may be imagined when, although fully time for the commencement of the lecture, not a light was visible in the church, nor any signs of any one about the door who cared particularly about seeing one. Of course the sexton was immediately interviewed, but with indifferent results, as he told them he didn't intend to open and light the church for a ——— abolition lecture, not if he knew himself, and he rather thought he did. Somewhat disheartened, they proceeded to the hotel in hopes of finding parties there willing to assist in procuring a room and an audience to listen to the lecture. Their reception was decidedly warm—warmer in fact than was at all comfortable. No sooner was the object of their visit made known than threats of personal violence were freely made, and a good deal of loud and angry talk indulged in at the expense of our two reformers. Judging from the burden of the uproar, tar and feathers seemed to be very important commodities in Camanche at that time. As might be expected, our heroes "stood not on the order of their going," but went, glad to escape with a whole skin and unbroken bones.

Among the inhabitants of Clinton county, but very few were found willing to engage in the dangerous work of assisting in operating the underground railroad. Some there were who favored the idea of immediate and unconditional emancipation, and aided by pecuniary means in keeping the

rolling stock in motion; but few, very few indeed, could be found with the disposition or the necessary courage to stand by the throttle or conduct the trains. Of the latter class we recognize as the principal agent in the work, not only in the state of Iowa, but in every locality where their co-operation could be of any avail, the Quakers, or Society of Friends, one community of which sect was located near West Branch, Cedar county, Iowa. Agents from this number were constantly on the alert, principally operating in the state of Missouri, running off, as opportunity afforded, all the fugitive slaves they could find into this state. Such were picked up by one section of the road at De Witt, pushed through, chiefly at night, to Low Moor, thence to Clinton, at which place they were generally kept for a few days to rest and refresh themselves; then taken across the river in a skiff, and afterward transported by wagon to Union Grove, Whiteside county, Illinois. From the latter place they were conducted by similar stages until Lake Michigan was reached, where, at several ports, agents of the underground took charge of and sequestered them until a friendly sailing master appeared to take the weary fugitive on his last stage to a land of liberty.

The following is a partial list of the names of parties engaged on the "underground" in Clinton county: In De Witt, Robert Lee Smith, Captain Burdette, Judge Graham, and Mrs. J. D. Stillman; in Low Moor, George W. Weston, Abel B. Gleason, B. R. Palmer, J. B. Jones, Lawrence Mix, and Nelson Olin; in Clinton, C. B. Campbell, Andrew Bather, J. R. Bather, G. W. Brindell, W. B. Star, T. Savage, and H. Leslie. C. B. Campbell, of Clinton, George W. Weston, of Low Moor, and Captain Burdette and Judge Graham, of De Witt, were really the prime movers in the enterprise of aiding and assisting and helping forward such fugitives as were passed over the line. On them devolved the responsibility of having agents promptly at their posts, and of warning such of approaching danger, of procuring the necessary funds, and conducting the correspondence, etc.

The following is a sample of the average correspondence:

"Low Moor, May 6, 1859.

"Mr. C. B. Campbell.

"Dear Sir—By tomorrow evening's mail you will receive two volumes of the 'Irrepressible Conflict,' bound in black. After perusal, please forward, and oblige,  
Yours truly,  
GEORGE W. WESTON."

By the peculiar wording of the correspondence, the receiver of the same obtained a pretty correct idea not only of the number of fugitive slaves coming on the line, but also, very frequently, the age, sex and complexion of the same.



The slaves were generally carried from one station to another in the night time, cloudy nights being preferred, stations being from ten to fifteen miles apart. Some of the hunted race that passed through this county, however, were so white as to require but little necessity for secrecy or concealment. Such were easily cared for and proceeded on their journey without much trouble. In one instance, two, a man and his wife, were being concealed in Mr. Bather's garret. A message was received from De Witt that the slave catchers were in hot pursuit. That garret being rather a suspected place in Clinton, in the eyes of the United States marshal, it was thought advisable to have a "fitting" as soon as possible. Andrew Bather accordingly procured a covered family carriage belonging to H. P. Stanlet, and conveyed them to Lyons, preceded by C. B. Campbell, who in the meantime had hired a skiff at a rather stiff price, and took them across the river. This was on Sunday afternoon and the river was full of ice. The woman had such a fair complexion that she could and did represent herself with perfect impunity as a free person and the owner of her own husband. Their passage over the river was a slow, tedious and very dangerous one on account of the moving ice, but they finally succeeded in reaching the other side in safety. Did space permit, many similar instances might be described as having actually occurred.

In the city of Clinton, within a stone's throw of the United States marshal's residence, time and again were fugitive slaves concealed for days together. In the garret of a small frame building, near the corner of Sixth avenue and Second street, then the residence of C. B. Campbell, frequently were secreted large numbers of passengers by the "underground railroad," waiting eagerly and nervously for the starting of the next train. Sometimes for a change they were kept for a few days in a cave used as a kind of cellar in the garden belonging to J. R. and A. Bather, or in the garret of their house. Occasionally the friends of the underground would meet by appointment at the house of Mr. Campbell, or some other rendezvous where the "chattels" were stored and waiting a favorable opportunity for shipment, to listen to their sad and eventful experiences, the manner of their escape, the sufferings they endured previous to striking the "underground railroad," and to infuse new zeal and courage into their ofttime sinking hearts against the trials and dangers, sufferings and fatigue yet in store for them ere the end of their toilsome journey should be reached. Many a sympathetic tear was shed by the friends of the anti-slavery cause on occasions like these—occasions which but added fresh fuel to the fire of liberty burning steadily in their hearts.

Among the last of the fugitives that passed through Clinton county be-

fore the war broke out, was a party which consisted of nine persons in all, comprising a man and his wife and their four children and three men. Twice already had the first-mentioned member of the little band made the attempt to free the wife he loved, and been unsuccessful. His third attempt had been successful to this point, and, judging from the determined air he wore, and the fact that he was thoroughly armed, the officials of the "underground railroad" thought that it would be rather an unhealthy piece of business for any one to attempt to hinder him on the balance of his journey. After a very brief sojourn in Clinton, the entire party were safely ferried over the Mississippi, and went on their way rejoicing.

This is, of course, but a brief outline of the "underground railroad" in Clinton county. Enough, however, we hope may be gleaned from its perusal to give the reader some idea of its character and operations. Most of its stockholders have already passed over to the other side, the rolling stock and fixtures have long since disappeared. Only one tie remains—the historic tie which binds the past to the present.

Robert Lee Smith, who came to De Witt in 1845 and settled on a farm one mile south of the town, had on his farm an underground station, and cared for all the fugitives who came that way, having at times as many as six or ten at once secreted, usually in his loft. He had inscribed on his tomb the statement that he was always an abolitionist and that he separated from his church on account of its stand on the question of African slavery. He is buried in the old Protestant cemetery out of De Witt.

One of the early school houses in Clinton was used as a station point along this unseen railway. In its basement and attic many a cowering fugitive was safely sheltered, waiting for the human blood hounds in pursuit to lose trail and give up searching, before venturing on the road to Canada and freedom.

The old stone house in the western skirts of Clinton, the low humble looking cottage built more than sixty years ago, was another underground station along the main line of this great system.

Where now stands the new Lafayette hotel, in Clinton, also was another station and could the soil beneath the hotel but speak what a story it would unfold of anti-slavery days.

A well-known lawyer of Clinton, living here today, tells of when he was a youth of seventeen in Maryland, how he used to act as "agent" on two roads—one the "underground" line—and how once he assisted a poor negro northward and that he succeeded in gaining freedom, became a Methodist preacher and finally a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal church. The lawyer

lived in Iowa all these years and knew nothing of the black man he helped out of bondage, until a few years ago he met him, accidentally, and after all these years the colored man remembered his name and called him "Massie Frank."

#### OLD SETTLERS' MEETINGS.

While attending a camp meeting at Camanche, in the summer of 1868, Mrs. Jane Vincent Wilkes, a daughter of "Father Vincent," of whom much mention has been made, and Mrs. John R. Pearce, who was Mrs. Hannah Ferguson, and who came here with the Hess family, met each other and talked over the old times. Before separating, they resolved to make an effort for the reunion of the "old settlers." Mrs. Wilkes wrote a poetical call, which was published in the *Clinton Herald* of August 22d, and in response to which the formal call was made.

The first formal gathering of the early settlers of Clinton county was held on the beautiful bluff at the head of Second avenue, west of Clinton, Thursday, September 19, 1878, and was attended by a large number of the pioneers, who as they contrasted the scene at their feet with the same view when they first beheld it, must have experienced emotions too deep for ordinary words and recollection not easy for the younger portion of the community to realize. Before ten in the morning they began gathering, their carriages contrasting no less than the surrounding with those of the time when they located in the county. By eleven-thirty, when the exercises began, there were on the grounds several hundred people, mostly territorial residents of the county and their descendants. A speaker's stand, and seats, swings, refreshments and other adjuncts of a real old-fashioned picnic were provided.

The assembly was called to order by Daniel Hess, president of the day, who introduced Rev. J. N. Seeley, one of the oldest settlers, who made an excellent and fervid prayer, thanking the Father for this happy occasion, and for all the blessings that have come to the community through civilization, and hoping that all present might so live as to arrive at full Christian fruition, and, like the golden sheaf, ripe in the season, be finally gathered to an eternal home of bliss.

Remarks were made by J. D. Bourne, of De Witt, who said he first passed along the Mississippi on a pony in 1832, when there was not a house from Rock Island to Savanna. He related an amusing incident of how he and a party stopped at a log house on an island in Rock river, and tarried all night, and how, after the most of the inmates had gone to bed in the loft, the floor gave way, precipitating the gentlemen to the lower room, and when a light

was struck none were found in a very presentable array, except a young couple who had been "sparking" in a corner of the room. [Laughter.]. There were more people now present than could have been gathered together in two weeks in territorial times. He thought the young people a little too fast, and that economy is now needed. The speaker had served eight years as sheriff for three hundred dollars, and done for four hundred dollars at the recorder's office what the county is now paying five thousand dollars for. He said they lived just as well then as now—when they lighted their humble home at night with the candles made from the tallow of wild deer killed nearby on the prairie. The speaker was then living in one of the oldest frame houses in the county. He first came into Iowa in 1833, when Dubuque consisted of a single log cabin.

Elijah Buell made a few remarks, noting the great progress made in the county since he arrived, and the sturdy character of men of early times.

Judge A. R. Cotton, the orator of the day, then spoke. In well chosen words he paid a tribute to the old settlers; then briefly traced in his speech the history of Clinton county, mentioning the first trials in the courts, the early official proceedings, the founding of the cities, and the growth of the county, giving statistics for early dates and the time at which he was speaking.

The threatening weather prevented some of the old settlers present from speaking, as it was deemed advisable to proceed first with the dinner and the organization of the society, before going farther with extempore speeches.

Officers of the Pioneers' Society were chosen as follows: President, Daniel Hess, of Lyons; vice-presidents, J. D. Bourne, of De Witt; George A. Griswold, of Elk River; H. B. Shaff, of Camanche; secretary, A. R. Cotton, of Clinton; treasurer, Elijah Buell, of Lyons; executive committee, E. Buell, Ira Stockwell, S. R. Pearce, G. N. Thomas, C. L. Seymour, and Mesdames Jane C. Wilkes, Hannah P. Pearce, Ellen Hess, Jane T. Baker and Betsey Foster.

It was desired to draw the line of membership in the association on the date of Iowa's admission into the Union, December, 1846, and necessarily this excluded many who would otherwise have joined.

At the second meeting of the Old Settlers' Association it was decided to admit those who had been residents of the state before 1846. At the third meeting, August 12, 1880, the association was divided into two branches, the Territorial Pioneers, who had settled in the county before 1846, and the Old Settlers or state pioneers, who had settled in the county before 1856. The association then became known as the Territorial Pioneers' and Old Settlers' Association. In 1887 the requirement for admission to the latter branch was changed so that any person who had come into the county before or during

1866, was eligible, and this remained unchanged until the 1908 meeting, when the requirements were again changed, allowing persons who had come into the county before or during 1875 to become members.

Daniel Hess, the first president, served a short time and was succeeded by George A. Griswold, who held the office for twenty years, until 1900. He was succeeded by T. M. Gobble, and he by Virtus Lund, the present incumbent. The officers elected in 1910 are as follows: Virtus Lund, president; William Lake, Daniel Earhart and Isaiah Dunstan, vice-president; L. F. Sutton, secretary; T. W. Jones, chaplain; directors, Mary E. Eaton, Mary L. Buell, L. O. Taylor, W. F. Rice, V. R. Benham, Elizabeth Harding and James F. Beers.

#### POPULATION OF CLINTON COUNTY.

The following gives the census returns for this county at various periods, commencing with 1847:

1847	1,570	1870	35,357
1849	2,044	1875	34,295
1852	3,822	1880	36,763
1854	7,306	1885	38,661
1856	13,441	1890	41,199
1860	18,938	1895	43,398
1863	19,818	1900	43,822
1865	22,405	1905	42,793
1867	27,234		

#### THE NUMBER OF SALOONS IN CLINTON COUNTY.

As shown by the Iowa Official Register for 1910, the saloon business was carried on in Clinton county in the autumn of 1908 as follows:

The number of saloons licensed in the city of Clinton was 66; paying a license of \$800 each. In Low Moor, there was one saloon, paying \$750. In Delmar there was one saloon, paying \$1,100. In Wheatland there were three saloons, paying \$600 each. In Lost Nation there were three, paying \$600 each. In Calamus, there were two, paying \$600 each. In Charlotte, there were four saloons, paying \$600 each. In De Witt there were eight saloons, paying \$600 each. In Grand Mound, there were four saloons, paying \$600 each. Total number of licensed saloons in Clinton county, ninety-two.

## TORNADOES.

The tornado of June 4, 1844, was doubtless severe enough to have wrought fearful damage had it not passed over the thinly-settled sections of Clinton county. It first struck the ground in Springdale township, near Tipton, Cedar county. It traveled at the rate of from forty to fifty miles an hour, sweeping a strip of about one-fourth of a mile wide. It was able to pick up cattle and hogs and carry them to some distance, dashing them to death against the ground. Its form was the usual funnel-shaped outline.

In Clinton county, it tore through the northern part of the infant settlement where De Witt now stands. It crossed Brophy's creek at the farm then owned by Mrs. Brophy, destroying her house and severely but not fatally injuring some of the inmates. Thence it followed the course of the Wapsipicon to the place owned by William D. Follett, where it destroyed a house and killed many cattle. Passing eastward, it destroyed some buildings on the farms of Messrs. Schoff and Wood, where some persons were considerably injured. On the Van Epps place it destroyed the house where Mr. Peoples then lived, severely injuring some of the inmates. Mr. Peoples was so badly hurt that he died within a few days, the only fatality caused by this storm within the county limits. The tornado crossed the river at the south part of Adams' island, stripping Mr. Adams' farm and dwelling on the Illinois shore. The buildings were completely demolished and his daughter killed by being carried to a great height and dropped into a tree, where she was afterwards found. The storm was evidently a true whirlwind, and its course was south of east. It would probably have been considered and handed down in the annals of the state as a tremendous atmospheric disturbance, had it not been so surpassed by the unmeasurable calamity of 1860. There is a tradition that, before white men came to Iowa, a similarly severe wind traversed the same region as that devastated by the storms of 1844 and 1860.

## MEMORABLE TORNADO OF 1860.

Sunday, the 3d day of June, 1860, will long be remembered in the annals not only of Iowa, but of the Northwest, as the day of the most tremendous tornado on record, rivaling the cyclones of the Indian ocean, the hurricanes of the West Indies and the typhoons of the China seas, in the distance that it swept, from central Iowa to the interior of Michigan, and surpassing most tropical storms in the force of the wind. Nothing like it had been supposed possible in northern latitudes. A belt, varying from twenty rods to a mile in

width, was swept literally with the "besom of destruction." Not a fence, not a tree, not a house, and scarcely an animal or human being in its pathway was able to escape or withstand its fury. Death, devastation, almost annihilation, marked its track. So rapid was its approach, so unexpected its visitation, so indescribably awful its phenomena, and horrible the ruin it left, that, owing, possibly, to physical and physiological causes affecting the nervous system (except a few gifted with remarkably robust constitutions and well-poised intellects), those who had felt death pass in so swift and awful a guise seemed dazed and incapable of practical thought or action. Even those who were without its range, but who witnessed its ravages, were often too appalled to render assistance until recalled to the ghastly actuality by the spectacle of carnage and the groans of the wounded that roused them to the necessity of energetic and prompt action. Fortunately, many saw the terrible storm's approach, and, by hiding in cellars, root-houses, and similar refuges, although buried under the debris or exposed to the open sky, yet managed to escape the fate of many who were borne away on the wings of the blast, some to be hurled mangled corpses to the ground, others to be gently and safely deposited upon the earth.

The first reported appearance of the atmospheric disturbance as a cyclone or whirlwind seems to have been in the western part of the state. It was in Hamilton county where it first took on the appearance of a tornado, though undoubtedly the storm centers originated farther west. To the meteorologist who reviews the history of this remarkable phenomenon, it is a matter of great regret that government signal stations and weather reports had not then been established, so that science could have been advanced by observations of the barometric and electric phenomena that must have coincided with the development of such a terrific storm. From Hamilton county it reached the Mississippi in less than four hours, having traveled at an average rate equaling that of a fast express train. Of course, its rotary velocity was much greater than its rate of forward movement, which varied very greatly, as at some points it comparatively stood still, and then, upon the temporary equilibrium of forces being destroyed, it again raced forward, as if by its rest endowed with new power.

In New Providence, Hardin county, only two houses were left, about thirty being scattered in the shape of kindling-wood over miles of prairie. But few people were there hurt, the greater portion of the citizens being absent at a Quaker meeting, at New Bangor, Marshall county, twelve miles distant. During the storm, a Methodist meeting was being held in a brick school house at New Providence. The building was moved five feet, and all the doors and

windows blown out, but no one injured. The inference is that the storm had at that point not as yet massed itself as it did farther east, nor yet acquired so great a rotary movement. However, the country was fully desolated, and fully one hundred thousand dollars damage done around New Providence. At a farming settlement called Pritchard's Grove, six miles farther east, the tornado was fiercer, and a number of persons were killed. Here the timber and every movable thing was swept away like dust before a broom.

A small village called Quebec, in the northern part of Marshall county, was absolutely obliterated, not a vestige of the town remaining where it stood, houses and contents being swept in fragments off upon the wide prairies. Many were seriously injured, but no lives were lost, though how any escaped alive seemed a mystery.

At Fort Dodge and Webster City, the outer circles of the storm, terrific hailstones fell, six and seven inches in circumference, shattering windows and injuring stock. Through the fair, but then comparatively sparsely settled rural regions of Tama county, the storm left a similarly devastated swath. In Webster and Benton counties great damage was done. But the fury of the storm or storms was there as nothing compared to what it was farther eastward. The area of high wind was much wider west of the Cedar, where it appears to have converged as steadily toward an apex in the country between the Wapsipinicon and the Mississippi, as if the aerial columns had been ordered by a strategist there to concentrate their forces as the German hosts thickened around the sleeping French at Sedan.

West of the Cedar there may have been several well-defined and distinct storm centers. It is certain that there were at least two different tornadoes that formed about the same time in the sultry Sunday afternoon, and began a parallel eastward race from some undetermined point west of the Cedar river, probably about twelve miles apart. They proceeded eastwardly in separate and well-defined courses, until they reached the Wapsipinicon, where they united and advanced in a single column with increased and accelerated force and rapidity. The first made its appearance about seven miles northeast from Cedar Rapids and about three miles west of the river. When first seen, it looked merely like a threatening cloud, but it soon assumed the appearance of an immense serpent, similar to that, as the Hindoo mythology chronicles, with which the air demons churned the ocean, a myth evidently derived from the appearance of water-spouts as they extended from angry sky to foaming sea. Twisting, writhing, with an undulating motion and accompanied by a dismal roaring, like that of a mighty cataract but infinitely more menacing, it traversed Cedar county, utterly wiping out every natural and artificial object in



its path. At Lisbon, Linn county, it scattered broadcast the stone piers of Robinau Prouty's warehouse and splintered that and other buildings into kindling-wood; yet, strangely enough, leaving untouched one thousand five hundred bushels of bulk wheat in the warehouse. In a lumber yard belonging to Chancy Lamb, not a board remained. Loaded freight cars were blown from the track and empty ones were completely pulverized. It circled northeasterly, leaving Mechanicsville two miles to the south, devastating the country east of White Oak Grove, killing hundreds of sheep and cattle and a score of persons. Many persons saved their lives by clinging to the underbrush in small thickets, which bent to the storm. A Mr. Cole with his wife and child were escaping to the cellar when the house was blown from over their heads, but leaving the floor. Mr. Cole seized his wife, who held their child in her arms, and flinging himself flat, grasped the edge of a trapdoor. Until the storm was over, he was not aware that the floor had moved, but upon taking his bearings he found they had sailed an eighth of a mile through the air, with no other injury than a fracture of the arm by which he held on.

At Loudon, both tornadoes were simultaneously visible, the one that struck Lisbon being about three miles north and the other about four miles south of that village. Both had preserved their original form and appearance, though swollen in size as the aerial giants raced eastward, apparently bounding like ricocheting cannon balls from ridge to ridge of the rolling prairie. At Wheatland, both were distinctly visible. In that section, as this tornado flew high, comparatively little harm was done except blowing down a number of houses. Arriving at the Wapsipinicon, it followed the stream without doing much harm until it united with the south one, which was first observed about seven miles southwest of Cedar Rapids, in the Rogers settlement, on the west side of the Cedar. On starting on its journey, it demolished numerous buildings and actually tore several victims, who were caught in its whirl, limb from limb, only their trunks remaining. As it passed along a ridge south of Mt. Vernon and Lisbon its appearance was simply terrific. The air was loaded with fragments of wrecked buildings and branches of large trees, and darkened with earth and dust. Cloud flakes and spume were whirled from the sides of the atmospheric maelstrom, and its deafening roar as it swept over the campaign, a gloomy column, with a lurid red core glowing angrily through its murky envelope, it could be compared to nothing else than the chariot of the Omnipotent as pictured by Milton in "Paradise Lost."

This tornado seems to have at this point attained its maximum of fury. Among the wrecks it left were the head of an infant and the arms and legs of a grown person brought from many miles westward. Three persons were

taken up bodily and vanished forever from mortal eyes. Dwellings and barns were ground to pieces as completely as if they had been passed through a quartz-crushing machine. Poultry had their heads completely twisted from their bodies, and their feathers cleanly plucked.

About two miles northeasterly from Wheatland the two tornadoes, as if impelled by a mysterious affinity, united, presenting a scene that the historian shrinks from attempting to describe lest the endeavor seem like hyperbole. The monstrous amalgamation could be fitly described only by Victor Hugo. Eye-witnesses affirm that the southern tornado ceased its advance and enlarged in dimensions until it towered from the earth to a sightless distance in the heavens. For over a minute it remained stationary. The lowering clouds of the northern tornado rushed into its embrace until the latter had been fully absorbed, swelling its bulk to a portentous size. Then the huge mass, now bellying out and swaying like an inflated balloon, rose from the ground with a roar like the voice of many waters and down-pouring floods, swept over a grove, and then, descending to the ground, whirled onward with unparalleled swiftness and power, accompanied with a constant corruscation of dull phosphorescent lightning. Between De Witt and Camanche, twenty-eight persons were killed and fifty-one wounded. South of De Witt, it swooped upon the Parsell House, and then swept the farm of Thomas Hatfield, where no less than sixteen persons perished. Among the victims were James Foster, Henry Foster, Mrs. Sarah Foster, Matilda Foster, Catherine Henry, a Maynard child, Alexander Gregorie, wife and daughter, Sarah Hatfield, N. R. Walrod, wife and two children, Jesse Parsell, John Klindt and wife, Mrs. Meyers and three children, Isaac Smith, Hatfield Fry, David W. Millard, a Winne child, a Jones child, Robert Boyd and an unknown German. On Tuesday the dead who were killed in that section were buried in the presence of a vast concourse at De Witt, whence the wounded and destitute also received unwearied aid and generous succor.

In its route through the rather thinly settled district just west of Camanche, a number of farmhouses were razed. Thomas Thornburg and others had just time to collect their families and place them in cellars, as their dwellings were swept from above them.

At Camanche, a mellow but rather sultry June Sabbath was drawing to a close. People were engaged in the usual quiet avocations of the day and hour, a rather threatening horizon attracted no great amount of attention, and even a sudden darkening of the air did not create the same apprehension that it would at any other time than about sundown. But, with magical rapidity, a murky curtain spread over the western horizon, grew and towered like a

solid wall built by the Genii of the air, and, approaching with a portentous appearance, that fascinated with fright all who saw it, advanced upon the doomed town as suddenly as a locomotive at full speed appears around a curve, and, in an instant, a torrent of midnight blackness, charged with missiles, bristling with electricity, so laden with water and hailstones as to be almost solid, and rumbling like ten thousand swiftly-driven chariots, embraced everything in a deafening and blinding chaos.

The fury of the tornado may be known from the fact that it lasted at Camanche only about two or three minutes, yet, during that brief period, the village, containing some twelve hundred people, was almost totally destroyed. A volume could be crowded with instances of the strange freaks and resistless power of the tornado. One very singular point was the almost entire absence of furniture from the wrecks. Here and there a chair round or table leg could be found, but that was about all. Trunks, clothing, beds, carpets and all kinds of furniture, including even stoves, absolutely vanished. All remaining from the numerous buildings destroyed could have been packed into a small bedroom. The rest went into the river, or was strewn for miles over Illinois prairies. The tiler's jewel of the Masonic lodge was blown even to Ogle county, Illinois, where it was picked up by a lady and worn as her breast-pin for some time, before its identity was discovered by one of the craft. A plank, two inches thick, effectually closed the door of Walldorf's new hotel, by driving in a slanting direction through the door and floor of the building. The lower story of a store on First street was cut away as smoothly as if sawed, and blown into the river, when the upper story settled down in its place almost uninjured. The front of a frame house in the upper part of the town was whisked away, leaving the furniture uninjured, while in Mr. Park's house the windows were blown in and the furniture crushed to kindling, and yet the house stood, only slightly injured. Partial destruction occurred only on the outer edge of the tornado. In its direct course the destruction was absolute. One citizen said that his first realization of the power of the storm was in seeing a horse come flying through the air at about twenty feet from the ground, followed by a cow at about the same height, and which must have been carried over three hundred feet. Mr. Butler saw his stable carried away over the tree-tops, leaving his horses on the earth floor attached to their rack. Two horses were blown from the front of Westfall's store into the middle of the river. A large raft was going down the river, endeavoring to reach shelter on the west bank as the whirlwind arrived. Of the twenty-six persons thereon, the three who escaped said that all they knew about it was, that they found themselves in Illinois, but whether they got there by land, air or water,

or what was the fate of their companions, they were unable to say. The terrific momentum of the storm was best illustrated by a shingle stuck through the sides of Waldorf's store. The shingle, a cedar one, of ordinary size and thickness, struck on the butt end, in a direction directly opposite to the general course of the cyclone, and was forced through clapboards, lath, and plastering, without at all breaking. This incident also shows the rotary motion of such winds.

The chimney of Mr. Anthony's house, weighing nearly a ton, was taken off and deposited in the garden ten feet from the building, in a perfectly upright position, without a single crack to show that it had been disturbed. Mr. Ralston, living three miles west of Camanche, saw the black column of destruction directly advancing upon the house and sent his family to a small grove of locusts, with directions to lie on the ground and cling to the trees. While lying there they saw the house taken and carried about twenty rods west and returned to within a few feet of its original location. It was then, as Mr. Ralston expressed it, "rubbed out as you would rub a snow-ball between your hands," not a fragment remaining. At De Witt, where the course was due east, a building with a whole family in it was carried from the east to the west side of the highway, and deposited without so much as breaking the crockery.

The most incredible instance of the cyclone's power was furnished by Mr. Reed, of Bertram, Cedar county. A large rock weighing over twenty tons, about twelve feet by eight and six, was imbedded in the bank of the Cedar river, only about eighteen inches of it projecting, the rest being firmly imbedded in the clay. The impact of the wind was so enormous that it actually wrenched the rock from its bed and turned it over like a chip, end for end, till it surmounted the bank and was carried about one hundred yards. In many places, plowed soil was wholly blown away, as if washed off by a freshet; and, in several authenticated instances, the freshly turned prairie sod was wholly swept away. Wagons were torn in pieces, and wagon tires straightened out perfectly flat.

At Albany, on the opposite side of the river, people were preparing to attend the Sunday services, and some had actually started from their homes. Looking from its elevated site toward the west, they saw the storm-demon approaching, in his pavilion of darkness, and in guise that paralyzed the stoutest heart. Futile attempts were being made to secure doors and windows when the aerial hammer smote the then thriving town, killing five persons and wounding scores more or less severely. The town was almost as thoroughly destroyed as Camanche, though, either owing to the heavier missiles being dropped in the river, or a larger proportion of the people having time to escape

to cellars, the loss of life was happily much lessened. Only about twenty dwellings were left upon their foundations, and but one available place of business. A bell was swept from the belfry and found quite a distance away, uninjured except for a nick in the rim.

In Albany the total damage to houses, barns, etc., was reliably estimated at \$73,715; to personal property, etc., \$18,000; total, \$93,715. In Garden Plains, Portland, Union Grove and Tampico, considerable damage was done, but few fatalities resulted. About seven hundred people were rendered homeless in Albany.

Some of the tornado's effects were as singular and capricious as on the other side of the river. Upon the roofs of several houses, the shingles were stripped off in fanciful shapes, leaving upon others a single covered spot. Others were entirely unshingled. One small frame building was lifted from its foundation and carried about a square, around another building which was torn to pieces, and then let down uninjured, within six feet of the destroyed building. On each side of the path of the storm fiend, the evidence of his power was visible in the shape of fragments of buildings, lumber, goods, splintered furniture, valuable papers, books, etc.

The *Clinton Herald* of June 9th gives a graphic description of how the doleful news was received at that point, as the messenger galloped onward, under circumstances as worthy of the poet's commemoration as "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," and as dramatic as the headlong race of the courier announcing the bursting dam at Ouseley Reservoir, to the people in the path of the torrent, which Charles Reade so vividly describes in "Put Yourself in His Place:"

"The storm was over at Clinton. There had not been much wind, and the torrents of rain which had deluged our streets, converting them into canals, had ceased falling. The air was soft and balmy; a few stars were glimmering through the fleeting clouds, and occasionally the full radiance of the moon would illuminate river and town and the farther shore, and then, gliding behind a cloud, leave all again to the mournfulness of doubtful starlight. Far away in Illinois, the storm still raged; the violently flashing lightning adding a weird beauty to the scene. We sat, looking from an open window and listening to the mournful call of a whip-poor-will, upon the island, when a man on horseback came dashing furiously up the street, and scarcely drawing bridle, cried out in an excited voice, 'Camanche is destroyed by a tornado, and half the inhabitants are buried in the ruins! Send down all your doctors, and materials to dress the wounded!' Without waiting to be questioned, he dashed on, repeating his request wherever he saw a group

of people. In an instant our town was all excitement. The courier's manner was evidence of his sincerity. All were eager to render any assistance in their power. Superintendent Milo Smith was at once sent for, and immediately despatched all the handcars at hand, and gave orders for a train to at once be prepared to carry to the spot all who desired to go. The steamboat 'Queen City' at Lyons was at once placed at the disposal of our charitable neighbors. Meanwhile, every vehicle was put into service, and soon a hundred willing hearts and hands were speeding along as an advance force. By this time the storm had fully passed away, the moon shone bright and unclouded, and as we dashed over the sandy road, now washed hard and firm, and could notice no signs of destruction on the way, we almost hoped we had been the victims of some heartless joke. We were, however, soon confirmed in our apprehensions. As we approached a house in the suburbs of the village, a man rushed out and hailed us; 'Are you the doctors?' We found here three little children, who had been brought with broken limbs from the village. After assuring the distressed family that the doctors were following, we pushed forward, with our worst fears confirmed.

"God save us from ever seeing again such a sight as that village presented. To describe it would be impossible. No conception of the scene could be formed except by seeing it, and once seeing it would haunt the memory forever. Although almost as familiar as Clinton's streets, a particular quarter of the town could not be recognized.

"It was with great difficulty that we picked our way over fragments of buildings, fences and loose materials of all kinds to the few shattered fragments of houses that still remained upon First street. Here were chiefly gathered together the dead that were found, and the wounded who still lived. Parents were weeping for their children and children for their parents. Here a husband bent sobbing over his dying wife, and here a mother, with frantic joy, pressed to her bosom the child she thought was lost and found to be alive. Many seemed blessed with a calmness from on high; many were beside themselves, and many were bewildered and overcome with stupor. Here we could not stay, we could be of no service, so we rushed on as a relief to join the eager souls who were toiling like giants, removing the rubbish in search of other victims. Hereafter, in lonely hours, in the still watches of the night, and in feverish dreams will come to many minds the vivid recollection of that sorrowful scene. The ruins strewed around, the hideous distortions of the dead, the mangled bodies of the living, the multitudes of eager, grimy workmen, the peaceful summer night, and the clear moonlight overhead, form a grouping never to be erased from the minds of any who were present."

All night the work continued. The next day, free special trains ran every two hours loaded with persons to assist and attend the wounded, care for the dead and feed and clothe the survivors. From the country all about teams poured in a continual stream, for these same purposes. Early in the day a mass meeting of the citizens of the county was held, and a committee, consisting of N. B. Baker, Milo Smith, A. R. Cotton, Benjamin Lake and Horace Anthony, was appointed for general purposes. Sub-committees were appointed for special objects, and some degree of order sprang from the chaos which had previously reigned.

By night, it was ascertained that the following were among the dead: G. C. Westphal, wife and child, Hannah Curran, Mary Greenleaf, A. Hoelt, Elizabeth Rathbone, D. Waggoner, D. Stolenburg, Mrs. Amelia Davis and son, Philip Peper, Margaret and Mary Fass, Eli Millions, George Burnham and wife, Mrs. J. Stolenburg, Theo. Arpe, H. M'Kendricks, L. D. Bigelow, Jacob Meyle, Augustus Meyle, and a Meyle child, Mary Knapp, a child of G. W. Chase, child of W. White, a Smith child, and a German girl known as Liza.

Many others afterwards died of their wounds, and many more bear on their bodies scars, and in their minds equally indelible memories of that awful evening.

The funeral services over the Camanche dead on the Tuesday following were most solemn and impressive. Over two thousand sympathizing friends and neighbors were present, and frequent outbursts of grief amid the deep hush that pervaded the assemblage attested the profound feeling of the stalwart men as well as tender-hearted women. The twenty-five coffins were ranged in front of M. Dunning's bank, where the services were conducted by Revs. Freer, Edminston and Youngs, of Camanche; Hebard and Brindell, of Clinton; Knyett and White, of Lyons, and Gleason, of Low Moor. The immense concourse then, forming in procession, moved to the old burial grounds, where the bodies were committed to the long row of graves prepared for them, there to slumber till awakened by a more pervading and awful trumpet blast than even that of the fatal storm in which they perished.

Wherever flew the news of the awful disaster, generous hearted men and women anticipated the appeals of stricken humanity and contributed liberally to the relief of the bereaved, afflicted and destitute sufferers. Not only did Clinton and Lyons vie with each other in measures of relief, but from all over the country, from the great marts of Chicago and New York to remote hamlets, came contributions. At Clinton, on Monday evening, was called a meeting to co-operate with the general meeting at Camanche.

Messrs. W. H. Lunt, Simeon Baldwin, Lucius Howard, C. H. Toll and G. F. Lovejoy were appointed a committee, on subscriptions, and three hundred and fifty dollars was raised on the spot. The Clinton and Lyons ladies, inspired with the same spirit that afterward developed during the war the great sanitary fairs, devoted themselves to preparing food for the destitute, supplies for the wounded and clothing for the naked. (Many victims actually had had their clothing completely stripped from their persons.) These noble women, whose works were sanctified with the very spirit of Dorcas, made hundreds of new garments, besides following the Savior's injunction to divide their own raiment with the unclothed. The reception rooms of the Iowa Central presented the appearance of the workrooms of a large ready-made clothing establishment. Chicago ladies also contributed from their wardrobes. Dubuque, Davenport, Le Claire, Keokuk, Rock Island, Moline, Savannah, Mt. Carmel, and, notably Wheatland, sent generous contributions. Meetings were held and liberal collections taken on steamers and railroad trains. The Masonic bodies nobly obeyed the charitable precepts of the craft, and the German portion of the community came energetically forward to the aid of their kinsmen. The large hearted Rev. Robert Collyer was the fitting bearer of the munificent Chicago relief fund, and as he moved among the sufferers, his cheerful presence brought scarcely less encouragement and comfort than his gifts. Pre-eminent among the local good Samaritans was Milo Smith, both as an individual and as superintendent of the railroad, and the aforementioned committee, of whom N. B. Baker, as chairman, displayed the same capacity and energy that subsequently distinguished him as adjutant-general. They were ably aided by the distributing committee, Messrs. C. H. Toll, O. A. Anthony, Horace Anthony and T. W. J. Long. The irretrievable disaster was not without a certain compensation in knitting together the different portions of the community, and also illustrating some of the most shining and benevolent qualities of human nature.

At a meeting in Chicago two thousand and eighty-five dollars were raised. A poem was composed for and read on the occasion by Benjamin F. Taylor, who has since become nationally celebrated for his glowing prose and brilliant verse.

There are no reliable figures as to the amount of pecuniary damage done by the tornado at Camanche. Indeed, that seems immaterial, compared with the suffering and loss of life, the wreck of hearthstones, and disappearance of family heirlooms and keepsakes, and the town suffering irretrievable disaster.

Accurate enumeration, however, showed that there were totally destroyed



no less than ninety occupied dwellings, sixty-three barns and stables, five warehouses, several new brick blocks, two hotels (one, a three-story brick, fifty-six by ninety-six feet, being shattered to atoms), two churches and thirty-six places of business, in addition to twenty-three sheds, ice houses, etc. There were more or less wrecked, seventy-six occupied dwellings, twenty-four barns, sheds, etc., a school house, two warehouses, a flour-mill, and two saw-mills, besides twelve other places of business. Probably three hundred thousand dollars, would not have covered the loss that could have been replaced.

One peculiarity of the tornado was the singular belt of calms that in some stages of its progress appeared to flank it on either side, while at the same time there must have been a tremendous agitation in the upper regions of the atmosphere. At some farm houses back of Clinton and Lyons, it was noted that the tropical pour of rain that occurred at the same time fell perpendicularly and there was not a breath of wind. At the same time pieces of debris, some large boards, fell from the upper air into adjacent fields. Their edges were splintered and ragged, showing that they must have been brought from a distant point, and by a fierce wind far above the low and heavy rain-clouds. The rumble of the storm was distinctly heard at Charlotte, sixteen miles distant.

The most reliable authorities estimate the total number of killed by the storm in Iowa at one hundred and thirty-four at least, and over two thousand five hundred people must have been rendered homeless.

#### STORM OF 1876.

On March 10, 1876, Deep Creek was traversed by a furious storm which was probably a true tornado. At least it certainly assumed the shape of one, and though it fortunately missed doing damage as extensive as that inflicted by those that crossed the southern part of the county, gave some most alarming evidences of its power. It also manifested some rather peculiar meteorological features. The day had been wonderfully hot and sultry for so early in the season. Late in the afternoon, the rotary center, it is presumed, formed somewhere to the southeast of De Witt, and moved in a northwest direction, striking the farm of Thomas Cavanaugh, five miles from De Witt, and passing thence toward Charlotte, providentially passed to the southward of the village, injuring the places of Thomas O'Toole, John McGary and Paul Engler very considerably, twisting up trees and carrying fence-rails and boards in its vortex, but seriously harming neither life nor limb. Its noise was so loud as to be alarming to those who did not see it coming, and it was heralded by

sharp thunder and lightning and tremendous hail. Coursing diagonally through Waterford and Deep Creek, its center passed close to the house of Thomas Watts of the latter township. A considerable and abrupt rise in the ground to the windward of his house and barns would have been thought a sufficient protection from the most furious ordinary storm. Mr. Watts and a domestic, who were the only persons in the house, lost consciousness from the shock the wind gave the house, which, though not destroyed, subsequently appeared to have been moved in four different directions in less than as many minutes. Two hired men had sought shelter in the solid barns, which were totally wrecked. One of them took hold of an iron reaper, thinking thereby to anchor himself against the blast. But he narrowly escaped being crushed by the machine, which was found resting upon him at some distance from where it stood. His companion was nearly smothered in bulk grain, the singular phenomenon of 1860 being repeated, of a building blowing away and leaving hundreds of bushels of loose grain heaped upon the ground. Many horses, cattle and swine were killed by missiles, or by being dashed against the ground or fences, and fowls were, as in the more southern whirlwinds, stripped of their plumage. A short distance to the northwest were the farm and dwelling of Fenton Dolan, seemingly protected, even more perfectly than Watts' place, by being under the lee of a steep knoll. But again the wind, like water pouring over a dam, swooped down upon and destroyed the house, Mrs. Dolan being severely hurt. Her's was the worst injury done by the storm to any person, though narrow escapes were numerous and the panic great. As if satisfied with its work at Dolan's, the tornado, rising so suddenly that it spared outbuildings only a few rods beyond in its track, rose like a gigantic bird in the air, to again seek terra firma many miles beyond the Mississippi, destroying the town of Hazel Green, in Wisconsin, almost as completely as the disaster of 1860 did Camanche. Probably thirty thousand dollars would not cover the money loss inflicted in Clinton county by this storm, yet the people through whose territory it passed considered that they had escaped quite cheaply.

Governor B. F. Gue, in his history of Iowa, published in 1904, had collected many additional statistics concerning this awful tornado and he gives a table of losses from which we extract the following:

Hardin county, killed 7, wounded 27, houses destroyed 37, loss \$75,000.

Linn county, with Marshall county, killed 22, wounded 51, houses destroyed 26, loss \$475,000.

Cedar county, killed 3, wounded 13, houses destroyed 8, loss \$15,000.

Jones county, killed 9, wounded 30, houses destroyed 13, loss \$30,000.

Clinton county, killed 74, wounded 155, houses destroyed 168, loss \$450,000.

Illinois, killed 26, wounded 53, houses destroyed 60, loss \$200,000.

Total killed in the storm from western Iowa through to Lake Michigan, 141, wounded 329, houses destroyed 312, loss \$945,000.

#### STORM OF 1898.

At four thirty P. M. on May 18, 1898, occurred another tornado, in some ways the equal to the great Camanche storm, though not covering so much territory. It originated to the west and struck three miles north of Charlotte, Waterford township, in its worst fury. There four people were instantly killed, many others being badly injured. Trees were twisted off like single stems of wheat straw. Pumps were lifted from out the wells; wagon wheels were twisted off and splintered to pieces, while the iron tires were bent in almost every conceivable shape. This storm was about a half mile in width, moved slowly, but with wonderful force, having the action of a genuine cyclone. Dead horses, cattle and sheep were strewn everywhere along its fearful pathway. It had in several places the dark green, ugly funnel-shaped cloud. It revolved and its roar was heard miles around and at Delmar was heard an hour before it really struck the township. Among the killed were a number northwest of Charlotte and in that neighborhood. At John Clark's, three miles from Charlotte, an eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Solen met death. She had been to school and was returning and stopped at Clark's for safety. The girl, with the Clark family, all started for the creek for safety and she was caught up by the wind and dashed to her death on the ground. The Clark house was totally destroyed. J. Breen, aged eight, and Maggie Mahoney, aged twenty-six years, were killed at Mike Maloney's; the bodies were found in the field after the storm. At the home of H. C. Hansen, one of the wealthiest farmers in Clinton county, his two barns were totally destroyed; his seventeen-room farm house badly wrecked and nearly all of his stock killed; his loss was ten thousand dollars. The estimate was that fourteen were killed in this storm in this county. It raged about Delmar, where it swept every tombstone from its socket in the cemetery of that place, the storm going to the south of town. Farther west twenty-eight persons hid in one house—that is, in its cellar—and the house blew away, but all were saved. In crossing Liberty township, but one farm house and a school house were destroyed. In Liberty township the storm ran crooked, changing and re-changing in its awful course. It destroyed the properties of Peter

McAndrews and Maurice Wolfe in Sharon township. South of Delmar it destroyed the beautiful home of William Ruggenberg and his large drove of fine cattle. Near Delmar Jacob Allison's son, Obe, was instantly killed. The Benjamin school house was totally destroyed.

The following notes appeared in the *Clinton Herald* the next day:

"Sheep are seen hanging in the trees up that way everywhere.

"Not a drop of rain fell either before or after the wind storm, which is a singular thing.

"In the path of this cyclone were some of the finest farms in all Iowa.

"At the Maloney farm was seen barbed wire wound tightly around some small pigs.

"Workmen in the field run for safety to culverts, bridges, streams and wells.

"Trees were stripped perfectly clean of their leaves and small limbs, as if picked to pieces by a threshing machine.

"The storm was heard of at Polo, Illinois, where much damage was done. It went on and on till it struck Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and lost itself in the water of Lake Michigan. In this respect it resembled the great Camanche tornado of July, 1860."

Again, in about 1904, there was another storm of severe action. This one went through Center, Deep Creek and Elk River townships, carrying everything before it. No lives were lost. Great property losers were: In Center township, Peter Eggerts and Herman Peterson; in Deep Creek township, Mrs. Mary McLaughlin; in Elk River township, August Eggert and the Doyles.

#### "BIGELOW'S MINT."

With a bit of keen sarcasm, Daniel H. Pearce, in his description of early-day Clinton, speaks of the "earliest manufacturing enterprise" of the place in words as follows:

"Among the early enterprises established in Clinton county was Bigelow's Mint. This establishment was located about a mile and one-half below town, on the place later owned by Mr. Howe. Here hard money was coined in large quantities and distributed in every direction. So great was the demand for coin, and such the briskness of business at this mint at one time, that the workmen confiscated the machinery of a small grist mill on Mill creek, with which to increase the facilities and capacity of their institution.

"Tim Bigelow's money was very well executed and circulated quite current. In many places it was quite as current as much of the Eastern cur-

rency, wild-cat bills, and was about as equally good. Such, however, was the pressure of the Democratic party in Iowa, at this time, against banks of issue, that our mint was forced to suspend operations. Mr. Bigelow was driven from his stronghold, for he had previously made a fortress of his house, the upper story being pierced with loop-holes for musketry, determined to defend himself to the last. But he was forced to capitulate by a posse of regulators: his old blacksmith shop (the mint) was demolished and he was threatened with grave and dire vengeance if he ever showed himself in this part of the country again."

Other informants give further information in regard to Bigelow's mint. The first telegraph in this part of the country was probably erected in this county. Bigelow, who was a "hard money man," and whose coin went current even at the land office, and with which many acres of land in this section are said to have been paid for, had his mint in a log house situated in Riverside, below where Davis' lime kiln later stood, near where the railroad bridge crossed the slough on the road between Lyons and Camanche. Another bridge crossed Mill creek near the site of what was later styled Mill Creek bridge.

From each of the bridges a wire was extended to the "mint," so arranged that anyone passing over would ring a bell at the house, upon which labor was suspended, tools carefully laid away, and the artisans at once became agriculturists and devoted themselves to the labor of their farm lands.

It is said that this bogus coin was so well executed that much of it passed current at the land office, and was paid out with other coin at the land sales.

There were several stations along the Mississippi at that day, where sporting gentlemen stopped to trade horses and other property. They were asked no questions, supplied with coin and creature comforts, and passed on their course of dissipation and crime. The "Mint" was one of these stations.

#### DAYS OF MOURNING.

Aside from the hundreds and thousands of men and women whose deaths caused sadness within the county, there have been three exceptional periods of public mourning for great public men—three United States Presidents, Lincoln, in 1865, Garfield, in 1881, and McKinley, in 1901, all shot down by the hands of assassins. All three assassins paid the death penalty, two at the hands of a court, after trials, and one, J. Wilkes Booth, at the hands of the posse of Union soldiers sent out to capture him.

At the time of Lincoln's death, Clinton was but a small place. The Civil war had just come to an end and it seemed as if peace smiled upon

every hand, in the North at least. But on the night of April 14, 1865, Booth, at Ford's theatre in Washington, shot and killed President Lincoln. The news spread over the world at a rapid rate. At Clinton the citizens at once began preparations (after the final shock and deep seated grief was dispelled) to carry out some appropriate memorial services over the death of "Honest Abe." The day proved an ideal one; nature smiled and not a cloud mantled the fair sky of springtime. The thoughtful Adjutant-General N. B. Baker, a citizen, but still in office, requested that all meet at the fair grounds at Ringwood. Long before the appointed hour, thousands were pressing their way to the grounds, the cities of Lyons and Clinton taking joint part in the sad services. The procession, proper, was very long and impressive. The military companies were out and music of the most touching and solemn order was rendered. General Baker read the numerous dispatches then coming in from Washington relative to the assassins and their capture. Addresses were made by Revs. Kynett and Fairchild, of Lyons, and by Revs. Young, Truesdell and White, of Clinton. The city was in heavy mourning and business was at a standstill for almost a week. Strong resolutions were passed touching the awful crime committed and in them they urged our Congressmen to go slow about granting amnesty to the Confederate officers and ring-leaders of the war. Such a day had never before been witnessed in Clinton county.

#### DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

(From *Clinton Daily Herald*, September 26, 1881.)

On Friday, September 23, 1881, after the news of Garfield's death had reached Clinton, Mayor C. H. Toll called a meeting at the City Hall, at which a committee was appointed to arrange for a public demonstration of mourning. A committee was appointed, who met on Saturday and drafted resolutions recommending a suspension of business, and arranged for a public meeting in the Davis Opera House.

The community united with others all over this great land, Monday, in paying the last tribute of respect to the cruelly murdered and deeply lamented President James A. Garfield. The observance of the occasion was marked by a hush of business, nearly every store in the city keeping closed doors all day. A few opened their establishments in the morning for a short time to transact necessary business, and a few delivery teams and drays were out in the forenoon, but as a rule Sabbath stillness reigned along the streets. The railway machine shops, the schools and banks were closed for the entire day, and the saw-mills and some other interests where the question of entire sus-

pension involved too many difficulties, were run only during the forenoon. The city was draped in mourning, and the hearts of the people were bowed in common and profound sorrow over the nation's incalculable loss.

Every church in Clinton was draped in mourning. Sunday the pastors all preached appropriate discourses.

At the Episcopal church, Rev. James Trimble delivered a fine discourse devoted to the current theme. A broad black band encircled the interior of the room and the chancel was neatly hung with purple and black. Services were held there Monday forenoon at eleven o'clock.

At the Presbyterian church mourning fabrics were displayed, and in the evening Rev. J. G. Cowden preached a discourse on the life and services of President Garfield.

The Congregational church decorations consisted of the draping of the organ and pulpit with a large flag, and a portrait properly trimmed, with two large palm leaves above the picture. The inside entrance was draped with black, and white flowers were placed about the pulpit. Rev. W. L. Brayton's subject in the morning was the words, "God reigns;" in the evening, he also spoke from an appropriate text. There was a prayer service at this church Monday morning at 10:30.

At the Baptist church the decorations were elaborate and beautiful. The Sunday school room below was also draped. The hangings comprised flags and festoons of flowers, including a handsome floral cross and a floral shield. Rev. C. C. Smith gave two sermons devoted to the great disaster and the character of President Garfield, and lessons to be deduced therefrom. Superintendent Jay Dunham spoke briefly of the event to the Sunday school.

One of the largest audiences that ever filled Davis Opera House crowded that spacious building to overflowing on Monday to attend the memorial exercises. Continuous streams of humanity poured into the hall during the half hour preceding the services, until every seat was filled and fifty stage chairs occupied, in addition to standing room about the hall pressed into service. It is believed that fully two thousand participated in the meeting. The stage chairs were occupied by the speakers, committee, singers, city officials and other invited guests.

The hall was very gracefully and quite profusely draped with two broad bands of black about the gallery front, an American flag placed in the center above the stage, and a draped portrait of the late President also overhead. festoons of alternate black and white forming hangings throughout the stage. There were also plants and flowers.

At two o'clock the meeting was called to order by Chairman W. F. Coan.

and the band played a funeral dirge. The proclamations were read clearly and with much expression by Rev. E. J. McLaughlin, of St. Mary's church, preceded by some eloquent remarks. The orchestra played a dirge, after which Mr. Coan offered a few appropriate eulogistic sentences.

Rev. C. C. Smith then delivered an appropriate prayer, Rev. J. G. Cowden read several passages of scripture, and the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," was sung by the choir.

Hon. A. R. McCoy delivered a pathetic and beautifully phrased address of fifteen minutes, followed by the hymn "Nearer, My God to Thee," by the choir, orchestra and audience.

Hon. L. A. Ellis next spoke for twenty minutes in an effective and eloquent manner, this being followed by the song, "Rest, Soldier, Rest," by a double male quartette. Rev. W. L. Bray held and entranced for ten minutes with a fine eulogy. The hymn, "Asleep in Jesus," was sung by the choir, after which the Rev. James Trimble pronounced the benediction, and the exercises closed with "Our Native Land" sung by the choir, orchestra and audience.

During the exercises Battery C fired a funeral salute with the cannon at the levee, and the church bells were tolled.

It is of interest to note that Henry Sabin (later superintendent of public instruction of Iowa) used the same flag to drape his house which he used on the occasion of Lincoln's death, draped just as then, the flag having been kept as a relic.

Mayor Stratton of Lyons, issued a proclamation counciling suspension of business and calling a meeting for two o'clock Monday, which was held in Grace church. The stores were all closed and the mills shut down at noon. No business was transacted on Monday.

Public exercises held in honor of the late President Garfield at the Congregational church were largely attended, the building being crowded to overflowing. The meeting was conducted by Rev. Sydney Crawford, who opened with prayer, after which the Rev. C. M. Lombard read passages of Scripture. Singing followed by the choir and congregation.

Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Prof. Moses Soule, Dr. J. E. Ennis, Dr. A. W. Blanding, Messrs. J. C. Root, J. F. McGuire, A. S. Baldwin and others. Doctor Blanding spoke of the friendly feeling in the South. Mr. Root compared the circumstances of the assassination with the murder of the Czar of Russia, and Captain McGuire devoted his remarks chiefly to the army life of General Garfield, the others taking general views of the great sad event.



The church bell tolled every three minutes from two to four. The interior of the church was handsomely and appropriately decorated with beautiful floral work, a finely draped portrait of President Garfield, and profuse drapery of black and white. The services were solemn and the feeling was one of mingled esteem and sorrow.

#### DEATH OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

For the third time in the history of this country the citizens of Clinton county, in common with all other sections of the Republic, were called upon to pay their last farewell respects, at a memorable service of another assassinated President. And in some ways, this was the hardest blow of all, for peace and plenty were on every hand; the war that had brought Lincoln to his death, and the party feeling and acts of political partisans, that fired the brain of a half lunatic in the case of Garfield's assassination, were not in existence: all seemed well; the good-hearted President was viewing the great Buffalo Exposition, and was shot down while extending his hand to welcome a supposedly good citizen, attending that great jubilee.

The sad news came to Clinton. Mayor George D. McDaid issued a proclamation to the citizens here in the following words:

"The most dastardly crime of a century has been committed in a time of peace and prosperity. President McKinley has been assassinated—struck down by the hand of a red-handed anarchist. All good American citizens will deplore this act and mourn his death. I earnestly request that all business in the city be suspended as far as possible on next Thursday, September 19th, the day on which the remains will be laid to rest. Let us unite as one body of one mind and soul to pay the last tribute to our honored dead:

(Signed) "GEORGE D. McDAID, Mayor."

Memorial exercises were held in appropriate manner at the Odeon Theatre, where a never-to-be-forgotten meeting was held. Rev. T. W. Jones, of Grace Episcopal church, was the orator of the occasion. The picked choir sang soft and sweetly, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." This was at 2:30 P. M., the hour and minute that the dead President's remains were being lowered into the vault at his old home in Canton, Ohio. The address was a true and faithful eulogy of William McKinley. The hall and city in general were properly draped in mourning and for the first time in American history did the principal train service and work in shops and on sections, throughout the

country, rest from their busy labors for the time being—the entire nation was hushed to silence and sorrow.

Another memorial service was held at St. John's church, where the dead citizen, soldier, patriot, statesman and President was kept in tearful remembrance by a large audience.

#### PIONEER DETECTIVES.

(Selected.)

It would be singular, did it not illustrate the persistence in human nature of the primitive man's instinct to acquire property by plunder, how many men in a new country take to horse-stealing. It seems as if there must have been some fascination about it aside from its possible profits. For in a virgin country like Iowa, where it was difficult to avoid accumulating wealth naturally and honestly, one cannot now otherwise understand why so many sought to gain a little wealth at the cost of tranquil existence, and at the hazard of losing liberty and even life at the hands of their justly incensed neighbors. Freebooters never became so troublesome in Clinton county as in the settlements above and below on the river, and also farther west. This was partly due to the prompt and severe repressive measures of the Regulators along the Mississippi, and the Wapsie Rangers in the western part of Clinton and Scott counties.

In 1851, horse thefts in the Camanche and De Witt settlements were brought to an abrupt termination. Previously they had been annoyed by losing good horses in a most mysterious and inexplicable manner. These thefts were contemporaneous with the appearance of a family answering to the name of Jacques, who located on the edge of the bluff, about two miles from Camanche toward De Witt. They seemed not at all anxious to improve their claim, and at the same time kept a sufficient number of horses and cattle to do considerable farming if they had so desired. Adjacent were the places of Robert Welsh, who held the office of constable, and of Capt. R. A. Lyons, later of Elvira, who, after many years plowing the seas, was now making furrows in the more stable prairie. Captain Lyons, having brought from Mexico a very swift horse that could not be caught except with a lasso, was one day, when sweeping the wide prairie with a powerful marine telescope, somewhat interested by seeing his precious neighbors in the distance endeavoring to catch the horse with a halter, in which they naturally failed. This, together with the frequent absence of the male members of the family and clumsily explained borrowing of saddles, aroused the suspicions of Messrs. Lyons and Welsh, so

that they, it being before the days of detective bureaus, determined to see what they could accomplish themselves in the way of ascertaining the bottom facts as to whether the horse trading done by the family came within the domain of legitimate transactions.

They concluded that, by exciting the women, the latter might be led to involuntarily betray the "true inwardness" of their status as to honesty. Accordingly, Welsh repaired to the yard where the women were milking, about sundown, and engaging them in conversation, adroitly and casually introduced the subject of horse stealing, mentioning, also, that the regulators were on the lookout and that it would go hard with detected culprits. While this dialogue was going on, Lyons had, unperceived, approached through the tall grass, keeping on the other side of the house, entered it through a window and snugly ensconced himself under a bed, in quarters that to most landmen would have been too contracted for comfort, but an old sailor, who had often slept in a narrow berth or hammock, could endure the position for a few hours without grumbling, though in some respects it was like Falstaff's in the buck-basket. After Welsh had detained the women till dark by his alarming, but seemingly neighborly and friendly discourse, the agitated women sat down without a light in the cabin, and in conversation lasting till midnight fully disclosed to the keen-eared amateur detective the dark secrets of the gang, their method of working, accomplices, haunts and routes of travel. As soon as they were asleep, Lyons quietly slipped out, artistically replacing the bar at the door, and at daybreak, awaking Welsh and telling him to watch the lair, harnessed up and drove toward De Witt. Beyond Brophy creek, as he expected, he met one of the Jacques, riding a remarkably fine steed which, in response to Lyons' inquiry, he claimed to have bought at Dubuque. His rascally assurance so enraged the Captain as to attract Jacques' notice, and prompt the question: "What makes you so pale?" Lyons answered that he was not feeling very well that morning, and rode on to Brown's cabin on Ames creek, where he quickly unharnessed and followed Jacques' trail toward the timber belt upon Brophy creek. On the way he notified the Cannons, father and sons, who at once gave chase (the old man on horseback and the boys on foot, outstripping him), joining in the pursuit of the common enemy. Lyons succeeded in keeping his quarry in sight, notwithstanding the other's efforts to elude him as they traversed the timber, and, once on the open prairie, rode straight at the fugitive, and after a short headlong chase and desperate resistance, overhauled and overpowered single-handed and tied the desperado before the Cannons, the fleetfooted boys still leading their mounted sire, came up. The culprit was taken to Camanche, and soon afterward was

escorted by a numerous and distinguished delegation to Swan Island, just below the city. There, by an inquisitorial process in vogue during those days, in which a rope materially assisted the memory, the prisoner, previously sullen and silent, suddenly concluded to expose all he knew of the gang. Subsequently he was regularly tried and sent to the penitentiary.

Acting on the information thus extorted, a posse at once set out for Dubuque, where another Jacques was found, enjoying himself in carnal company among wassailers of low degree. They politely waited for him to finish his dance, then brought him via Maquoketa to Clinton county, where, in a convenient grove near Welton, was held a special meeting of the Holy Brotherhood, which also resulted in the noose procuring a satisfactory confession. That resulted in the trip of a still larger party to Farmersburg, Clayton county, where a regular robbers' roost was surrounded and captured, together with a whole caballa of horses and arsenal of weapons. The rascals escaped, but the gang was effectually dispersed. When the Regulators returned to Dubuque, their formidable and disciplined appearance and numerous trophies attracted general attention and approval, and horses were thereafter safer along the lower Wapsie bottom.

#### THE HANGING OF WARREN.

Among the thrilling episodes connected with the history of this county is the summary taking off, by the Regulators, of Bennett Warren. Warren, with his family, lived on section 36, in Liberty township. He owned a farm there, and also kept a house of entertainment for travelers. During the days of horse thieving and counterfeit money issuing, it had become notorious that his house was a stopping place for those engaged in those unlawful practices. It was also believed that he was aiding and abetting these criminals by secreting them with their stolen horses, and assisting them in running them off. No sufficient evidence could be obtained, however, to convict him of active participation in these crimes. He had been indicted once for stealing the traps and peltry of a trapper who came here from the East, but was acquitted upon the trial. The impossibility, almost, of securing a conviction in consequence of the difficulty of empanelling a jury which had not some friend to the criminal upon it, had incensed the people, whose horses were being constantly stolen, beyond forbearance.

On the 24th of June, 1857, the Vigilantes, to the number of about two hundred, left their rendezvous at Big Rock, having with them two prisoners whom they had taken in Cedar county, and crossed over into Clinton county.

Upon reaching Warren's house and finding him at home, they took him with them to a small grove near by, where the tragedy was to take place. There were no riotous proceedings, nor semblance to a mob. Everything was done with a kind of rude decorum and gravity befitting the occasion. No one was masked, or in any manner concealed his identity. Upon their arrival at the place, the "captain" or "chairman," whatever his title was, and whose authority was recognized by all, called the meeting to order, a jury of twelve of the number was selected by nomination, and took their places. Witnesses were sworn and testified. The jury then deliberated and returned into this court their verdict that "Bennett Warren was guilty of harboring horse thieves, knowing them to be such; and of habitually passing counterfeit money, knowing it to be such." The jury passed no sentence, but upon the rendition of this verdict, the Captain called for an expression of all upon the following question: "Shall he be punished?" In taking this vote, those who wished to vote in the affirmative were to step to one side of the road which passed through the grove. The vote was unanimous, or nearly so, for punishing the man. The next question put was, "Shall the punishment be whipping or hanging?" and the vote was taken the same way as the previous one. At first, the majority was largely in favor of the milder punishment; but now took place a running desultory argument, pro and con. Those who favored the extreme measure said, "What satisfaction will there be in whipping an old, gray-headed man?" "What good will come of it?" "We are here to make an example that will protect our property and deter others from these crimes." As the arguments progressed, one by one, or in knots of twos and threes, the people passed over this road, so fateful to the doomed man, who was a witness to all these proceedings, until a clear majority was for the death sentence. The Captain called for a rope, which was soon forthcoming. It was placed around Warren's neck, and he was informed that his time was short, and opportunity given him to say anything he desired. If his executioners expected any confession, or appeal for mercy, they were disappointed, for the man was brave and died unblanched. His only reply was, "I am an old man and you can't cheat me out of many years." Men in numbers enough to run him up, grasped the rope, which had been thrown over the projecting limb of a convenient tree. Amid silence that was awe-inspiring, the signal was given, and Bennett Warren was ushered into eternity. He was taken down and carried to his house, where the men who had executed him prepared him for burial, and then quietly dispersed. But one arrest was made, and no proceeding taken against any of those engaged in this transaction.

The wife of Mr. Warren, it is said, she being his second wife, was the

widow of one of the three Thayers who were hung at Buffalo for the murder of a peddler, and she was thus twice widowed by the draw of the rope. The headquarters for this organized body of Regulators was at Big Rock, a place near where the lines of Scott, Clinton and Cedar counties corner, and the members were drawn from all these counties. Upon the other hand, these freebooters who made free with the horses of the settlers, and who flooded the country with counterfeit money, were scattered through all these counties; with an apparent organization. At the same time of the hanging of Warren, the party also captured in Cedar county two men named Charles Clute and Jacob A. Warner, who were under suspicion of being engaged in stealing horses. They were taken into custody and informed that a warrant was in the hands of the leader to bring them before Justice Gates at Big Rock. The Justice was not there, and the party kept on until the residence of Warren was reached. After his trial and execution had taken place, Warner was tried and acquitted, on condition that he leave the county within ninety days and bring no suits against his captors. Clute was then arraigned and acquitted and given thirty days to leave the country. After these proceedings, the court returned to Big Rock, where Clute and Warner were kept over night at Goddard's tavern, and the next morning were allowed to depart unmolested. Clute decided to leave the country and find a new home elsewhere. Warner gave him a new set of bench tools, Clute being a carpenter by trade, and he left. The tools were found soon after in Van Tuyle's store in Davenport, but no explanation is given how they got there, but from that day the family of Clute never had any tidings from him. His family inclined to the belief that he never got out of the country alive, but others, and among them the best citizens of Cedar, do not believe that he was hindered in his departure, but that he deserted his family voluntarily.

Mr. Warner failed to obey the mandate of the Vigilantes, but removed to Tipton with his family, and after a year or more returned to the Denson place, where he for many years resided, a respected citizen.

During the same year, Alonzo Gleason and Edward Soper, the former of whom had no recognized habitation, and the latter residing three miles south-east of Tipton, with three accomplices, had made several successful raids upon the horses of that neighborhood, and had run them out of the country and sold them. Their movements became so bold and open as to bring them under suspicion, and in July, 1857, they were arrested by the civil authorities and conveyed to Tipton, where they were held in custody by Sheriff John Birely, who placed over them a guard of about twenty men. About midnight the Vigilantes, to the number of about forty men, overpowered (?) the guards,

took the prisoners, and marched to a grove near Loudon and there tried them according to the forms of this court. They were given every latitude, the right to challenge any juror, to cross-examine witnesses, etc. The people around, numbering about two hundred, were cool and deliberate. The captives appreciated the situation and made a full confession of their guilt. The verdict of course was "Guilty." The question whether they should be at once hanged to death was submitted to the two hundred, and all but four voted in the affirmative. A wagon was drawn under the projecting limb of an oak tree, the fated men placed in it, the rope thrown over the limb and securely fastened. Gleason, with a profane imprecation, jumped from the wagon into eternity. When life was extinct, a grave was dug beneath the gallows, and uncoffined and unwashed, the men were buried where they died. Soper was, however, exhumed by his friends a few days after and buried in the old graveyard in Tipton.

In the fall of the same year (1857) Hi Roberts, who really lived in Jones county, but who was much of the time operating in and about Cedar, Scott and Clinton counties, and whose specialty was counterfeit money, having heard some threats from the Vigilantes, in a bravado spirit sent them an invitation to come and take him. He was then stopping at James W. Hanlin's, four miles northwest of Tipton. They accepted his invitation. He was taken from Hanlin's across the line into Jones county to the barn of George Saum, and there tried and hanged. Warrants were issued for the arrest of several persons implicated in this transaction, and the officers of Jones county came over into Cedar to make the arrests. No resistance was offered, and, under advice of Judge Tuthill, bonds were given for their appearance before a Jones county justice of the peace for a preliminary examination. Their bonds were signed by one hundred or more of the most stable citizens of Cedar county. At the appointed time they appeared in Jones county, accompanied by nearly two hundred citizens of Cedar and Jones, but no indictment was found against them for want of testimony, no witnesses appearing. Whatever may be thought by people of this day of the irregular and severe measures then adopted, it is certain that the grievances of these men were deep, and the results of their summary punishments corrected an abuse that had defied the established forms for protection to property, and completely broke up a band of lawless men, who had subsisted by levying upon the property of their industrious fellow citizens, and rid this section of their presence.

While upon one of their marches, the Vigilantes overtook Col. J. Van Deventer, who was a stranger here. He was well mounted and was riding alone into the west end of this county, on business connected with the rail-

road. They accosted him, and made many inquiries as to his identity, his point of departure, his destination, etc. To these inquiries he gave courteous answers, and they then informed him that it would be necessary, as he was a stranger, to report to the "captain," and they desired him to accompany them, a request which he very readily complied with. They soon met that official, who, after a moment's conference, informed his followers that the gentleman was "all right," and that he was at liberty to depart, accompanying his remarks with profuse apologies for the detention. Mr. Van Deventer says that he continued his journey with them for several miles, their routes being the same, and that they were very companionable and gentlemanly men.

The proceedings of the Wapsie Rangers were not fully concurred in by all of the people throughout the western portion of the county, and in 1857, soon after the hanging of Warren, the Anti-Horsethief and Protection Society was organized at the Alger school house. Its expressed object was to bring to justice all thieves and counterfeiters, and press their conviction before the courts of justice, and also to prosecute all unlawful acts of violence. A deputation was sent to confer with the Vigilantes at Big Rock, and notice given of their aims and intents, and that their visits would not be tolerated, and they proposed to maintain the objects for which they were organized. No collision, however, occurred between the two factions and, between the two, the country was cleared of horse thieves.

A story is told of Josiah Hill—familiarily known as Si Hill—one of the early settlers. After the hanging of Warren, at the instance of his sons, Monroe and Alfred, a warrant was procured for the arrest of Hendrickson, which was placed in the hands of a constable, who called Si to his assistance. The arrest was made, and Hendrickson taken to De Witt; but giving the constable the slip, he returned among his friends, who turned out in force to intimidate those connected with the arrest. Mr. Hill was out at Syracuse, a place then in existence on the Wapsipinicon, west of Calamus, accoutered as was his habit, with his rifle, single-barrel rifle pistol and hunting knife. As the band approached him, he accosted such as he knew in his jovial way, until they informed him of their errand, when he at once took fire and defied the entire assemblage, informing them that, when called upon by the proper officer to assist him, "he should go to it." His quiet determination was sufficient to deter those men who knew of his fearlessness, from any further attempt to intimidate him.



## THE HANGING OF BARGER.

In 1848, William Barger deliberately killed his wife at Bellevue, Jackson county, Iowa, by boring a hole through the fence and shooting her as she appeared at the door in the morning. The crime was a premeditated one and the people were greatly incensed. Under the plea that he could not have a fair trial in that county in consequence of the feeling against him, his counsel obtained a change of venue to Clinton county. At his first trial, the jury disagreed, and he was lying in jail at De Witt, under the charge of Sheriff Buchanan, awaiting another trial. At about midday, a party of men known as the "Iron Hill Vigilance Committee," rode into town, heavily armed and unmasked, and in open daylight made an attack upon the jail. Sheriff Buchanan made a determined resistance with all the help he could secure, but he and his friends were overpowered. The Regulators then broke off the locks with sledges and placing Barger in a wagon awaiting, surrounded him with a guard of armed horsemen and proceeded to Andrew, the county seat of Jackson county. There they hung him on a tree known as "hangman's tree." No arrests were ever made of any of the participants in the affair, though they made no attempts to conceal their identity. The public sentiment seemed to be that justice had been done.

## HINER'S HANGING.

The last criminal tried before Judge Lynch's tribunal in Clinton county was James Hiner, generally known as "Old Hiner." He had been a somewhat notorious criminal, and was constantly engaged in horse-stealing. On the night of June 16, 1865, a horse was stolen from J. G. Smith, of Elk River. Hiner was seen and recognized while riding the horse through Jackson county the morning after the horse was taken. A requisition was made by Governor Stone upon Governor Lewis, of Wisconsin, it having been ascertained that he was in that state. Armed with this authority, Sheriff George A. Griswold and Deputy Robert Hogle effected his arrest at Mt. Hope, Wisconsin.

On the 2d of October, 1865, they reached De Witt with their prisoner, and placed him in jail to await the examination. On their return, while at Dubuque, he was fully identified as the man who brought a mare and two colts there and sold them, they having been stolen from C. Ryan, of Lyons City, where he kept a livery stable. He had where he lived passed under the name of John Stanton, and professed to be dealing in government horses. An indictment was also resting against him in Whiteside county, Illinois, where he was wanted for crimes committed.

On the night of October 18th, about midnight, Sheriff Griswold was awakened by a knocking at his door, and upon responding to the call with the inquiry, "Who is it?" was answered by the response "It's all right." Thinking it to be a belated constable with a prisoner or the city marshal with a culprit, he opened the door to find himself confronted by a dozen or more armed men, who quietly seized him, and entering the room where there was a dimly burning lamp, and while a part of the number took charge of the sheriff, the others took the keys to the cells, saying, "We want that man," went into the jail, unlocked Hiner's cell and took him quickly and silently out, and placing him in a wagon in waiting outside, drove rapidly away. Before leaving they securely locked everything and left all other prisoners undisturbed. While but one wagon came to the jail, a large number of men with wagons were in waiting outside of the town until joined by their comrades with the prisoner in charge. As soon as Sheriff Griswold could raise an alarm and rally assistance, he started in pursuit of the Regulators, and made every effort to strike their trail, but without success. The question as yet was an open one as to whether Hiner had been rescued by his friends or taken by his enemies for the purpose of summary execution. The sheriff, however, upon his return from the northern part of the county, expressed the belief that Hiner had been hung and buried before daylight. Indeed, a citizen remarked to the sheriff, "Old Hiner will never steal another horse. The job was well done."

But in the following April, all doubt as to the fate of Hiner was set at rest by the discovery of his decomposed remains in Silver creek, about five miles northwest of De Witt, by a little girl who was fishing in the stream.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was, "strangled by persons unknown", and so ended the career of a life-long criminal, who had made it his business to prey upon the property of others until, incensed beyond measure, they, unjustifiably, as must be said, though not inexcusably, executed him. No arrests were ever made, nor effort to discover who were participants in the tragedy.

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

### REMINISCENCES.

The readers of this volume will find the following reminiscences, written by persons residing long in Clinton county, of unusual interest, as well as valuable for future historic reference, covering as they do many topics not fully covered in the other chapters of the work.

#### WHEATLAND FIFTY YEARS AGO.

By Mrs. Celinda [Parker] Dutton.

The following was compiled by Mrs. Dutton in 1908 and published in a local newspaper, and is well worth preserving among the annals of Clinton county:

"I did not take up my home in Wheatland until the fall of 1865, but it was many years before that when I first saw the ground on which the town now stands. That occasion was, as I well remember, Washington's birthday in 1844. The Toronto mill had just been completed by George W. Thorn, and was dedicated, so to speak, on the day in question by a ball which was a memorable event for many years after by reason of the large crowd present and the distant points from which its members assembled. People were there from Dubuque, from Muscatine, from Tipton, Davenport, and De Witt, and all the intervening country. I was a very young girl at the time and went to the ball in company with my older brother and his wife. We set out from Posten's Grove, on Rock creek, late in the forenoon in a wagon, and early in the afternoon forded Yankee run at a point about a mile above the present wagon bridge. From the point where we forded there wasn't a house nor sign of habitation visible in any direction. To the eastward where Wheatland now lies, was then merely open rolling prairie dotted with patches of snow. Here and there clumps of prairie grass of the season before, sere and dead, still stood erect. There had been a thaw and the roads were heavy and bad (they were always bad in those days, as I recall them) and as we paused a few minutes on this side of the creek, the wide expanse of unoccupied country around impressed me as being peculiarly lonesome and desolate. I had no thought that the country would be settled within my observation. The first

house we passed on our northward progress stood on the Dickerman place, a few rods south of where Edw. Hart now resides. We arrived at the mill in due season, and about four o'clock in the afternoon the dance began. It continued with pioneer vigor, amid many scenes of early day hospitality, gayety and high spirits, until well along in the forenoon of the following day.

"It was probably in the neighborhood of ten years after the dedicatory ball that I obtained my first view of the site of Wheatland from another and nearer quarter. In company with George Goddard and wife, I started from the Goddard homestead, west of Big Rock, early one bright and beautiful autumn morning destined for the Big Bend, as the scope of bottom grass and timber land lying in the wide eastward circle of the river a half mile north of the Calamus road was then, and I believe still is called. I may say in passing, that the Big Bend was a favorite ground for the hunters of those days, as it is for those of the present time. More than one deer has my brother shot in the wooded openings bordered by the curving river, and more than once, after he had swung the hind quarter of the animal across his shoulders and borne them home afoot, he found, when he returned for the fore quarters, that the wolves had preceded him and made off with his game. The object of our journey, though, was to gather wild grapes. We were in a wagon drawn this time by a yoke of oxen. We crossed Yankee run at the same place as before, for the creek bottoms to the eastward were an impassable marsh. We proceeded eastward, keeping at the foot of the high ground and following close to the margin of the creek bottoms. The gradual upward slope to the north of us where our little town afterwards rose into being was then, as when I had first beheld it, an unbroken prairie, with no sign of house, fence or road. Tall waving prairie grass covered all the ground as it had apparently since primeval times. But a little farther eastward we discovered the evidence of approaching change. At a point some thirty or forty rods northwest of where the railway crossing is now situated a log cabin was being erected, as we afterwards learned, by the late Franz Homrighausen. The walls were almost completed, and the owner was then engaged in hauling the last logs from the timber near the river. The settler had chosen what was then a beautiful and picturesque spot for his cabin in a sheltering, green verdured depression with a lakelet of clear water in front of it. The ground where it stood has long since been under the plow, but evidences of the homestead and adjacent orchard were still present in the late seventies.

"I had almost forgotten about the grapes, but I may say that we got a cartload of them and enjoyed wild grapes until well into the winter."

## RETROSPECTION AND REMINISCENCES.

(By W. D. Eaton, of *The Clinton Mirror*.)

Writing of a town on the map under another name—"poor dead and damned old Lyons," as the late General McCoy, a former resident, phrased it—may be something like preparing and printing an obituary of a man for himself and family to read and criticise; but the publishers of this history of Clinton county call for a "sketch."

This chapter is not historical or biographical, but retrospective and reminiscent, with few dates or statistics, for all which turn to other chapters,—and yet with an adherence to facts as the writer understands them.

Lyons ground was settled upon in 1835 by Elijah Buell, who, in acting as second mate on a steamboat running between St. Louis and Galena, had decided upon this point as the best place to locate on between Davenport and Dubuque, because of the narrow river crossing, its nearness to Chicago, the favorable lay of the land on both sides the river, and the certainty that this was the most feasible crossing on which to establish a ferry, which was soon done.

In 1836 a small space two miles below Lyons was platted and ambitiously named New York—a shadow not larger than one man's hand, but prophetic of the future.

The town of Lyons was platted in 1837, and named by Buell and Warren, as the former stated, replatted and enlarged in 1855, with subsequent additions by different parties. Schools were taught at an early date; a church established by Methodists in 1838; a postoffice established in 1840 or earlier; a school house built in 1846. Copies of quarterly returns in possession of Elmer A. Hess show that Chalkley A. Hoag was postmaster in 1840, and Daniel Hess from October of that year to August, 1847. The compensation of the postmaster was only thirty per cent commission on letters and fifty per cent on papers, but the allowance on letters was raised to forty per cent at the close of the term of Mr. Hess. Mr. Hoag's commissions from January 1st to September 30th amounted to twenty-six and one-half cents, one dollar and sixty and three-fourths cents and two dollars and twenty-two cents. Mr. Hess received sums varying from one dollar and twenty-three and one-half cents to five dollars and thirty-four and one-half cents, and at forty per cent on letters, five dollars and forty-seven cents per quarter.

In 1852 the town began to "look up," organized and industriously promoted the Lyons & Iowa Central Railroad Company, dubbed the "Calico

road." A bridge was to be built across the river from bluff to bluff above Lyons and Fulton, grading was actually done for many miles toward Maquoketa,—and then the inevitable smash followed. Among the remains of the project was a dike across a ravine between Eighth and Ninth streets north, and a pond of water above it. One pleasant Sunday evening in the sixties at near nine o'clock, stay-at-home husbands on Seventh street were startled by the rushing in of their wives crying, "There's an awful flood going down the slough, and I was afraid the footbridge would be carried away before I could run off from it." The water of the Calico pond had eaten its way through the dam, and the waters swept down towards the river at a terrific and irresistible rate. Great damage was done on its route, and the Fifth street footbridge carried away. An aged couple named Jones lived at the south end of the bridge, and Mr. Jones and others went out on the bridge when they heard the torrent coming, and went north on the light structure to witness the sight. Mrs. Jones became alarmed for their safety, followed and warned them, and all ran back, but she went down with the structure. Both her legs and both her arms were broken, and she soon died, the last victim of the faulty scheme.

Then followed various plans, elsewhere recorded, for a railroad from Chicago via Fulton and Lyons "Westward Ho." If the reader desires details as to the mix-up ensuing, let him peruse history. Here we record that such a plan was so far carried out that work for a bridge was well begun on the Illinois side, a block below the present ferry landing, and then was abandoned for a crossing at Clinton, which had superseded New York. In this latter town the reason for the change was said to be because the landholders of Lyons would not give the road the ground desired, while the Lyons idea is that the managers of the road, the owners of the bridge, and the possessors of the farms just secured at acre prices, were all one crowd—wheels within wheels controlled by the same minds—who foresaw millions in the transfer and new deal. However all this may be, Lyons got left, and with the road and the pushers of road and town, Clinton advanced a pace, until it now stands about three to one in population and manufactures, including railroad shops. But this was not quite all. Lyons secured laws requiring a spur to be built from Clinton up, with, it was said, the proviso that "all trains should run through" our town. The "Plug" was finally built, but no trains ever ran "through" it. Clinton even stoutly resisted the laying of the two miles of rails, securing an injunction against the work, which Judge French dissolved, with the remark that "No city could enclose itself within a Chinese wall and keep others out."

Perhaps a side incident of that little contest will be worth repeating.

Immediately after the injunction was dissolved a heavy snowfall occurred, still further delaying track-laying; whereupon the *Mirror* remarked that Clinton was so bent upon preventing the construction of the short line that it not only applied to the earthly courts, but carried up the suit to the court of heaven and obtained another temporary injunction, which was soon dissolved by the rays of the sun in the same heavens. From the pulpit across the street, next morning, the paper and its editor received a solemn rebuke for their irreverence!

A few years more and Lyons capital and enterprise, assisted by Anamosa and intermediate points and farmers, constructed the Midland road, seventy miles long, and held quite a little jubilation upon the passage of the first train. Local citizens and Editor Booth of the *Anamosa Eureka* made congratulatory speeches. One friendly resident of Clinton said privately that "now he could die happy—a lot of stations will be located along the line, and Lyons is dead from this day." Another omen.

Still later came another road through the town, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, giving another outlet to Chicago and connecting with Milwaukee and other points in Wisconsin, with Dubuque, St. Paul and Minneapolis, with Marion and points beyond—with only a slight skirmish between the track crews of the new line and the Northwestern, which meanwhile had raked in the Midland at forty per cent.

Had the original intention of crossing from Fulton to Lyons been followed, affairs on the Iowa side would have been different. With the strong men of Lyons, the strong men of Clinton, and the stronger capitalists from east of us, all working together; with the occupancy of our site by railroads and shops and yards and other manufactures and business, overflowing to the south, we believe this year's census would have shown a population of fifty thousand inhabitants, instead of half that number.

"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

Railroads and rivers, however, were not all the interests relied upon to make a city here. In comparatively early days, manufactures began to flourish—flour-mills and saw-mills, foundries and machine shops, sash, door and blind factories, and other valuable enterprises, flourished together. Private and state banks were started and safely conducted. Upon the advent of the railroad from Chicago, Lyons became a great market for grain, pork and other farm products. A capacious steamer, with a broad bow for teams, ferried over loaded wagons and their loads were shipped to Chicago (for one

reason, it was said, that every carload crossing at Clinton, over ferry and bridge or on bridge alone, was tolled at ten dollars), and after the Racine & Rock Island road was built, a large proportion of our shipments went to Milwaukee. Hogs were not shipped alive in the sixties; the farmers slaughtered them at home, brought them in frozen for forty miles or more, selling at very low rates before the Civil war, when dressed pork brought as high as fourteen dollars per hundred weight. They were stacked up by the purchasers like woodpiles in winter in the eastern and middle states before the use of "stone coal" became common. And there was railroad competition in those days; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gave rebates, and Lyons dealers shipped grain to Milwaukee; Fulton kept buyers on this side, and if Clinton people wanted much wheat or feed they came up here after it. Clinton had the railroad and Lyons had the trade.

But the unequal conflict could not continue; the railroad was the heavy factor; Clinton was a division point; round house and machine shops employed many men, and train crews lived there; manufactures sprung up, business places multiplied, population increased, and Lyons was distanced. The older town doubled its saw mills, and the younger outdid it in that and other considerations; the older had a paper mill, and the younger had one too, as well as other enterprises which Lyons had not.

Lyons, however, by combination with other portions of the county, held the lead in politics for a while. Not long previous to the removal of the county seat from De Witt to the river (in which Lyons joined with Clinton), a Republican convention was held at the county center, in which Clinton was badly worsted, greatly to the outspoken indignation of a resident of the last named town. He swore by all the gods that "the time would come when the tail would wag the dog," and when Clinton city could be stronger than the country, and then Lyons would be shown what was what. The third prophecy, too abundantly fulfilled already.

One of the great enterprises undertaken in 1856 was the building of, for those days, a magnificent hotel, the Randall House. Sanguine parties of Lyons guaranteed Mrs. Randall, of Baltimore, ten per cent on her investment, and she sent a nephew, R. T. Spence, here to look after the business. A year earlier the Dement House had been put up in Fulton and was "full from cellar to garret for a year." The Randall House was built and furnished throughout in suitable style—the break of 1857 came, and the hotel was not even opened. Later the "Riverside Institute" of the Currie Brothers, occupied it a few years; attempts were made to maintain a hotel and boarding house there, but nothing ever succeeded. And after about fifty years it was bought by



sixteen Lyons men at a hundred dollars each; later traded to a South Dakota man for land, who came down, took it to pieces from top to bottom, loaded everything but the lots and cellar on to trains of cars and transported it to the land of the Dakotas.

#### AN EXAMPLE IN PATRIOTISM.

If there was a town or city in Iowa that did more for its country during the Civil war, according to its population, we do not know which one it was. When the news from Sumter arrived a public meeting was called, and old Washington Hall was crowded. Mayor Magill presided, and delivered one of the most patriotic, forceful and stirring speeches of the period; others followed; Mark Jones sang national airs with a rousing chorus; and resolutions to fit the hour were adopted, speeches, songs, and resolutions being cheered to the echo. Rev. A. J. Kynett closed his remarks by relating what had passed between two typical sons of the South and the North. The first was vehement and declamatory; the second replied, noting the impulsiveness and bravery of the Southerners, while, said he, "Northerners are calmer and more deliberate; they take time to think over vitally important matters, then they pray over them, and when they do conclude they must fight, then look out for hell!" Lawyer J. H. Flint sprang up with "That's me, Mr. Chairman; I agree with Brother Kynett; give 'em hell!" and the reverend had to get up again and explain that his friend had misquoted him.

Then came the enlistments; in almost no time a company of infantry was enlisted; H. P. Cox was elected captain, N. B. Howard, of Bryant, first lieutenant, and Charles Snowden, of Clinton, second lieutenant. The company was enrolled in the Second Iowa Infantry as Company I, and made a glorious record at Fort Donelson and in other engagements, returning at the close under Capt. H. H. Green and Lieut. J. F. Conway, both of Lyons, and both surviving at about three score and ten years of usefulness and honor, the one as a Methodist preacher and elder, the other as bookkeeper for the Joyce Lumber Company.

Judge Leffingwell was also early in the field with a call for the "Hawkeye Rangers," speedily enrolling a company, of which he was made captain, with S. S. Burdett, of De Witt, first lieutenant, and W. H. DeFreest, second lieutenant, which became Company B, First Iowa Cavalry. Burdett succeeded as captain. J. T. Foster was captain from August, 1864, to February, 1866, was in April, 1866, appointed a lieutenant in the regular army, serving in California and Nevada for three years.

In 1862 the Twenty-sixth, the Clinton County Regiment, was raised, in which Lyons took chief part, four companies being organized here—Company A, Capt. S. R. Williams; Asa Franklin, first lieutenant and A. D. Gaston (from Company B, First Cavalry), second lieutenant; Company E, Capt. John Lubbers; Edward Svendsen, first lieutenant, and Hansen, second lieutenant; Company G, Capt. James H. Heavy, John Quinn, first lieutenant, and Philip McCahill, second lieutenant; Company K, Capt. N. C. Roe, N. D. Hubbard, first lieutenant, and Lucian Pomeroy, second lieutenant. Companies E and G were known as the German and Irish companies, respectively. Gaston came home as captain of Company A, and is now in Washington; Svendsen, captain of Company E, Fritz Horn, first lieutenant; Quinn, captain, McCahill, first lieutenant, and John Kane, second lieutenant, of Company G; E. P. Watson, captain, and C. J. Hanle, first lieutenant, of Company K when mustered out. Nothing but a complete roster would show the mutations in our six companies. The colonel of the Twenty-sixth Regiment was Milo Smith, of Clinton; lieutenant-colonel, S. G. Magill, of Lyons; major, Samuel Clark, of De Witt; surgeon, A. T. Hudson, of Lyons; assistant surgeon, William MacQuigg, of Camanche, and quartermaster, J. H. Flint.

Every company from Lyons and the county made a memorable record, including Company A, Sixteenth Infantry, Capt. J. H. Smith, later colonel of the regiment, a few of whose men were from Lyons, notably Lieut. Peter Miller. Eloquent pens and voices have paid them many tributes, but none more than they merited.

With time and space at command, many amusing incidents might be recorded, but few of which can be recounted in these pages. Letters written after battles in which our county men were engaged found their way to the *Mirror* office, from which extras were speedily issued with lists of dead and wounded, and farmers sometimes waited over night to see how "their boys" fared. While one letter from the battle ground was being put in type, an old white haired man came in and asked if we had the list; we took the letter and began to read, and when the name of Beck was reached his father dropped his head, could only say, "My son," and departed, amid the respectful silence of all.

At St. Louis, while the Twenty-sixth was awaiting transportation south, Lieutenant-Colonel Magill saw on a steamer bound down with a regiment from another place a former Lyons character on board in major's uniform. He was a tall, straight, soldierly figure, but in this town had been addicted to "prohibition" drink, did not stand well, and doubtless had been snubbed by Mayor Magill; but he was an ex-army officer, and all such men were in de-

mand in those days. The Lieutenant-Colonel rushed aboard, and going up to the Major, exclaimed, with his hand out, "Why, —————, how do you do?" And then the impressive officer got even with Sam Magill; coolly looking him over without a glimmer of recognition, he said in the stiffest possible military manner, "If you have any business with me, sir, there is my orderly," turned his back to his superior officer, and walked off. "Damn his old carcass," said Magill, as he told the tale, "I wanted to kick him."

While the Twenty-sixth Regiment was in Helena, Arkansas, Lieutenant-Colonel Magill, Major Clark and Surgeon Hudson obtained passes one morning, crossed the river and rode around the country. The next day they used the same passes and continued their explorations. Going through a piece of timber, they rode up to a house to make some inquiries, and while the women of the place parleyed with them, two or more rebels turned the corner of the house and Magill and Clark found themselves looking into the muzzles of double-barreled shot guns; therefore they surrendered, but Hudson, a little in the rear, wheeled, put spurs to his horse and took the back track, the road circling through the woods. A mounted rebel followed him, cutting straight through the timber and fired on the surgeon's horse, but his own horse, not obeying the pressure of the rider's knee, went one side of the tree, while the gun went on the other side, and thus Hudson escaped. The affair was reported and the captives at once dismissed; and when they returned paroled prisoners they found their titles and occupations gone, and returned North. Years afterwards, upon presentation of the facts, with influence behind, Magill and Clark's record was changed and they were paid the full amount of service that they would have received if they had completed their term of enlistment—a nest full of eggs for a few months' service.

Professionally speaking, in the sixties and for some time later, Lyons stood even better than in business. At that date, Rev. George F. Magoun was the pastor of the Congregational church, and Rev. A. J. Kynett of the Methodist, the one becoming the president of Iowa College at Grinnell, and the other secretary of the Church Extension Society, of which he is said to have been the founder, with headquarters at Philadelphia, in which capacities they nearly filled out their days. Their colleagues at the time and those here later have been worthy compeers and successors in their work.

In the law, A. R. Cotton, W. E. Leffingwell and L. A. Ellis were unexcelled. We have heard a well informed business man say that Judge Cotton was the best counsel in the state; an attorney of Chicago, an ex-general of the great war, said that Judge Leffingwell's three days' argument in a riparian case there was the greatest plea he ever heard; and Senator Ellis was second

to neither nor to others in his line, having been district attorney for sixteen years, and full of practice thereafter. Judge Cotton went to Congress from this district; Judge Leffingwell missed it only because he was a Democrat; and Mr. Ellis because but one could go at a time and Cotton was one lap ahead. Later Ellis was in the State Senate and did great work in the revision of the code.

Doctors Lothrop and Hudson were leading physicians and surgeons, and after the war they returned, and soon Dows, Wetherell and MacQuigg, who had also been in the service. Meanwhile Drs. J. and H. Farnsworth settled here. Of all these, only Doctor MacQuigg survives. And it should be added here that many other first class practitioners followed them, part of whom are still here and part in other climes. Doctor Lothrop's last work was the writing of the "History of The First Iowa Cavalry Volunteers," published by the regimental society.

Among the newspaper men who cut a narrow swath for a time in Lyons in Civil war times was W. P. Furay, from Bellevue, who pulled into Lyons and started the *Constitutionalist*, an opponent to the war; but he was too erratic to last more than a few months. He was a good writer, but not suited for this locality at that time. He was a good speaker and a good fighter too. An incident of his career is recalled thus: One day a Republican called at his office to "lick the damned rebel." and after a little verbal and physical discussion, so far changed his mind as to subscribe for the *Constitutionalist*, paying in advance for more copies than he ever received. The *Mirror* had welcomed its competitor with the remark that the American flag was hoisted over its material to save it from the danger of being dumped into the river, to which statement the newcomer emphatically objected. In localizing on the scrap referred to, the *Mirror* man said something that greatly angered the editor of the *Constitutionalist*, who came back with threats. If Furay had been as steadfast and industrious as he was capable and strenuous, the paper would not have been compelled to be transmogified into the *Advertiser* of today.

The first school taught in Lyons was in a log house down on the banks of the river; it was taught by Miss L. S. Boyington (afterward Mrs. John Reed Boyd) in 1842. In 1860 the writer found Mr. Baker teaching in the brick school house on Fourth street, with other schools in different parts of the town.

During the great war of nearly fifty years ago, Chicago dailies were twelve hours in reaching Lyons, the *Evening Journal* arriving the next morning and the *Morning Tribune* in the evening. Our first news came from

the *Davenport Gazette* and *Dubuque Times*. Two small steamboats plied between these points daily, often meeting at the Lyons wharf.

Capt. H. F. Cox, of Company I, Second Infantry, was wounded in the leg at Fort Donelson, and it was known that he would come up on an up-river boat on a certain day and a large crowd went to the landing. Some of his kind friends took a couch or something of the sort to carry him from the boat on to his home, but when they sought to do so, he replied, "Take that bier away; I'll not be carried off the boat on that," and, as painful as it was for him, he worked his way down the gang-plank on crutches.

"To be or not to be, that was the question" in Lyons at the city election on March 4, 1877. Consolidation or not with Clinton was the issue. Many did not vote on it and the ballots cast stood, for one hundred and fifteen: against, four hundred and ninety-four; majority against, three hundred and seventy-nine; the one hundred and fifteen being perhaps one-seventh of the full vote of the town.

But 1894 told a different story. The contest was renewed after seventeen years' rest, and consolidation won, the relative numbers of ballots cast being practically reversed.

"WE STILL LIVE."

Notwithstanding the loss of our municipal title, the name Lyons is yet in use, the postoffice, independent school district, township, railroad depots and express offices all retaining the old name. (In the strife over consolidation, some of the standpatters declared that if that project carried, nothing would be left us but the cemeteries, and they only because they were outside the city limits; since when, the largest one has been transferred from the care of the city to a corporation, and now deeds for its lots are made out as from the "Oakland Cemetery Association of Clinton" to purchasers.) And further, manufactures have increased here. The Disbrow Sash Factory has doubled its capacity; Struve's Model Roller Mills are doing an increased business; the Champion Feed Mill's output is immense; the United States Steel Lock Factory is growing; the Ingwersen Wood Factory employs a large force, with a corresponding production; the Andersen & Winter Furniture Factory makes and sells great quantities of goods; Pelton's Engine Works have a sound reputation; the new Stamp Vending Company are getting up a most novel and useful machine; Reick's shop is doing good work; and others of less note, but yet of importance, are running within our limits, lumber yards, fine drygoods and jewelry stores, complete groceries, meat markets, bakery, merchant tailors, clothing and shoe stores—all things needed are kept

at our doors. The postoffice has long been in the second class, with clerks for each branch of its work, and an all-night clerk, four city carriers and two drivers of rural routes. The first figures obtainable, as previously mentioned, give the postmaster's commission for three months as twenty-six and one-half cents! Is not that a very fair increase for seventy-five years? By the way, when Lyons was annexed to Clinton, the postoffice department prepared to cut it out or cut it down to a sub-station, not half filling the postmaster's requisitions for supplies, in anticipation of the change; but Representative Curtis prevented that move by informing the proper officials of the state of affairs here, and that Clinton was pledged not to interfere with the office; and it holds its own or increases, and all hope it will continue to do so.

The North End is one of the very best parts of Clinton city. Its high wagon and foot bridge, with a ferry boat crossing the river under it half the year, is one of the best pieces of property in the city. It is on the auto highway from Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha; better for the Fulton gardeners to cross than the lower one, and used by supply teams from Clinton wholesale houses to customers in Fulton. The lines of Lyons are not only cast in pleasant places, but many of them are likewise profitable ones.

With the closing of the nineteenth century, and the lessening of the log supply above, rafts ceased to come down, and prices were high. The operators wanted mills "nearer the stump," and in a few years all the saw-mills here were closed. This threw many men out of their jobs, and a portion of them went north or south to work for the same firm or others. This told on both ends of the combined city, and only by the establishment of other factories was the loss made good.

There was one very serious drawback to saw-mills, great as they were on our river. Most of the men employed therein had work with them only about one-half the year, and of those few found winter work. In the manufactures succeeding, practically speaking, all hands labor all the year round.

#### A REMINISCENCE OF EARLY DAYS.

(By William Graham, of Dubuque.)

While on my way to establish myself in some part of Iowa in August, 1856, I called on my friend, J. T. Van Deventer, a lawyer in Buffalo, New York, who told me that he was interested with a party of gentlemen in building a new town at Clinton, Iowa, and made me promise to visit him there before winter. To fulfill this promise I took passage on October 13, 1856, on

the steamer "Greek Slave" from Bellevue, where I was then stopping, for Clinton. It was the first time I had ever been on the river below Bellevue, and I enjoyed the trip greatly, reaching Clinton just at dark, and found quarters at the Iowa Central Hotel, which now constitutes the north half of the Windsor House, and was at that time the only brick building in Clinton except a dwelling on Fourth avenue built and occupied at that time, as I have been informed, by the late A. P. Hosford, and which has since been demolished.

The next day Colonel Van Deventer (for he attained that rank during the Civil war) introduced me to a number of gentlemen who were his associates in the enterprise, and in the course of the morning I was invited to ride with three of them. One was Colonel Toll (afterward sheriff and quartermaster in the army), another a Mr. St. Clair, and the name of the third I cannot recall. A fine span of horses and democrat wagon took us over nearly all the streets and avenues of the newly-laid-out town, and my companions, while we were passing over the well graded roads, pointed out the desirable locations for investment, and I remember that I was urged to purchase the lot where the Toll block was afterward erected, at the price of eighteen hundred dollars, which they all assured me was dirt cheap. In an incautious moment I remarked that my business in Clinton was not to invest in real estate, but to estimate its possibilities as a desirable place to practice law. I never knew just how it came about, but a few minutes afterward I found myself at the hotel, and for the rest of the day enjoyed abundant leisure.

In the morning I had noticed a locomotive standing in the dirt just at the ferry landing, and near it a railroad track which had not been ballasted, and learned from my friend that the track had been laid about a mile and a half out, and that they had got their first locomotive over the Mississippi from Fulton on the ferry boat the day before. Before noon the engine had been placed on the rails and the tender loaded with wood. Some time after dinner I saw that the engine had been fired up and the scream of the whistle brought nearly every man in the town to see it. After a while they began to climb on the engine or rather on the tender, and seated themselves on the top of the tank with their legs hanging over. Among them I noticed my companions of my forenoon ride and Gen. N. B. Baker and also another of their associates, Judge Bonesteel, from Poughkeepsie, New York, where I had often seen him while I was teaching in that town. He was short of stature, but of considerable girth, and his appearance on the top of a locomotive was hardly as dignified as when he sat on the bench as surrogate of Dutchess county, the office he

filled when I used to see him there. The innate modesty that has been the bane of my professional career was all that kept me from a seat beside him.

With a full head of steam and a tender full of fire wood and men, the engineer opened the throttle, and, sitting on the porch of the Iowa Central House, I saw the first revolution of the wheels of the first locomotive on what is now that part of the vast net work of the Chicago & Northwestern railway that lies west of the Mississippi river. It was then the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska railroad, and threatened rivalry with the Chicago & Galena Union railroad, which was then backing the Iowa Central Air Line railroad, which had for its eastern terminus the town of Lyons, two miles north, and had an immense land grant, but which never built a mile of road, and ultimately succumbed to the energy and enterprise of those who backed the Clinton venture.

After about an hour the locomotive returned, having made a trip to the end of the track with its masculine freight, and had met with no moving accident by flood or field. I have heard men in Clinton tell how the first locomotive was brought over on the ice during the terrible winter of 1856 and '57, but, being able to fix the date of my first visit to Clinton, I am able to certify that the first movement of a locomotive over the rails at Clinton was on the afternoon of October 14, 1856.

About all the business done in Clinton at that date was transacted in a little wooden shanty on the levee some distance south of the hotel. It was the office of the railroad company, of the land company, and I do not know how many other concerns beside, but it was certainly on that day a lively place.

Later in the day I went up to Lyons, which I found to be a busy place. A trial before a justice was in progress, and some who have since attained distinguished rank in their profession were enlightening the court with great volubility and expenditure of wind power. In the evening a book auction was in progress, conducted by a man whom I had met in the same business "down east." Judge W. E. Leffingwell was his best customer, and as the campaign between Buchanan and Fremont was then at its height, and as the auctioneer was an intense Republican and the Judge as prominent in his Democracy the verbal exchanges between them kept the bystanders in high good humor.

I had intended to stop that night at the hotel in Fulton so as to take an early morning train for Dixon and as I missed the ferry boat I arranged with a man to take me over in a skiff about nine o'clock. In making my way to the boat in the dark I walked off the end of an unfinished and unprotected plank sidewalk, and landed about six feet below with a jar that certainly surprised



me, but as no bones were broken I didn't stop to bring an action against the city for personal injury, but pursued my way and, crossing over, found the Dement House, which had lately been built at a cost of seventy thousand dollars and furnished, I was told, at about the same cost.

I thought the establishment rightly named as it seemed to me that anyone who would invest such an amount in such a venture must certainly be demented, but I had no right to complain as I was ushered into an apartment elegantly furnished as my room, and had a half dozen darkey waiters to attend me at breakfast, at which I was the only guest. I was not surprised at its failure the next year.

#### VOTE ON PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

On June 27, 1882, was held a special election in all the counties in Iowa for the purpose of knowing the sentiment of the people in the state on the question of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Iowa, which included "ale, wine and beer." The vote of Clinton county stood as follows, by townships and precincts:

	For Amendment.	Against Amendment.
Berlin township .....	25	62
Bloomfield township .....	163	59
Brookfield township .....	92	66
Camanche township .....	111	108
Center township .....	38	135
Clinton City, First ward.....	224	299
Clinton City, Second ward....	232	157
Clinton City, Third ward.....	155	77
Clinton City, Fourth ward.....	320	306
Deep Creek township .....	56	122
De Witt township .....	248	280
Eden township .....	89	67
Elk River township .....	47	151
Hampshire township .....	23	122
Liberty township .....	34	98
Lincoln township .....	30	21
Lyons township .....	229	259
Olive township .....	102	115
Orange township .....	50	98

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Sharon township .....	103	90
Spring Rock township .....	63	192
Washington township .....	6	110
Waterford township .....	37	182
Welton township .....	70	91
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Total .....	2,547	3,267

Majority against the proposed amendment, 720.



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GEORGE M. CURTIS





GEORGE M. CURTIS

# BIOGRAPHICAL

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HON. GEORGE M. CURTIS.

Gaining success and recognition for himself and at the same time honoring his county and state by distinguished services in important trusts, Hon. George M. Curtis, of Clinton, holds worthy prestige among the leading public and business men in eastern Iowa. Distinctively a man of affairs, he has long filled a conspicuous place in the public eye, and as a leader in many important civic enterprises, as well as a notable figure in the political arena of his day, he has contributed much to the welfare of his fellow men and attained distinction in a field of endeavor where sound erudition, mature judgment and talents of a high order are required. Clinton county has been the scene of the major part of his life's earnest efforts and extensive achievements, having for many years been the potent factor in business enterprises of extensive magnitude and where he also commands the esteem and confidence of all classes.

Mr. Curtis is the scion of an influential old family of the Empire state. He and his brothers, Charles F., of Clinton, Iowa, and Cornelius S., of Wausau, Wisconsin, are the sons of John S. and Elizabeth (Carpenter). Curtis, of Chenango county, New York, where, on April 1, 1844, occurred the birth of George M. Curtis. He remained in his native state until 1856, when he removed with his parents to Ogle county, Illinois, settling on a farm in the vicinity of Rochelle, and there the father and sons engaged successfully in agricultural pursuits. In 1866 the family moved to the town of Rochelle and two years later to Clinton, Iowa, in which city the sons, G. M. and C. F. Curtis, had previously located and which has remained the home of George M. Curtis to the present time. Until sixteen years of age he attended the district schools during the winter months and worked on his father's farm in the summer, and then became a student in Mt. Morris Seminary, Mt. Morris, Illinois, preparing himself for a teacher, which profession he afterwards followed during the winter terms of 1862 and 1863. For the two years following, until 1865, he clerked in a store at Rochelle. From this date until 1867 he engaged in the coal business at Cortland, Illinois. He then purchased an interest in the sash and door business which his brother had established the previous year at Clin-



ton, Iowa, conducting the affairs of the office and going out on the road in the interest of the business. To his personal efforts may be attributed much of the solid foundation on which this firm has been able to build its present vast volume of business. Of the original members, C. F. and G. M. Curtis still hold a large part of the stock of Curtis Brothers & Company, the stock formerly owned by J. E. Carpenter now being in possession of George L. Curtis, son of the subject, who, together with his brother, Eugene J., are now prominent stockholders of the Curtis establishment. They carry on a wholesale business in the manufacture of sashes, doors, blinds, stairs, stair-railings, balustrades, mouldings, lumber, lath and shingles, and employment is furnished to a large force throughout the entire year. The plant is located on the river bank at Clinton, covers a wide area and is equipped with the most modern and approved machinery for turning out first-class work. The output has long stood for an excellence that commands a very ready sale on the market and is eagerly sought for over a wide territory.

The stockholders of this company are also the principal stockholders of the Curtis & Yale Company, which has factories at Wausau, Wisconsin, and branch houses at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the subject of this sketch being its president. Curtis Brothers & Company have branch houses at Lincoln, Nebraska, Sioux City, Iowa, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, all of which aid largely in disposing of the Clinton output which is shipped to many states.

Illustrative of his strong faculty for large enterprises, George M. Curtis, a number of years ago, founded and is the principal owner of one of the largest olive oil and pickling of ripe olive plants in this country, its products standing, without a doubt, as absolutely pure and the most popular upon the market today. The ranch where the olives are grown, together with other citrus fruits, is located at Bloomington, California, Mr. Curtis at all times keeping in close touch with his interests there. The present style of the company producing olives and olive oil is Curtis Olive Company, the ranch proper of which there is about eight hundred acres of citrus land at Bloomington and territory adjacent thereto, being under the corporate name of G. M. Curtis Company.

Mr. Curtis has at all times manifested a lively interest in the political affairs of his state and nation, having made a careful study of the same and kept fully abreast of the times on all current topics, his business affairs having been such as to require that he know what the effect of legislation would be upon the country at large. He was twice elected to serve his district as a member of Congress, his wide popularity winning the first Republican victory in

the second Iowa district, as then and now organized. His first election in 1894 was over a natural Democratic majority of almost nine thousand, his majority in that election being four hundred and thirty-six. The record of Mr. Curtis was so satisfactory that his constituents re-elected him in 1896 by a majority of over three thousand. He was urged for a third term in 1898, but for business reasons he positively refused to be a candidate.

During his congressional life, Mr. Curtis was a member of the committee on the District of Columbia, one of the most active and important committees of Congress, much of the time serving as chairman pro tem. of the committee. From this committee he probably reported and had charge of more bills than any other member during his term of service in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth Congresses. He was especially active in the interests of his city and county, and it was through his influence that the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was secured for the government building at Clinton. While a member of that distinguished body he took an active part in the general deliberations, participating in the discussions and debates, and withal his congressional experience is replete with duty ably and faithfully performed, and such was the interest he manifested for his district that he won the confidence and good will of the people, irrespective of political alignment, all of whom speak in praise of his honorable course and the broad, enlightened spirit which he displayed throughout his career as a member of Congress. For many years he has been prominent in local and state conventions of his party where his influence for the general good is always manifest. Twice he has been prominently mentioned by the leaders of his party to make the race for governor, both factions of the Republican party having been apparently united in his support.

Mr. Curtis is known as a vigorous and independent thinker and investigator, spending much time in his splendid and carefully selected library, composed of the world's standard and choicest literature.

Fraternally, Mr. Curtis is a thirty-second-degree Mason, being a member of DeMolay Consistory of Clinton, Iowa, and has by the supreme council been elected to the thirty-third degree of the Rite, being recognized as one of the prominent Masons of the state. He is a member of the Emulation Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of Holy Cross Commandery and has served as its eminent commander.

The domestic chapter in the life of Mr. Curtis began in 1872, when he led to the hymeneal altar a lady of culture, education and refinement in the

person of Ettie Lewis, a representative of an excellent family, and this union has been graced by the birth of two sons, each young men of rare attributes and much promise, George Lewis and Eugene J.

Mr. Curtis has his labors so systematized that he experiences little inconvenience in doing them. He is essentially cosmopolitan in his ideas, a man of the people in all that the term implies, and in the best sense of the word a representative type of that strong, virile American manhood, which commands and retains respect by reason of inherent worth, sound sense and correct conduct. His beautiful residence in Clinton is one of the social meccas, the many friends of the family here finding a spirit of good cheer and old-time hospitality ever prevailing.

Few there are who have made such good use of their talents and opportunity as has Mr. Curtis, and he stands today one of the most representative men of Iowa, and doubtless would have become one of the great men of the nation had not ill health cut short his political career; but, measured by the accepted standard of excellence, his career has been eminently honorable and useful, and his life fraught with great good to his fellows and to the world.

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#### SAMUEL S. KELLY.

A well known and honored representative of the Kelly family in Clinton county is Samuel S. Kelly, of Elvira, Center township. He was born February 23, 1849, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was two years of age when his parents made the long overland journey to Iowa bringing him to a new country. They started life in early-settler fashion and here he grew to maturity, assisting with the work in developing a farm in the wilderness or, more properly, perhaps raw prairie. He is the son of Adam and Elizabeth Kelly. It was in April, 1851, that they located in Clinton county. The father was born October 11, 1814, and the mother's birth occurred on August 25, 1816. They settled in section 16, Center township, on the same section and adjoining the farm now owned by Samuel S. Kelly. It contained two hundred and eighty acres, which was brought up to a high state of cultivation and a good home was established. The death of the father occurred on January 23, 1906, and that of the mother in 1848.

Samuel S. Kelly received a good common school education and he grew to maturity on the farm. He was married on December 16, 1869, to Anna M. Smith, daughter of Jeremiah and Jane Smith.

Samuel S. Kelly is a farmer and stock raiser by occupation and he has been very successful in his life work. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church and politically he is a Republican. In his family were seven children, named as follows: Ida M. Reed, Herbert, Hattie Pearson, Essa and Irma are at home; Carrie and Cora are deceased.

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PATRICK H. MANION, M. D.

The student interested in the history of Clinton county does not have to carry his investigations far into its annals before learning that Patrick H. Manion, the esteemed and capable president of the Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank at Charlotte, has long been an active and leading representative of industrial life of the locality, being one of the strong, sturdy individuals who has contributed largely to the material welfare of the vicinity honored by his residence, being not only an up-to-date business man but also a public-spirited citizen, and progressive in all that the term implies. And yet, with all his accomplishments, he is entirely unassuming and is popular with the people, being a good mixer. He is also a medical practitioner who ranks second to none in the county and he maintains one of the best equipped drug stores in this vicinity.

Dr. Manion is a native of the state of Minnesota, where his birth occurred on July 2, 1865. He was reared on a farm and there laid the foundations for a robust manhood, and he received a good primary education in the rural district schools, later attended the State University of Minnesota, where he read and studied medicine, making full preparation for medical college, which he entered in 1887, selecting the Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he took three full courses, made a splendid record and was graduated with honors in March, 1890. He then returned home and engaged in the practice of his profession, being successful from the start. He continued there, however, only a few months, coming to Charlotte, Clinton county, Iowa, in the fall of 1890, where he has since been actively engaged in practice and has built up a very extensive and lucrative patronage. In order to further fit himself for his chosen life work, in 1900 he attended the Clinic Hospital School in Paris, France, also Berlin, Germany, being abroad six months. Returning to Charlotte, he has by strict attention to his duties won the confidence and good will of all classes. In 1898 he erected a brick store building and put in a full line

of fresh and up-to-date drugs, drug sundries and notions, and he has one of the best and neatest drug stores in the county. He has been very successful as a business man and, besides his holdings here, he owns several excellent farms in Minnesota. In 1908 he agitated and was first in promoting and organizing the Farmers and Merchants' Savings Bank at Charlotte, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, a bank of deposit and discount, to do an exchange and general banking business. He was one of its heaviest stockholders and at the first was made president, which position he still holds to the satisfaction of all concerned. The other officers are: Harry Beeby, vice-president; Peter C. Duer, cashier, and C. T. Hanrahan, assistant cashier. The nine directors are all leading men of the community. This institution, having behind it the leading business men and citizens of the community, has made a splendid showing and cannot help but continue to prosper. The statement of the bank's condition on June 30, 1910, was a splendid one, considering the length of time the bank has been doing business. Its deposits were \$82,600.71, and its resources and liabilities were \$108,953.16. The bank is housed in its own building, a modern, substantial structure. Doctor Manion has a beautiful and commodious residence in Charlotte, and he is a stockholder in the Modern Woodmen of America Association, which has erected some substantial buildings in Charlotte, and the Doctor is director and treasurer of this association. Politically he is a loyal Democrat, but he does not aspire to public office, though he filled, very acceptably, the office of county physician for thirteen years at the poor farm. He has filled positions as examiner for various life insurance companies. He is a member of the Clinton County, the Iowa State and the American Medical associations. He is an enterprising and public spirited man, always ready to assist any enterprise that will further the advancement of Charlotte and Clinton county.

The Doctor has one of the best equipped offices in the state, a large, modern case of surgical instruments and a splendid library of standard medical books, embodying the latest researches and discoveries, and he is thoroughly posted on all matters pertaining to his profession. He was reared in the Catholic church, from which faith he has never departed.

Dr. Patrick H. Manion is the son of Owen and Hanora (Dunn) Manion, both natives of Ireland, from which country they emigrated to America when young and were married in the state of New York. Soon afterwards they followed the tide of emigration westward and located in Minnesota, where the father bought land and improved a good farm, giving all his attention to general farming and his family, and he established a good home and laid by a competency. He was a fine type of the energetic, self-made man, a broad-

mindful, intelligent business man and financier, who, by hard work, good management and economy created a fine estate. Politically, he was a Democrat, but never cared for office. He remained on his farm until his death, in 1891. He was a worthy member of the Catholic church. His widow, a woman of many splendid attributes, is still living at the old home place in Minnesota. Their family consisted of ten children, named as follows: John died when sixteen years of age; Michael died at the age of twenty-six; Stephen lived to be forty-nine years of age; Owen J. died at twenty-seven; John, number two, was a medical practitioner, having come to Charlotte, Iowa, several years ago and engaged in the practice with his brother, the subject; he graduated in medicine in 1895 and his death occurred here in 1904; Mary is yet single and lives on the old homestead; Kate, Mrs. F. A. Zimmerman; Bridget is single; Hanna, Mrs. Dr. H. R. Russell, of Stewartville, Minnesota; Dr. Patrick H., of this review, is the seventh in order of birth. All were well educated and most all taught school.

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#### REV. JAMES JOSEPH NELSON.

In this sketch is briefly reviewed the life of the reverend father in charge of the Catholic church of St. Joseph's. at De Witt. He is a man whose character is better ascertained from his daily life than from printed words of encomium.

James Joseph Nelson was born in Jackson county, Iowa, May 23, 1853, the son of John and Bridget (McKillip) Nelson. The father was born in Ireland, and his wife in Scotland. They came to this country single in 1842, and were married in 1844 at Mt. Savage, Maryland, and came, on March 31, 1847, to Richland township, Jackson county, Iowa, where John Nelson entered one hundred and sixty acres in section 29. Here he died October 12, 1890, and his wife on September 29, 1890. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom two died in infancy, and one, the youngest, March 13, 1888. Six sons grew to maturity, Paul, James Joseph, Charles, Michael J., Patrick J. and John, and three daughters, Mary, a sister of the order of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Catherine, wife of William Kirk, and Elizabeth, wife of M. J. Dillon. John Nelson took active part in the Democratic party and was one of the most prominent men of the county. He was one of the first members of the Catholic church to come to the county, and did more toward the building of the first Catholic church at Otter Creek, his home parish, than any other man. Two of his sons and one daughter still live at the old place.

He was a man whose zeal and energy made him prominent in whatever he undertook, and he was always interested in whatever would benefit the community.

James Joseph Nelson studied with the Christian Brothers in St. John's College, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, finished at St. Francis Seminary, at Milwaukee, and was ordained a priest on May 26, 1878, at Dubuque, Iowa, by Bishop Hennessy. His first appointment was to Deep Creek, as assistant to Father O'Farrell; next he was pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Wexford, Iowa, there remaining four years. For twenty-two years and two and one-half months he was pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Louders, Howard county, Iowa, and on December 6, 1904, was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church at De Witt, where he has since been located.

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#### EDWARD L. HALLINAN.

Sacrifice of some sort is involved in most professions. The physician has more than his share. He has no time that he can call his own; he must be ready to go at a patient's call at all times and to all places. He cannot stop for needed rest, social convenience or for serious business; when life is at stake, his personal affairs, of however great import to himself, must become of secondary importance and pass from view. Not only does he sacrifice time, but also health. He goes freely into the presence of all diseases, and undergoes all exposure, and, though protected by the best of his own skill and by all sanitary care, he often falls a victim to disease induced by caring for others.

Edward L. Hallinan was born in Clinton, Iowa, September 1, 1878, son of Patrick F. and Savina Hallinan. His parents came from Ireland during the Civil war, and his father has since been engaged in the furniture business, and is at present conducting such an establishment. He has had an excellent business and has won a reputation for square dealing. He, his wife and six children are all living.

Edward L. Hallinan attended Iowa State University and Illinois University. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago in 1904. Then he returned to Clinton and took up the practice of medicine here and has not seen fit to change his location. He gives his whole attention to his profession and is very successful, having obtained a good practice in his short experience. He is a member of the American, the Iowa

State and the Clinton County Medical associations. In politics he is a Democrat. His fraternal relations are with the Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Doctor Hallinan is well equipped in his chosen profession and should continue to be very successful, as by application and study he constantly is keeping up with all the advances in medical science and is gaining in practical experience daily. He has many friends and is popular in social circles.

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### CHRIST MAGNUSSEN.

Another of the enterprising and successful business men of Clinton county who owe their place of birth to Germany is Christ Magnussen, a well known hardware merchant of Lyons, a man who has succeeded in the industrial world from no other cause than because he has worked persistently and along proper lines, never relying upon others to do what he felt it his duty to do himself, and he has not only succeeded in business, but also has won a reputation for honesty and fair dealing.

Mr. Magnussen was born in Germany, on February 11, 1865, and he is the son of Hans Henry and Clelia (Sonnichen) Magnussen, both natives of Germany. The father was a prominent physician and practiced at Leck, Germany, all his life, dying in 1876. His widow came to America not long afterwards and made her home with her son, Christ of this review, her death occurring in 1891. There were eight sons and three daughters in this family, named as follows: Sophus, who is living in Germany; Henry, Marcus and Hans, all live in Australia; Anna, who is deceased, was the wife of W. A. Iunger, a hardware man of Lyons; John lives in Munich, Germany; Christ, of this review; Hattie is the wife of Rev. Theodore Wolfram, of Waterloo, Iowa; Gustav, who is a talented artist, lives in Los Angeles, California; Martin Luther, of Gorvine, Iowa; Mary lives in Burg, Germany; she is the wife of a professor in the schools there.

Christ Magnussen was educated in Germany in the preparatory branches, and after leaving school came to America where he took up farming, working for a dollar and fifty cents per month. In 1882, seeking to better his condition and get a start in life, he came direct to Lyons, Iowa. He worked for a time at Bryant, Iowa, on a farm. In the spring of 1884 he came to Lyons and worked for W. H. Iunger in his hardware store, covering a period of thirteen years, during which time he gave eminent satisfaction to his employer.



established a reputation among the citizens as a courteous and honest gentleman and learned, incidentally, the various phases of the hardware business. In 1893 he bought his employer out and continued the hardware business himself. This store is located at No. 618 Main street, Lyons, and it is one of the most popular and most extensively patronized hardware stores in the county. Since Mr. Magnussen has taken control his business has greatly increased. He maintains a neat, well arranged and carefully stocked store and his numerous patrons come from all parts of the county.

Mr. Magnussen takes a great deal of interest in local affairs, and he has served on the school board for six years and as alderman at large, for two years, in Clinton, making a splendid record. Politically, he is a Republican and he belongs to the Congregational church. Personally he is well liked, being jovial, good natured and he likes a good joke.

Mr. Magnussen was married on October 17, 1895, to Laura Ingwersen, a lady of excellent characteristics and the representative of one of the best old families in the country, many members of which have distinguished themselves in various walks of life. She was born at Bryant, Iowa, in 1865 and is the daughter of Peter B. and Catherine Ingwersen. This union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Hans P., Anna K., Carl Christian, Ernest O., Harro J. and Marcus J.

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### CLAUS J. CLAUSSEN.

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life, whatever the field of endeavor, is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of this same uncertainty. So much in excess of those of successes are the records of failures or semi-failures, that one is constrained to attempt an analysis in either case and to determine the measure of causation in an approximate way. But in studying the life history of Claus J. Claussen, one of the enterprising business men of Clinton, we find many qualities in his makeup that always gain definite success in any career if properly directed, as his has evidently been done, which has resulted in well earned success for himself and of good to others.

Mr. Claussen was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, January 5, 1858, and he is the son of Peter and Margaret (Kaese) Claussen. The

mother died when her son Claus J. was three years old, and the father, who was a farmer and a man who stood high among his neighbors, lived until 1909.

Claus J. Claussen spent his youth and early manhood in his home community and was educated in the schools of his native vicinity. Believing that America held greater opportunities for a young man of his ambitions, he came to our shores in 1880 and first found employment in the large lumber camps of Wisconsin. He came to Clinton, Iowa, in 1881 and worked for C. Lamb & Sons in their lumber yard, then worked in the Chancy lumber yards for four years. He then went to Crawford county, Iowa, and farmed two years, then to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and entered college, graduating from the institution there on April 24, 1887. He is deserving of a great deal of credit for the courage he displayed in obtaining a higher education, for he worked his way through college by working in the lumber yards. The big fire at LaCrosse in 1887 resulted in throwing Mr. Claussen out of work and he came to Clinton. He worked for W. J. Young one summer, then entered the grocery business under the firm name of Claussen & Petersen. After continuing in this line for three years they sold out and bought the Park Place grocery, which was conducted with equal success for two years, then Mr. Claussen came to Camanche avenue, where he continued in the grocery business for a period of ten years, then bought the Clinton Milling Company. He rented it for a period of six years and in the meantime again engaged in the grocery business. He was later interested in the Critron Manufacturing business. In 1906 he took active charge of his mill and has since operated the same with signal success, doing a large and growing business and reaching new territory constantly. His mill is well equipped in every respect and is popular with his patrons. He has proven himself to be a business man of no small magnitude and he has succeeded at whatever he has directed his attention, believing in doing well whatever is worth doing at all. The Clinton Milling Company, of which he is proprietor, is across the road from Curtis Brothers' old flour mill, which was built in 1864 and which has long been one of the most widely known mills in eastern Iowa. It is three stories with a basement, one hundred by ninety feet, with an engine room attached. It has a capacity of fifty barrels of buckwheat and thirty of corn meal, five people being employed.

Politically, Mr. Claussen is a Republican, but he does not find time from his business affairs to take any special part in political matters. Religiously he is a Lutheran and fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The domestic life of Mr. Claussen began in September, 1882, when he married Augusta Gathe, who was born in Holstein in 1859, of an excellent old family. To this union four children have been born, named as follows: Emma, wife of F. Hayungs, who lives in South Dakota; Minnie and Freda are members of the family circle, and Hulda is attending school.

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### SILAS WRIGHT GARDINER.

No man of a past generation in Clinton county, Iowa, is deserving of a more conspicuous place in this history than the late Silas Wright Gardiner, a man of talent and who made his influence felt in many walks of life. He was ever mindful of the basic principles that make for the amelioration of society, being a man of high ideals and correct principles, so that his career, an interesting and strenuous one, might well be held up to the youth of the land as a fitting type to be emulated. Although he rests serenely in "that low, green tent whose curtains never outward swing," his influence is still pervading the lives of the myriad friends and acquaintances he left behind.

Mr. Gardiner was a son of Stimson B. Gardiner, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Clinton and Lyons, Iowa. The latter was born in western New York and shortly after his marriage at Penn Yan, that state, in 1844, in company with Chancy Lamb and wife, moved near Mount Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois. It was on the Illinois prairie, August 20, 1846, that a son was born who was named Silas Wright. Receiving an offer of a good position from a friend in Penn Yan, New York, the family returned there in the spring of 1847. It was in Penn Yan that this future associate director in large lumbering enterprises spent his youth and secured his education. When he reached young manhood's estate his father had charge of a small saw-mill and also a mill for grinding land plaster, a sort of fertilizer. During his minority Silas W. Gardiner was employed a part of the time working in these mills. He attended the public schools and a local academy, finishing with the latter when he was sixteen years old. His early life was that of a normal, healthy-minded young man who gave heed to paternal authority and helped in the way that would do the most good. His first responsible post was secured in 1863, when he performed the duties of assistant postmaster at Oil City, Pennsylvania. In the winter of 1864-65 he supplemented his education by a course in the Eastman College at Poughkeepsie, New York, one of the early business educational institutions. Meeting with financial reverses at Penn Yan in



W. A. W. W. W. W. W.





SILAS GARDINER

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1866, he and his father decided to ascertain if better opportunities existed in the then rapidly developing Western states. They reached Chicago in the latter part of 1866. Employment was secured and a few months later the remainder of the family joined the prospectors. Silas W. Gardiner secured a position in the Chicago office of Rogers Brothers & Company, a commission concern, and later with the insurance agency of Holmes Brothers & Company, where he remained during his stay in Chicago. His father's old friend, Chancy Lamb, in whose company he had moved to Illinois, in 1844, had located at Clinton, Iowa, and engaged in the manufacturing of lumber. In April, 1867, his father went with the family to Clinton and secured a position as yard superintendent with C. Lamb & Sons, proving a valuable assistant to a friend who had developed into one of the big lumbermen on the upper Mississippi, and in April, 1868, Silas W. joined the rest of the family at Clinton. This marked his first connection with the lumber manufacturing interests.

The business and social relations between the Lamb and Gardiner families, which began in 1842, have continued until the present. This friendly relation not only gave the Gardiners opportunity to recoup their fortunes, which had been dissipated by the collapse of speculation in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, but a warm, friendly welcome to the new country.

Men were wanted in those days; men of large caliber, capable of handling satisfactorily great enterprises. Those were the days when the foundation for the northern pine manufacturing industry was laid. In this preliminary work Silas W. Gardiner, his father, Stimson B., his brother, George S., and his brother-in-law, Lauren C. Eastman, had important parts.

When the Gardiners looked about for new fields their attention was attracted by the vast pine timber resources of Mississippi. In 1890 a large tract of timber land in Jones county was bought, which purchase included a small mill at Laurel. This was the beginning of the great yellow pine manufacturing concern of Eastman, Gardiner & Company. The original purchase was twenty thousand acres, which has been added to from time to time of yellow pine timber. With the increase of timber holdings the capacity of the mill has been enlarged and from a plant of twenty million to twenty-five million feet a year in 1894 it has been extended and better equipment provided so that the product now is seventy-five million feet annually, this being the range of the output during the last several years. This gigantic development was due largely to the judicious management and wise foresight of Mr. Gardiner, who was by nature a man of keen discernment, of large capacity and far-seeing.

Mr. Gardiner's life was not without its trials and its disappointments.



In September, 1878, he met with an accident and during the last twenty-seven years he necessarily had to deny himself some of the pleasures of an active life. His philosophy, however, was sufficient to meet his heavy call upon it and, while taking an active interest in the operations of Eastman, Gardiner & Company, he was forced to content himself to some extent with paper accounts of the firm's operations. His affliction turned his attention to important political, economic and industrial questions, and from time to time to debates on questions of current interest. He always took as active a part in social and political affairs as the business demands upon his time permitted. His interest in political matters made him the choice of his Iowa district for state senator in 1892, when he was elected as a Democrat, and he won a record in that important public trust that was a credit to himself and elicited the praise of his constituents. His interest in local affairs is illustrated by his selection as director of the public schools of Lyons, Iowa, for seven years.

Silas W. Gardiner was married at Clinton on November 9, 1870, to Louisa C. Henkel, a lady of culture and refinement and the representative of a prominent old family. Of this union four children were born. The eldest, Philip S. Gardiner, is now general manager of the plant of Eastman, Gardiner & Company; Elizabeth Louisa, the second child, is now Mrs. Arthur J. Cox and lives in Iowa City, Iowa; Mary Jeanette, now Mrs. Frank J. Wisner, lives at Laurel, Mississippi; and Charlotte Margaret, now Mrs. George Huest of Mt. Clair Heights, New Jersey, all of whom, with their mother, survive.

Mr. Gardiner had two homes, one at Clinton, Iowa, and the other at Laurel, Mississippi. These show in some measure the character of their owner in that both contain fine libraries, many beautiful pictures and other works of art, by which the dreamer and the idealist have sought to convey ideas of life and beauties of nature. He spent about seven months of each year in Laurel. Much of the remainder of his time was spent in Clinton, although, in company with his family, he traveled not a little about the country. Each of the homes is completely furnished and all that was necessary to do when moving from one to the other was to pack up personal effects and take the train.

Mr. Gardiner was a very companionable man. It was a privilege to talk with him and secure his views on any matter of current interest or any subject with whose solution the people of the country are concerned. From a well kept history of the family Mr. Gardiner could easily trace his ancestry back to the Colonists. He was a thirty-third-degree Scottish-rite Mason and a Knight Templar, a Shriner and a Hoo-Hoo. Advancing from the position of assistant bookkeeper to that of partner in one of the large manufacturing

concerns of the North, and later as an organizer and associate of one of the largest lumber-producing companies in the South, is a great step for anyone to take. His life was a demonstration of his ability to grasp important details and to assist in active direction of large interests. A review shows that within two years of the time he landed in Clinton he was secretary and treasurer for the Lamb-Byng Lumber Company and retained that position for seven years. When the corporation of Gardiner, Batchelder & Welles was organized he was made secretary and treasurer, which position he retained during the life of the organization; and he acted in the capacity of treasurer for Eastman, Gardiner & Company. In each instance the finances were in safe hands and the affairs of the operating concerns were wisely and ably safe guarded.

Mr. Gardiner represented the type of a business man to whom the world owes much. He labored honestly for the betterment of his own fortunes and in like manner for the advancement of the general welfare, believing that only through prosperity of the people is permanent and stable welfare of the individual made possible. He was a man of a kindly sympathetic nature, and his purse was always open to the appeals of charity. He was an attendant of the Episcopal church.

This prominent citizen, loyal friend and genial companion was called to close his earthly accounts on June 13, 1907, at his home in Clinton, Iowa, whither he had just returned from his home in Laurel, having been in failing health for some time before the end, and he passed away with that Christian fortitude and assurance that marks the end of the truly noble of mind and heart.

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#### WILLIAM R. ASHFORD.

The editor of a newspaper has a more responsible part in the molding of public opinion than perhaps any other person in the community. Fortunate it is for a community when the editor of one of its influential papers is a man whose very appearance betokens square dealing and honesty, which principles he carries out in his daily life and work.

William R. Ashford was born July 8, 1865, in Columbus City, Iowa, the son of William D. Ashford, born in Indiana February 29, 1840, and Elizabeth (Bond) Ashford, born October 10, 1840, in Ohio. His ancestry is largely English and Scotch.

William D. Ashford was educated in the country schools and came to Louisa county, Iowa, with his parents in 1854. He enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, and was severely wounded at Yazoo City after the fall of Vicksburg. On recovering he rejoined his regiment at Raleigh, North Carolina, and served to the end of the war. In 1866 he moved to Maryville, Missouri, there engaged in brick manufacturing and as a building contractor, and there still lives, having been successful. He is a strongly active Republican, and a member of the Odd Fellows. His determination and strength of character are very marked.

William D. Ashford was married in 1864, while home on a furlough, to Elizabeth Bond, who had come with her parents to Louisa county in 1855. Mrs. Ashford was a consistent Methodist, and died in that faith in 1896. To this marriage were born five children: William R.; Charles W., a brick manufacturer of Pickering, Missouri; Eva; Edith, who married Richard Hamlin, of Maryville, Missouri; and Elizabeth.

William R. Ashford was educated in the country schools, and carried on the work of a small fruit farm for his father. In 1886 he entered Moran's Shorthand School at Iowa City, and the following January entered the employ of the *Cedar Rapids Gazette* as a stenographer. He continued with this paper and the *Cedar Rapids Republican* in different capacities until the spring of 1901, when he bought an interest in the *Estherville Vindicator*, of Estherville, Iowa, which was consolidated the next year with the *Estherville Republican*, and he remained as editor of this paper until the fall of 1903, when he returned to Cedar Rapids to accept a position on the *Gazette*, and remained in that capacity until May, 1908, when he became clerk to the city council of Cedar Rapids. In January, 1909, he became editor of the *Clinton Herald*, a very up-to-date newspaper, and the leading Republican paper of the congressional district. With this he has been since connected in that capacity and by his work has done much to keep up the high standard set before and to advance that standard.

Mr. Ashford was married on January 21, 1892, to Maude Carnicle, who was born in Cedar Rapids August 12, 1867, the daughter of Isaac and Angeline (Dunning) Carnicle. Her parents were pioneers of Clinton county, Iowa, and her father was a skillful carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Ashford are the parents of two children, Angeline, born August 7, 1897, who died when seven months old, and Marian Louise, born August 11, 1899. Mrs. Ashford is a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Ashford is a regular Republican. He is a strong man, well fitted for his position, and has the ability of easily making friends.

## HENRY C. JOEHNK.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Lyons, Clinton county, is Henry C. Joehnk, proprietor of the Champion Feed Milling Company, a widely known, popular and prosperous concern of this place. He is a progressive and enterprising man of affairs who has achieved success because he has worked for it along legitimate lines and has been upright in all the relations of life. He has very worthily upheld an honored family name which has been prominent in Clinton county since the pioneer days, he himself having been born here on October 19, 1867. He was the son of Hans J. and Katherine (Kleink) Joehnk, both born in Germany where they were reared and educated and from which country they emigrated to America in 1852 and 1865, respectively. Hans J. Joehnk accompanied his parents to the New World and the family located in Davenport, Iowa, where they remained one year, then moved to Center township, Clinton county, and there Hans J. was reared and later followed farming, becoming in due course of time an extensive land owner. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in a company of Iowa volunteer infantry, and saw some hard service, including the famous march to the sea under Sherman. After returning home he devoted his time and attention very largely to farming and stock raising, and he was rewarded by a large measure of success in these lines. He is now living retired at No. 614 North Sixth street, Lyons, Iowa. His wife died in February, 1893. They were the parents of two children, Henry C. and Millie, the latter now a resident of Chicago.

Henry C. Joehnk was educated in the country schools of Clinton county and was reared on his father's farm. He farmed for himself two years. On account of ill health he moved to Nebraska and there became interested in the feed business and also in the electric light and cold storage business in company with others, and he soon had a good start. He remained in that state until 1898, in which year he gave up the electric light and cold storage business and entered the sugar beet industry in the state of New York, and there remained until he and his associates had built a factory at Lyons and started to operate. He then began to pay his attention to this industry in other states. He located in Lansing, Michigan, where he worked up an extensive trade, increasing very largely the acreage there and contracted to start a factory at that place. He then went to Mt. Clemens, Michigan, where he followed the same course and established another factory.

During the time that he was connected with the beet sugar company he always experimented with the molasses of sugar beets for feed, and he finally

decided this would be a valuable product on the market, consequently he returned to Lyons, Iowa, in 1903 and started the Champion Feed Milling Company, the product of which is "molasses feed," a substitute for cotton seed meal and oil meal, and which is rapidly growing in general favor and finding a very ready market. Mr. Joehnk gives all his time and attention to this work and his judicious and able management has made it a pronounced success. Eighteen men are now employed to carry on the work. The business started in a rather small way, and only seven tons daily were turned out; now they have two large and well equipped mills with a capacity of ninety tons daily. The products are shipped to surrounding states and the territory covered is within a radius of two hundred and fifty miles, in fact, the business is growing by leaps and bounds and is rapidly taking its place among the large manufacturing concerns in eastern Iowa. Mr. Joehnk is a conservative man and never seeks the praise of his fellow citizens, but he is eminently deserving of a great deal of credit for establishing and promoting this important industry and it proves him to be the possessor of rare business ability and foresight.

Politically, Mr. Joehnk is a Republican and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 93, and Demolay Consistory of Clinton. He also belongs to the Wapsipinicon Club and the Antenem Club.

Mr. Joehnk was married in 1892 to Louisa Otto, a native of Germany and the daughter of Jergen and Margaret Otto, also natives of Germany, in which country the father died, the mother subsequently coming to America. To Mr. and Mrs. Joehnk two daughters have been born, Beulah and Grace, both students of the Lyons high school and young ladies of culture and much promise.

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#### GUSTAV GRADERT.

In the course of an honorable career, Gustav Gradert, well known and influential in financial circles of Clinton county, has been successful in the manifold lines to which his efforts have been directed, and enjoying distinctive prestige among the representative men of his city and county, it is eminently proper that attention be called to his achievements and due credit be accorded to his worth as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, for by his enterprise and progressive methods he has contributed in a material way to the general uplift of the town of Lyons and vicinity, and is therefore deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

Mr. Gradert was born on November 5, 1861, on a farm in Center town-

ship, Clinton county, Iowa. He is the son of John and Magdalene (Hoeft) Gradert, the father born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, where he grew to maturity and was educated. Having heard of the splendid opportunities existing in Clinton county, Iowa, he resolved to try his fortune here, and in 1856 made a tedious voyage across the Atlantic and no less prolix journey from the Eastern coast and came direct to this county. He proved to be one of those sturdy farmers and energetic, conscientious citizens who did so much for the general progress of the county in the early stages of its development. He was a man whom everybody liked, because they knew that he could be trusted at all times and was neighborly and kind. Politically he was a Democrat, and belonged to the German Lutheran church. His death occurred in 1873.

John Gradert married Magdalene Hoeft before leaving Germany. She was born in the fatherland in 1831 and she still survives. Nine children were born to them, six of whom are living, namely: Louis, Carl and Otto live at Bryant, Iowa; Augusta is the wife of Christ P. Naeve, also of Bryant, this state; Amelia is the wife of Eugene Hanssen, of De Witt, Clinton county; Gustav, of this review.

Gustav Gradert was reared on his father's farm in this county, on which he worked when a boy and attended the home schools, becoming well educated and remaining under the parental roof-tree until 1884. Starting in life for himself, he engaged in the lumber business in Kingsley for a short time. The banking field appearing as particularly attractive to him, he went to West-side, Crawford county, Iowa, and was engaged in a bank there for a period of five years. He then started a private bank in that town which he maintained with much success for a period of seven years, then went to Fulton, Illinois, and assisted in the organization of the Fulton Bank, which has proven to be a thriving institution, of which Mr. Gradert is now president. In 1905 Mr. Gradert assisted in the organization of the Iowa State Bank in Lyons. He was elected cashier and still holds that position. Having a genius for organization and the development of financial institutions, Mr. Gradert has won a reputation second to none in this respect and has won the confidence of the numerous patrons of the banks he has been connected with, doing much to increase their prestige by his courteous and kind treatment of patrons and his able and conservative management. Broad-minded, far-seeing and alert, he is apparently able to forecast with accuracy the outcome of a present transaction, being a man of keen discernment and rare business acumen, but withal, a man who is plain and entirely unassuming.

Mr. Gradert stands high in Masonic circles, and politically he is a Demo-

crat and a member and liberal supporter of the Lutheran church. He takes much more than a passing interest in everything which has for its object the betterment in any way of the community, county and state, and always stands on the right side of each question that arises demanding settlement.

Mr. Gradert's domestic life began on December 11, 1891, when he led to the hymeneal altar Helen Ingwersen, a lady of estimable traits, the representative of an excellent family of Bryant, Iowa. She was born January 11, 1867, and this union has resulted in the birth of four children, Grace, Blanche, Helen and Robert.

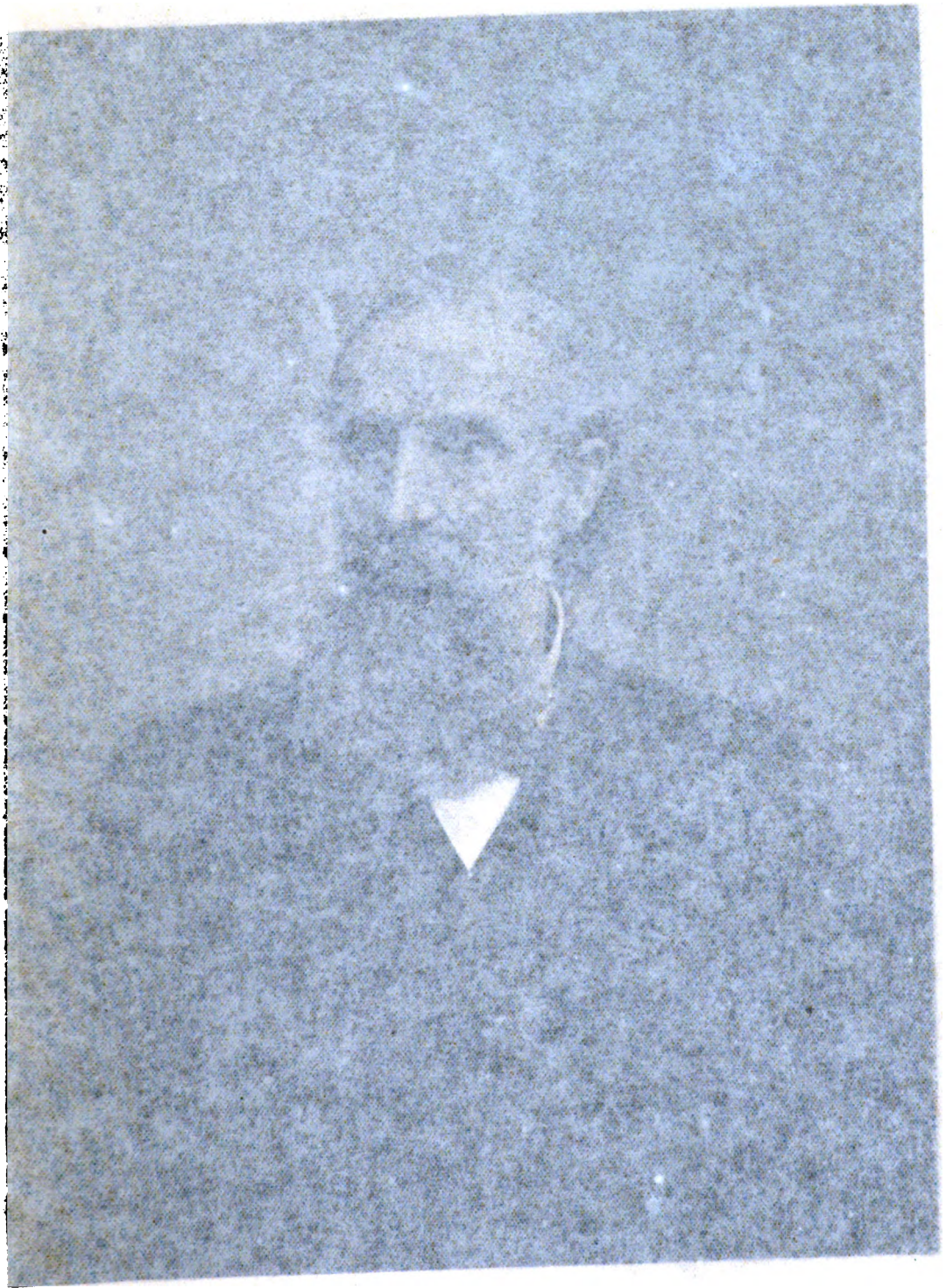
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#### AUGUSTUS L. ANKENY, M. D.

The history of a county or state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by those of its representative citizens and yields its tribute of admiration and respect to those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent citizens of Clinton county, who were well known because of their success in professional, civic and social circles, was the late Dr. A. L. Ankeny, a man in whom there was such a union of sterling characteristics that he easily won and retained the confidence, good will and esteem of all who knew him.

Augustus L. Ankeny was born in Brownsville, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, March 13, 1828, the son of John and Mary (Kimmel) Ankeny, a prominent pioneer family of Illinois, having located there in 1818. John Ankeny kept the first hotel in Kaskaskia during the first session of the Legislature of that state, that town then being the capital. He and two sons participated in the Black Hawk war of 1832. During that war, Chief Peppernong, of the Potawatomies, came to the home of John Ankeny at night and warned the family, who were there alone, entreating them to flee for safety. Augustus L. Ankeny, the subject, was then the youngest and a small child. The vicinity of the Ankeny home was at that time overrun with hostile Indians.

A. L. Ankeny spent his boyhood days in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, remaining there until he was fourteen years of age. He was an ambitious lad and studied such books as he could obtain, and when he entered Mt. Morris College, in Ogle county, Illinois, he made a splendid record. He turned his attention to the science of medicine, studying at Elizabethtown, near Galena, Illinois, and later entered Rush Medical College at Chicago in the winter of



ALBERT EINSTEIN



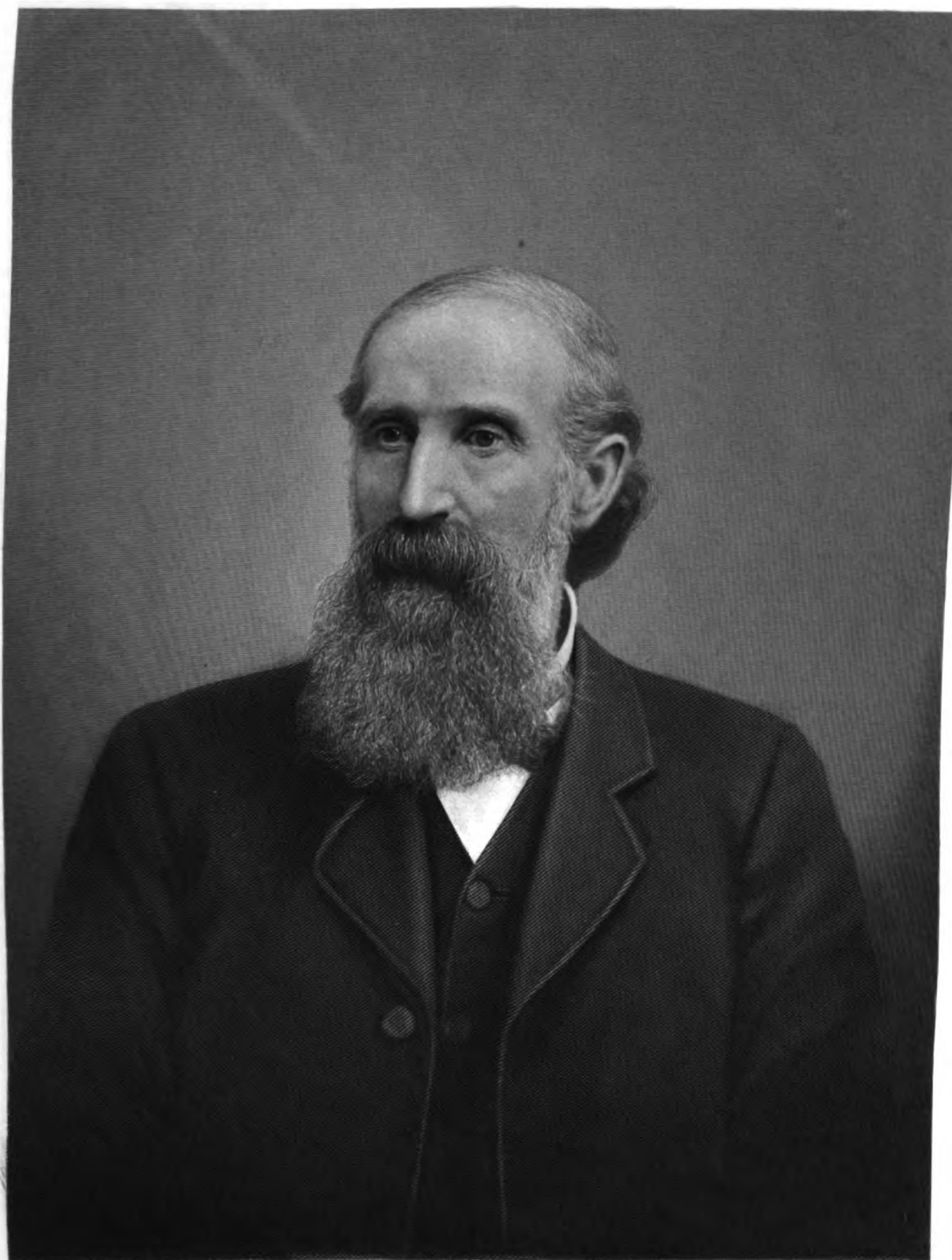
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CHAPTER 10

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1848 and 1849, and was graduated from that institution. He came to Lyons, Iowa, in April, 1850, and was therefore one of the pioneer physicians of Clinton county, and he underwent the usual privations and hardships of the country doctor in the new settlements of the West, traveling on horseback over rough and unfrequented roads. He soon had all the practice he could attend to and took a position in the front rank of practitioners in this locality, which he maintained until his death, on November 24, 1887, his office being at Lyons and Clinton. He was well equipped in every way for his profession and kept well abreast of the times in his calling and was very successful.

In 1851 Doctor Ankeny married Valeria M. Perin, the daughter of Noble and Sarah (Nixon) Perin, who were among the very early settlers of Iowa, having come to Clinton from Indiana in March, 1837. Noble Perin's ancestry is traced back to John Perin, who came from England to Braintree, Massachusetts, landing there from the ship "Safety" August 10, 1635, and from that remote day to the present the Perin family has been a prominent one in many walks of life in America. Noble Perin continued to reside in Clinton county until he met death in an explosion of the steamboat "Potosi" at Quincy, Illinois, September 27, 1844. He was a man of many sterling traits and was prominent in the early Mississippi river days. His widow survived over a half century, dying at the remarkable age of ninety-four years in June, 1906. She was descended from the famous Nixon family of South Carolina, an early member of which is credited with having been the man who read the Declaration of Independence to the people in Independence Square, Philadelphia, in 1776.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Noble Perin: Sarah Gregory, Valeria M., Samuel Thompson, Nancy E., Mary A., Elizabeth J., Noble and Rachael R. In the third generation descendants are numbered in Iowa among the Millers, Seamans, Lambs, Bonneys, Givens and Vosbughs. A three-column sketch of Mrs. Perin, by Welker Given, was published in the *Des Moines Register and Leader*, February 18, 1906, from which we quote: "Taking up her home on the banks of the Mississippi near the Iowa end of the Northwestern Railroad bridge, Mrs. Perin, while remaining under the same roof, was in succession a resident of Michigan, Wisconsin Territory, the territory of Iowa and finally the state of Iowa. When she was born, the three future great men of the century, Lincoln, Darwin, Tennyson, were little chaps, three years old. She lived to see them rise to perform their great works and pass away long before. She reads the papers as carefully as she did fifty years ago and with the same glasses used for three decades. Her

hearing is perfect, her form full and unbent, her nerves without a tremor, and if all women resembled her, house-maids and cooks would find no one to hire them." She was sixty-four years a resident of Clinton county.

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### LUCIUS PUTNAM ALLEN.

When the twilight of age is enveloping us it is quite the usual thing for a person to look back over his life to discover whether the world is any better for his having lived in it. It must be a gloomy retrospect, indeed, when no good can be found, upon such an examination. On the contrary what a consolation it must be to any one to feel that his life has been an example worthy of emulation. Without any show of ostentation, Lucius Putnam Allen, one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Clinton county, could, no doubt, say, after a retrospective glance over the long pathway that stretches backward to the days of "life's morning march when his bosom was young," that he had endeavored to set such an example. Those most familiar with his career are unstinted in their praise of his fidelity to principle, wholesome living, patriotism and loyalty to whatever has tended to ameliorate his fellow men in all the relations of life, and he therefore, for many reasons is eminently deserving of conspicuous mention in the history of his county.

Mr. Allen was born on May 5, 1833, at Columbia, New York, a representative of a sterling old New England family of an interesting and historic lineage, many of his ancestors having been eminent in various walks of life. He is the son of Rev. Aaron P. and Maryette (Hannahs) Allen. The father was born in March, 1801, in Pomfort, Connecticut, and was of English descent, and traced his lineage back accurately to the "Mayflower." He was reared in New England, was graduated from Union College at Schenectady, New York, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and at once began his chosen work as a Presbyterian minister. His last pastorate was for a period of eight years, at Deposit, New York, after which he retired and, organizing a stock company, built the Laurel Bank Seminary at Deposit, afterwards becoming the proprietor. It was a coeducational institution, which, under his energetic and judicious management, gained a wide popularity and accomplished a great good, being a fitting and worthy monument to his ability and genuine worth. He died in March, 1857.

The Rev. Aaron P. Allen married Maryette Hannahs on October 20, 1831. She was the daughter of Dr. Abel Hannahs, a prominent citizen of Columbia, Herkimer county, New York, where she was born on October 16, 1811. She was a woman of many praiseworthy traits of character. Mrs. Allen passed to her rest at Binghamton, New York, November 12, 1890.

Lucius P. Allen, of this review, their eldest child, was educated in the common schools of Deposit, New York, and was graduated from the Laurel Bank Seminary in 1852. Turning his attention to the law, he took a four years' course in New York city. In his early life he taught school in the seminary under his father and he had charge of the business, and, in fact, of the institution at the end, taking charge of the same at his father's death and conducting it until the close of the term, and afterwards sold the institution for a soldiers' and sailors' orphans home. While yet a young man Mr. Allen turned his attention to the newspaper business, becoming editor and proprietor of the *Deposit Courier* and managed the same for several years in a manner that indicated his innate genius for this special line of endeavor. While making his home at Deposit he very faithfully served as postmaster for a period of eight years, resigning this office in 1868 for the purpose of coming to Clinton, Iowa, where he purchased an interest in the *Clinton Herald*, in March of that year, the firm name being Leslie, McAllister & Company. Later Mr. Allen bought out the interests of the rest of the firm and H. S. Hyatt was taken in as a partner. Soon afterwards Mr. Hyatt purchased the interest of Mr. Allen, who then established a job printing office and bookbindery, in Clinton, subsequently issuing the *Clinton Bee*, a weekly, which he ran successfully for a period of two years, when it was absorbed, in exchange, by the *Clinton Herald*. Since then he organized and has given his attention to the management of the Allen Printing Company, which has an excellent, well equipped and up-to-date plant and turns out high-grade work expeditiously.

Mr. Allen has been a very successful newspaper man and the papers with which he was connected were powerful exponents of the people's rights and were moulders of public opinion. He made their editorial columns strong, their mechanical appearance bright, their worth as advertising mediums he increased and gave his subscribers a newsy, praiseworthy sheet in every respect. He has always been a very public spirited citizen and ready at all times to do his full share in the general development of the country.

Mr. Allen is the author of the history of Clinton county, Iowa, published in 1879, which is a very ably written and valuable work and which was well received. Politically, he is a Republican, and always loyal to his party's principles. Fraternally, he is a Mason and has attained the thirty-second

degree in that time-honored order, and has long stood high in the circles of the same throughout the state and his daily life would indicate that he attempts as best one may to carry its sublime precepts into the various relations of society and civilization. He is an able, educated, well-read and progressive gentleman, a fine type of a self-made man, who has confidence in the people and ready to do his full share in the work of amelioration among his fellow men. His business has been crowned by success. He is a director in the City National Bank.

Mr. Allen was married to Susan P. Edwards at Windsor, New York, May 30, 1861. She was the daughter of Julius and Parthenia Edwards, and was born September 28, 1837. She was a most estimable woman, a sweet and lovely character, beloved by all who knew her. She was called to her rest in March, 1901. The husband and two daughters mourn her absence.

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#### F. L. BUTZLOFF.

One of the influential citizens of Charlotte, Waterford township, Clinton county, is F. L. Butzloff, the genial cashier of the Charlotte Savings Bank. A man of excellent endowments and upright character, he has been a valued factor in local affairs and has ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem, being loyal to the upbuilding of the community and ever vigilant in his efforts to further the interests of his city along material, moral and civic lines.

Mr. Butzloff is, as his name implies, of Germanic descent, in fact he is a native of Germany, having been born at Hamburg, that country, on July 1, 1868, but he has spent the major part of his life in America, having been reared in Iowa on a farm and educated in the district schools, and also attended business college at Holland, this state. He is the son of William and Marie (Struve) Butzloff, both natives of Germany where they grew to maturity and were married. There the father engaged in the manufacture of safes and locks, and was an enterprising man, successful in business and honored for his upright character. He was killed by accident in his plant. His loss was keenly felt not only to his relatives, but to the industrial world. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran church, a man of sterling worth and honest impulses. His widow emigrated to America in 1871, being twenty-one days on a sailing vessel crossing the Atlantic. She landed in New York City and then went to Buffalo, thence to Iowa, first locating in Jackson

county, and there she was again married, her second husband being Nicholas Gries, also a native of Germany and an early settler here, who engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1898 and his widow, mother of the subject, died on October 13, 1900. Both were members of the Lutheran church. This last union was without issue.

F. L. Butzloff was three years old when he came to America. He was reared on a farm and remained on the same until he was twenty years of age. He was then employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company as station agent and operator, principally at Browns. He proved to be a very valuable employe and was changed around from place to place, continuing in this work until 1896. He had saved his money and erected a bank building on the south side of First street, Charlotte, and he here opened the Charlotte Exchange Bank, and, in connection with A. J. Albright, who was president, the former being cashier, they did a very satisfactory business from the start, having a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. He was thus engaged for seven years, then he was the chief organizer of the Charlotte Savings Bank, in which he continued successfully until 1908, increasing its capital stock to fifty thousand dollars, and erected the present handsome and substantial building in which this popular institution is housed, this well known commercial institution having been a success from the first, its officers and directors being solid and substantial men of the community, who have the universal confidence of depositors and all who know them. The building is equipped with steel-lined burglar-proof vaults and safe time-lock doors. It is careful, safe, unquestionable, accommodating. A statement of conditions on February 16, 1910, showed that its total resources were \$357,626.03; liabilities—stock paid in cash, \$50,000; undivided profits, net, \$1,251.76; deposits, \$306,374.27; total \$357,626.03. The following are its officers: C. W. Beeby, president; Martin Dolan, vice-president; F. L. Butzloff, cashier; B. E. Marlow, assistant cashier; directors, R. T. Troy, C. W. Beeby, M. H. Hynes, Martin Dolan, R. M. J. Winey, Fred Jaeger, Jurgen Rathmann, M. H. Illemann, F. L. Butzloff.

Mr. Butzloff has also engaged in the realty and insurance business, in which he is very successful, for he gives his undivided attention to his business, especially the bank, and he is one of the busiest men of Charlotte. He is enterprising and public-spirited and is to be found in the front rank in assisting any worthy enterprise to benefit Charlotte and vicinity. He is an excellent financier, keen and alert, and it is clear that the directors of the bank made no mistake in selecting him for the position which he so worthily holds.



Mr. Butzloff was married in 1893 to Alice C. Marlowe, a lady of intelligence and culture, who was born in Jackson county, Iowa, in 1872, the daughter of Eli and Margaret (Lowderbaugh) Marlowe, both natives of Pennsylvania, from which state they emigrated to Iowa when young and were married in Jackson county. The father was a prominent farmer, raised and fed stock extensively and shipped them to market. His death occurred in November, 1891, and his wife passed away in October, 1893. They were members of the Methodist church and were the parents of seven children.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Butzloff, parents of the subject, namely: Hannah, the widow of Mr. Fink; Pauline, Mrs. H. Gries; Minnie, Mrs. Lornzen; F. L., of this review; William, a hardware merchant at Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Butzloff, namely: Harold M., born February 4, 1896; Clifford, born April 23, 1904; Floyd, born May 23, 1908. The other three children died young.

Mr. and Mrs. Butzloff are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America.

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#### FRED B. HEMINGWAY.

One of the best managed manufacturing plants in Clinton is that of the Hemingway Furniture Company. In 1880 F. B. Hemingway and W. E. Hemingway started a canning factory as partners under the name of F. B. Hemingway & Company, and continued in business until 1884. Then, on account of a disastrous fire, they abandoned the business and established themselves at No. 721 Second avenue as furniture manufacturers. Their business grew rapidly and in 1890 they incorporated under the name of the Hemingway Furniture Company. That year they built an office. One of the old buildings of the canning factory remained, and a new brick building was added in 1890. When they first entered the furniture business they made only lounges, mattresses and spring beds. Since then they have dropped the manufacturing of beds, and have added couches, parlor furniture, and a year ago added buffets. So their line now consists of upholstered work and buffets. They employ thirty to thirty-five men, and carry on business in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. These entire states are covered and the bulk of the business of the company is done in them, but some shipping is done to other points, even as far as Brooklyn, New York.

In 1909 the old plant was remodeled, and new machinery installed and the whole factory increased in capacity. Now the factory has only up-to-date machinery, all of which is run by motor power.

Fred B. Hemingway was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 29, 1853, son of Willet and Lydia (Bradley) Hemingway. His parents were natives of Connecticut, and his father was there engaged in the oyster business, and spent his whole life in Connecticut. He was a man who gave all his attention to his business and his family. Fred is one of a family of five sons and one daughter, all living.

In January, 1880, he came to Clinton, Iowa, and entered into the canning factory already described. His business career is included in the history of the Hemingway Furniture Company, with whose success he has been very prominently concerned. His good management has been very productive of good to this company. In politics he is a progressive Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Hemingway was married on September 18, 1879, to Mary Chase, a native of Brooklyn, New York. To their union eight children have been born, of whom those living are Ruby C., Lydia B., Mamie C., Theodora and Winifred. Those deceased were infants.

Mr. Hemingway is a man well known and of considerable prominence in the city. As well as being a good business man of remarkable executive ability, he is a man who possesses those qualities which win many friends for him.

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#### REV. D. RIORDAN.

Among those men of sterling attributes of character who have impressed their personality upon the community of their residence and, in fact, upon all whom they have had occasion to meet during the course of a busy and praiseworthy career is the Rev. D. Riordan, the well known and able pastor of St. Philips and St. James church at Grand Mound, Orange township, Clinton county. He has borne his full share in the upbuilding and development of this community, having, during the twenty years of his residence here, exerted a strong influence for good in the entire vicinity, being a man of unquestioned honor and desirous at all times to see the advancement of his congregation and all others along moral, educational and material lines. Yet, while conscious of the good he has done and of the large success he has achieved, he is unassuming, even meek and reserved, never seeking publicity or

the admiring plaudits of men, merely striving to know and do his full duty to himself, his neighbor and his God, following humbly in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene.

D. Riordan was born on March 10, 1862, in county Limerick, Ireland, and is the son of James and Debora (Cook) Riordan. The father also was born in the county mentioned above. He was a hard working, honest man of whom no harm could be said. The direct ancestry of this family is traceable back to the early Christian era.

The Rev. Mr. Riordan grew to maturity in his native county and was educated at St. Patrick's Academy at Thurles, Ireland, under Archbishop Croak, and was there ordained on June 29, 1888. He came to America in 1888 and took up his work in the state of Iowa, remaining there six months. In January, 1890, he came to Ida Grove, Clinton county, Iowa, and became pastor of the church at Center Grove. He did a good work there during the following two years, and in 1892 he came to Grand Mound and has since been pastor of the church here, as mentioned above. He has not only greatly strengthened the congregation, but has erected practically all the buildings, which are substantial, attractive and convenient, models for the use intended and fitting monuments to his energy, business ability and courage. His sister Margrett accompanied him to America and has since remained with him.

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#### WILLIAM HOLMES.

One of the leading business men of the past generation in Lyons, Clinton county, and one of the representative citizens of this locality was the late William Holmes, a man in whom the utmost confidence was reposed by all who knew him, for his everyday life was that of a high-minded, honorable gentleman whom to know was to respect and admire. He was long before the public in offices of trust and honor, whose duties were most honorably and capably fulfilled.

Mr. Holmes was born at Ruddington, near Nottingham, England, January 26, 1834, the son of John and Elizabeth (Ireland) Holmes, and the sixth child of a family of eight children. He was three years of age when his father died, and was fifteen years of age when his mother bound him out to Wells & Bell, large drapers, or dry goods merchants of Nottingham. She paid the firm sixty pounds sterling for teaching her son the business, whose apprenticeship continued for six years, during which time he became thorough-



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CHAPTER IV

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, was first settled by the English in 1630. The first settlers were a group of Puritan ministers and laymen, led by Rev. John Winthrop, who had been invited to the Massachusetts Bay Colony by the General Court. They arrived in September of that year, and founded the town of Boston. The city grew rapidly, and by 1690 it had become one of the largest and most important cities in the New England region. It was the center of the colonial movement for independence, and the site of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The city was also the site of the Boston Tea Party in 1773, and the Battle of the Clouds in 1780. The city's history is a story of struggle and triumph, and it has played a major role in the development of the United States.

CHAPTER V

One of the leading causes of the war of 1812 was the British refusal to withdraw their troops from the western frontier of the United States. The British had been ordered to do so by the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, but they had failed to do so. This was a major cause of the war, and it led to the British burning of the White House in August 1814. The war ended in a stalemate, and the Treaty of Ghent was signed in 1815. The war had a major impact on the United States, and it led to the development of a strong national identity. The war also led to the growth of the manufacturing industry in the United States, and it helped to establish the United States as a major power in the world.



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ly grounded in the line which he had selected for his life work. Deciding that America held opportunities for the young man of capacity and thrift, he joined a younger brother here in 1859. He settled in Clinton county, Iowa, making his home in Deep Creek township, where he engaged in farming until the breaking out of the Civil war. Desiring to prove his loyalty to his adopted country, on August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being elected sergeant on the organization of the company. According to his comrades he made a very gallant soldier. He was wounded in the battle of Walnut Hills, during the siege of Vicksburg, a ball shattering his left forearm, May 21, 1863. He was honorably discharged on account of disability December 10, 1863. On January 13, 1864, he accepted the position as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Lyons, Iowa, and during the rest of his life was prominent in financial and business circles of the county. On January 12, 1869, he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Lyons, a position he continued to hold until January, 1909, when he declined re-election. On May 1, 1871, he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Lyons, a position he held continuously for thirty years except for a few months in 1882 while absent in England.

In January, 1891, Mr. Holmes assisted in the organization of the Lyons Savings Bank, of that city, and was a member of the board of directors from its organization until his retirement, in January, 1909. In January, 1901, he was elected vice-president of the First National Bank of Lyons and the Lyons Savings Bank, positions he worthily held for six years, or until January, 1907.

As a financier Mr. Holmes had few equals and no peers, being a man of keen discernment, conservative and cautious, at all times honest and straightforward in his dealings with his fellow men. Far-seeing, he was able to forecast with remarkable accuracy the outcome of a present transaction. With duties that would crush the average man, he had his business so systematized that he experienced little or no difficulty in the management of his extensive affairs.

Mr. Holmes was one of the incorporators of the Trinity County Lumber Company, at Groveton, Texas, and he was a director as well as secretary and treasurer of the same for years. The company was organized on May 1, 1882. Mr. Holmes was director from December 6, 1883, to July 25, 1903; secretary from December 6, 1883, to November 4, 1904; treasurer from March 10, 1891, to July 24, 1903. He was one of the incorporators and a director of the Iowa Packing Company during the time the plant was operated at Sabula, Iowa. Whatever he turned his attention to prospered, for he was by nature an organizer and promoter.



Mr. Holmes served as treasurer of the independent school district of Lyons City for over thirty-eight years, retiring from that position July 1, 1908, and for a time he served as treasurer of Lyons City. On May 24, 1894, he assisted in organizing and was one of the incorporators and a director from its organization until January 27, 1908, of the Oakland Cemetery Association.

Mr. Holmes was married on August 18, 1868, to Annie A. Scott, a niece and ward of the late Benjamin Lake. A woman of excellent taste, culture and refinement, she always enjoyed the esteem of a wide circle of friends. To this union six children were born, named as follows: Arthur Lake, of Lyons, Iowa; William Percy, of Chicago; John Wilford, who was drowned July 3, 1884; Earle Ireland and Alfred Stearns, of San Francisco, California; and Gladys Elizabeth, now the wife of Horace A. Fay, of Lyons, Iowa.

Mr. Holmes was a man of such understood probity and judgment that men and women named him as executor and guardian and never did he fail to justify the trust thus reposed in him. A better citizen and official the city of Lyons never had, and few men have done as much for the general good of the city.

Mr. Holmes traveled extensively and went abroad for his health in 1874, 1882, 1894 and 1896. The death of this citizen, kind neighbor and admired friend occurred at his beautiful home in Lyons on April 6, 1910. The memory of this worthy gentleman is revered by a host of friends and acquaintances among whom he labored, having spent his energies through a long life of strenuous endeavor to make the most of his opportunities as well as to assist as best he could his neighbors to improve their condition.

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#### J. W. REIHMAN.

Too much cannot be said of the value of savings bank institutions. They serve a double purpose, first, in aiding those who receive money in small amounts to save and accumulate it; second, in collecting these small amounts into sums large enough to be used in modern commercial operations. Thus they render a service to the community at large as well as to the individual depositor. For these reasons their establishment and operation is one of the most useful and practical of business enterprises. Mr. Reihman is largely concerned in the operation of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Grand Mound, and is greatly responsible for its efficiency.

J. W. Reihman was born in Germany, November 15, 1865, son of Will-

iam and Carolina (Ahler) Reihman, natives of Germany who came to Iowa county, Iowa, in 1870. William Reihman was a contractor and builder, and died at Amana in 1873, where his wife died in 1898. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, nine of whom are living. They were members of the Amana Society.

J. W. Reihman grew up at Amana, attended the common schools there and Marengo high school. After graduation from high school he began active life as a teacher, then clerked in stores for a while, and later was a clerk in the bank at Preston, Iowa. In January, 1901, he became the cashier of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Grand Mound, and has since held that position. He is one of the principal stockholders in the bank, and is secretary of Group Eight of the Iowa Bankers' Association. He is also president of the Grand Mound Gas Company. In politics he is a Republican, but, though active, has never been an aspirant to office. He is a Mason, member of the consistory at Clinton, Iowa, and a member of Grand Mound Lodge No. 448 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been secretary since its organization. He is a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Reihman was married in 1889 to Hattie Whitson, of Jackson county, Iowa, who has borne to him four children, Lenora, Earl, Elsie and Lester.

Mr. Reihman is thoroughly conversant with the savings bank business, and is a careful, conservative business man who has the confidence of the people. He is interested much in the development of the community, and aids all efforts in such directions by all means in his power.

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#### WILLIAM LEE.

We have now to record the life of one who has by his own efforts made himself a representative business man of the county and has had the schooling of a long and varied experience, by which he has himself benefited and has been able to benefit others. To such men, who have ever labored for the community as well as for themselves, the county owes its development.

William Lee was born in Clinton county, Iowa, April 23, 1857, a son of Edward R. and Mary Jane (Hatfield) Lee, his father a native of Ridgetown, Canada, his mother of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Edward R. Lee came to Davenport, Iowa, in 1832. He was a son of Edward and Fannie Lee, both natives of Ireland who emigrated to Canada and from there came to Davenport, Iowa, in 1832 and bought a large tract of land in Scott county, at a

place named Port Pleasant, and then returned to Canada, where they died. Edward came to De Witt in 1856 and erected the building where the First National Bank is now located. He opened a drug store with a Mr. Hooging, continued the business for some time, then went to southern Kansas and engaged in the stock business until his death. His wife died in December, 1909. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and all the daughters are still living. In politics Edward Lee was a Democrat, but was never an aspirant to office. He was an Episcopalian and his wife a Congregationalist. She was the daughter of Thomas and Mary Hatfield, who were early settlers of Clinton county, and were among the founders of the Congregationalist church there. Thomas was a prominent farmer and in politics a Republican. Edward Lee was one of the pioneer Masons of the county, and was one of the members of De Witt Lodge No. 34. William Lee's maternal grandparents both died in Clinton county.

William Lee grew up in De Witt and attended the public schools there. In 1869 he went with his parents to Kansas, but in 1875 returned to De Witt and attended the high school there. After graduation he engaged in business as a member of the firm of Drew & Lee, and continued in this partnership for several years. Then for twenty-seven years he was a commercial traveler out of Boston, Massachusetts and New York City. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers and Citizens Bank, and of the Welton Savings Bank, and is vice-president of the First National Bank of De Witt, and one of the organizers of the Crystal Lake Company, of which he is now secretary and treasurer. He also has extensive land holdings. He is a Democrat, and an active worker, but one to whom political preferment never appealed.

Mr. Lee was married in November, 1885, to Addie Merrell, born in De Witt, daughter of Nathaniel A. and Mary Merrell. Nathaniel Merrell was among the early attorneys of De Witt and was a captain in the Civil war and a member of the Legislature and active in Democratic politics. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of De Witt, and was very influential in the county. Of his children but two, Emma F. Merrell and Mrs. Lee, are living. He and his wife are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are the parents of one daughter, Emma Merrell Lee.

Mr. Lee has been concerned in many business enterprises, all of which have prospered. He is a man of rare business sagacity and executive skill. Nor is he lacking in the qualities of sociability and those traits of character which win friends for a man. He had a good example set him in the person of his ancestors, and has ably followed it.

## FRED G. HANSEN.

Though yet a young man, Fred G. Hansen, the present able and popular deputy clerk of the district court at Clinton, Iowa, has won a high standing among the progressive and public spirited men of this locality. He belongs to that class of individuals who win in life's battles by sheer force of personality and determination, and in whatever he has undertaken he has shown himself to be a man of ability and honor.

Mr. Hansen was born May 7, 1883, in Lyons, Iowa, and he is the son of Godber and Wiebke (Tolck) Hansen. His father was born on September 20, 1844, in Germany, where he grew to maturity and was educated and from which country he came to America in 1866 and settled in Lyons, Iowa. He worked at the carpenter's trade for a number of years, assisting in building many of the early houses of this community. Then he entered the grocery business, handling also boots and shoes, and continued successfully as a merchant until 1892, building up a large and growing trade as a result of his excellent management and honorable treatment of his fellow men when he sold out and launched in the implement business. Later he abandoned the field as a merchant and has since been engaged as sidewalk, sewer, road and general contractor and is one of the best known men in this line of endeavor in the county.

Politically, Mr. Hansen is a Democrat, and he served for a period of six years as county supervisor in a very able manner. He was a member of the city council for a number of years here. In religious matters he is a Lutheran.

Godber Hansen married Wiebke Tolck on May 11, 1869. She was born in Germany and came to America when young and was living in Clinton, Iowa, at the time of her marriage. This union has resulted in the birth of twelve children, seven of whom are living, namely: John C.; Minnie S.; Clara is the wife of Frank Matzen; Amanda is the wife of W. L. Hagen; Alfred W.; Fred G., of this review; and Alma F. They are all residents of Clinton.

Fred G. Hansen received a good education in the public schools of his home city, and was graduated in 1901. He soon afterwards accepted a position with the Iowa Telephone Company, with which he remained until 1904, in which year he was appointed deputy clerk of the district court, which position he has filled to the present time with a fidelity that is very creditable to himself and which has resulted in entire satisfaction to all concerned. He is prominent in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree. In religious matters he is a Lutheran.

Mr. Hansen was married on April 27, 1905, to Nina M. Barker, of Clinton, who was born August 29, 1883. She, too, received a good common school education and she has borne her husband one child, George Barker. Personally, Mr. Hansen is a very pleasant gentleman and, judging from his past record, the future awaits him with larger success.

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AYLETT L. PASCAL.

In the present review we consider several members of a most excellent family of Clinton county, whose members have ever proved themselves citizens of the highest stamp and mold. Originally of France, that nation whose people are characterized by an intelligence quicker than that of most nationalities, by great versatility and adaptability to all situations, and by strong and earnest devotion to any cause which enlists their sympathies, the Pascal family has built up and kept up a reputation fully consistent with the worth of their ancestry, and have merited every whit of this reputation by their services to their community and by their ability and character.

George Worms Pascal was born May 14, 1828, at Longeville, St. Avold, in Lorraine, France, and came with his parents to Canal Dover, Ohio, in 1841. In 1846 and '47 he learned to make and paint chairs in Zanesville, Ohio, and was a student of Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, from 1848 to 1850. He was married on March 11, 1851, to Talitha Cuni Cotton, who was born February 13, 1829, at Austintown, Trimble county, Ohio. In 1852 he came to De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, and entered land, making his home in De Witt and teaching school. He was a good surveyor and did much surveying in the county. Later he established a home on eighty acres of land one and one-half miles north of De Witt. In 1859 and '60 he was a student of astronomy and higher mathematics in the University of Michigan and in Detroit Observatory under James Watson, director. In March, 1861, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law by Judge John F. Dillon, but did not practice. He enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but was never mustered in. In earlier times he was a Free-Soil Democrat, but later joined the Republican party. He was an extensive land owner, and at one time had one thousand acres of land besides considerable property in De Witt. In every way he was one of the most prominent and most respected residents of the township. To him and his wife were born five children. He died October 29, 1895; his wife is still living, aged eighty-two years.

Aylett L. Pascal was born in Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, October 25, 1854, son of George Worms Pascal. He received his education in Iowa State University, entering the scientific department, but during his course changing to law, and graduating from that department, June 20, 1878. He then took up practice in De Witt, in December of the same year, and is now the third oldest practitioner in the county. Since beginning practice, except for ten years spent in Clinton from 1891 to 1900, he has been a resident of De Witt.

Mr. Pascal was married August 21, 1878, to Sarah C. Percell, of Iowa City, Iowa. Two children, Aylett L., Jr., and Percival P., have been born to their union. Aylett L., Jr., was graduated from the law department of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, June 14, 1906, and Percival P. from the same university, in June, 1907.

Aylett L. Pascal, Sr., is a Mason of the chapter and consistory degree, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. He is an Odd Fellow. In politics he is a Republican.

Aylett L. Pascal and his sons now practice law under the name of Pascal, Pascal & Pascal, and keep offices open in De Witt and Clinton. The firm is well known in the county as composed of able practitioners, and has a large, lucrative and increasing practice. The elder Mr. Pascal has won quite a reputation for his skill and ability in the handling of litigation.

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#### ALBERT J. MEYER.

Among the young men of Clinton county who have won conspicuous places in the affairs of the community through persistent efforts along legitimate lines is Albert J. Meyer. He is a sociable gentleman and is held in the highest regard by all who know him. He comes of an excellent family whose good name he has ever endeavored to keep untarnished.

Mr. Meyer was born in Burlington, Iowa, October 3, 1875, and he is the son of Samuel and Mary Meyer, both natives of Switzerland, from which country they came to America about 1870, having married after reaching here. They reared a family of nine children, several others having been born to them. Seven of this number are still living. Samuel Meyer was a carpenter and contractor. He located first in Burlington, Iowa, after coming to the United States, and there followed his trade until his death, in January, 1909, the death of his wife having occurred in 1902. The elder Meyer was

in no sense a public man, but led a quiet home life and paid strict attention to his individual affairs.

Albert J. Meyer received a good education in the public schools and he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade. At the age of nineteen years he went to the East and there learned the art of tool making, at which he became very proficient, and while in Cleveland, Ohio, he had charge of a department in the American Ball Bearing Company.

In 1900 Mr. Meyer came to Clinton, Iowa, where he took a position as foreman of the tool-making department of the United States Steel Lock Company, in which capacity he continued with his usual success for about a year and then was made assistant superintendent, and in 1904, having been very faithful in the discharge of his duties, he was promoted to superintendent, and two years later, 1906, he was made secretary and manager of this company, a position which he still holds with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has rare innate ability along the line of his chosen life work and he keeps well advised on all advancements in the mechanical and scientific world.

Politically, Mr. Meyer is independent, preferring to cast his ballot for the men best suited for the office sought, rather than for the party. He belongs to Lyons Lodge No. 61, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a Mason, having received as far as the thirtieth degree in the consistory of the Scottish rite.

Mr. Meyer was married on June 1, 1898, to Louisa Gahlm, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and this union has resulted in the birth of four children, Alfred, Eleanor, Walter and Esther.

Personally, Mr. Meyer is a good mixer, popular with all classes of citizens and he knows well how to win and retain the friendship and good will of his associates in the factory, being kind, considerate, but firm and straightforward in all his relations with his fellow men.

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#### WILLIAM KOONS.

Whatever may be our views on the life beyond the grave, and however strong may be our faith in the resurrection to a happier and more harmonious state of existence "beyond this bank and shoal of time," knowing that the dead do not suffer and all are supposed to be better after they have passed through "this Ajalon of tears," nevertheless when our home is visited with





The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold air. It was a sharp contrast to the warm interior. I looked around and saw a few other people, some of whom I recognized from the train. We were all heading to the same place, and it felt like a small community in a large city.

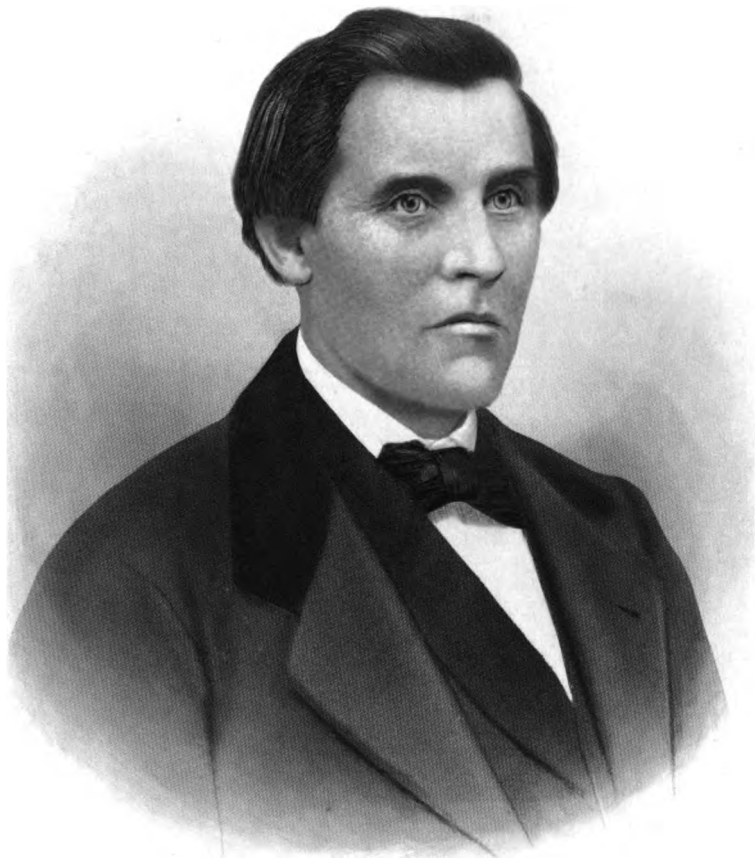
As we walked through the streets, I noticed the architecture. The buildings were tall and grand, with many windows. Some of them had signs that I could read. The streets were wide and paved, and there were many cars. It was a busy city, and it felt like I had arrived in a new world.

I continued to walk, and I saw more and more people. Some of them were looking at me, and some of them were talking to me. I felt like I was part of something. I was in a city that was full of life and energy. It was a place where I could find everything I needed.

I walked for a while, and I saw a lot of things. There were parks, there were schools, there were churches. It was a city that was full of everything. I was in a city that was full of life and energy. It was a place where I could find everything I needed.

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I have been thinking a lot about the things I have seen and done. It has been a very interesting experience. I have learned a lot about the city and the people. I have also learned a lot about myself. I have discovered that I am capable of more than I thought I was.



WILLIAM KOONS

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the "angel with the backward look and folded wings of ashen gray" and takes from us one whom we have long cherished, the world is never again quite the same to us, especially if one of fine character is claimed, as was the case when the late William Koons was summoned to his reward, for he was a man whom to know was to greatly admire, his life having been so modulated as not to give offense to anyone with whom he came into contact. He was well known to the German element and, in fact, to a wide circle of warm friends in Clinton, Iowa. He was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, of German parentage, and, having been thrown upon his own resources early in life and compelled to provide for himself, he received a meager education, but he was courageous and let nothing stand in his way of success. Early in youth he learned the carpenter's trade and was ever afterwards connected with building interests. He was a skilled workman and his services were in great demand. He was located in Lockport, New York, until 1845, when he came to Clinton, Iowa, among the pioneers, as a carpenter for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company; but he remained with that company only a short time, when he began contracting and building for himself, and many excellent buildings now stand as monuments to his enterprise, skill and esthetic taste, especially the three-story Koons block, at the corner of South Second street and Seventh avenue. He was a man of keen business ability and foresight and he had a fortune in his old age that was the well merited reward of his earnest and indefatigable labor and his honest dealing with his fellow men.

Mr. Koons never took an active part in political matters, but he was always ready to aid in any cause that had for its object the betterment of Clinton and vicinity, devoting much of his time, talent and energy to the general up-building of the city. It was only a small settlement when he first came here, and he lived to see it grow into a thriving metropolis and he did as much as any other man to bring about its later-day progress and popularity, his labors benefiting not only himself but the community at large. He enjoyed the public confidence and had the good will of every one. He was just and honorable in all the relations of life. At his death he owned considerable valuable real estate, besides having a comfortable competency and a good income. This excellent citizen was called away in 1889.

William Koons was married in early life to Ann Thompson, of New York, and this union resulted in the birth of two children, one of whom, Mrs. P. Davis, of Clinton, is now living. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Koons was united in marriage with Phillippi Retallick, a lady of culture and many praiseworthy characteristics and the representative of an excellent and highly honored family, her birth having occurred in county Cornwall, Eng-

land, in 1830. There she grew to maturity and attended school, coming to America in 1845. She now lives at the family home, an attractive, neatly kept, commodious and substantial dwelling on Camanche avenue. She is a woman of generous and kindly impulses, well preserved, widely read and an intelligent and interesting conversationalist, a woman greatly beloved and admired by a wide circle of friends; especially is she liked by the young people of her community who delight in honoring her, for her life has been one fraught with much good and many charitable deeds. She is a splendid type of the grand old pioneer woman, whom to know is to admire and accord the utmost respect and civility. The trials and vicissitudes common to all who tread the winding path of life have only given her fortitude and she serenely waits through the mellow twilight of her years for the summons of the Good Shepherd whom she has so long sought to serve, knowing that there is laid up for her a "crown of life" in the mystic beyond.

Three children blessed this union, named as follows: Nellie, wife of John Pringle, of Rochelle, Illinois; Charles W., an engineer on the Chicago Northwestern railroad, who lives in Clinton; Frank also lives in Clinton. They are all highly respected and are well established in life.

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#### JOHN COPELAND WESTON.

No one among the residents of Clinton has been more prominently identified with her higher financial interests, or has had a life richer in varied and valuable experience than has Mr. Weston. Starting in life with little money and less schooling, his sole assets a strong and powerful body and a capable and intelligent mind, he has by his own efforts raised himself to the position which he now occupies.

John Copeland Weston was born in Hancock, New Hampshire, October 26, 1834, son of William and Mary D. (Copeland) Weston. His ancestry was English, Scotch, Irish and Welch.

John C. Weston attended the common schools of Hancock for a short time, and remained on the farm until sixteen. At that time he shipped on the "John Wade," a Boston clipper ship, and on her sailed around the world, by way of Cape Horn, China and the Cape of Good Hope, the voyage occupying eleven months. Thus before he was eighteen he had had an experience the like of which falls to few boys, and was gaining an education by traveling superior to that given in the schools. At the end of his voyage he returned

to his New Hampshire home. He remained at home but a short time until he got the gold fever, and went to California by the isthmus of Panama, which he has crossed six times during his life. For fifteen years he was a prospector, miner and mine operator in California and bore his part in the rough life of the times. In 1855 he went to Oregon to take charge of the mines of a large California operator.

That same year Mr. Weston was married to Jennie Sibley, of Sailor Diggings, Oregon, a native of Little Falls, New York. She bore to him three children, two of whom died in Oregon and one of whom, Eugene, is now living in Los Angeles. She died in Oregon February 14, 1865. After his wife's death Mr. Weston returned to New England, but, used to the rugged activities of the west, could find nothing there to hold him and started to return to Oregon. On his way back he stopped at Clinton to visit a sister, and has since remained in the city, which he entered October 27, 1868. He had also a brother at Low Moor, George W. Weston, of "underground railroad" fame, whose operations are elsewhere mentioned in this work, and who was concerned in the operation of one "station" at Low Moor.

In the spring of 1869, Mr. Weston became associated with the Clinton National Bank, and was for nineteen years its cashier and six years president. He has served as treasurer of the following organizations and companies since his stay in Clinton: The Clinton Savings Bank, Clinton Water Company, Clinton Gas Company, Clinton independent school district, and Clinton Mining Company. This record alone shows the confidence in financial matters which his associates have always reposed in him. In 1895 he retired from active business, and has since lived in his beautiful and commodious residence on Tenth avenue.

Mr. Weston was a second time married on January 14, 1869, to Caroline F. White, a native of Massachusetts. They are the parents of four children, Lucian, of Los Angeles; Clarence, of the Northern Trust Company, of Chicago; Mary F., wife of J. E. Wenks, of Des Moines; and Leonard, at home, manual training teacher in the Lyons schools.

Mr. Weston has always been a keen and sagacious business man, not overly sanguine, but using that degree of caution which has brought success to his undertakings, and has brought to him the confidence of those who know him and given him the reputation of a successful financier. That this reputation is not confined to Clinton is shown by the fact that the *Chicago Tribune*, when in 1909 running its series of birthdays of prominent men, saw fit on the 26th of October to give mention to Mr. Weston. And Mr. Weston has truly been the architect of his own fortunes. He is at present in his seventy-sixth

year, but is very active, with the appearance of a much younger man, his intellect not only undimmed, but keener than ever, and he bids fair to continue to receive the esteem of Clinton citizens for many years.

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### STEPHEN BRIGGS.

The career of Stephen Briggs, the well known and popular president of the First National Bank at Lyons, Iowa, and one of the leaders in financial circles in Clinton county, though strenuous, has been fraught with much good to his fellow men, and in it there is much that is commendable, for his life forcibly illustrates what a man of energy and courage can accomplish when his plans are wisely laid and his actions governed by right principles, noble aims and high ideals. Although he does not court the distinction of being one of the leaders in local affairs, for he is entirely unassuming, yet his great force of character and his zeal and progressiveness in whatever he undertakes naturally places him at the head of the crowd and he has been a potent factor in the development of the city of Lyons and vicinity, where he has long maintained his home and where he is well known to all classes for his honorable and industrious life, in both private and public.

Mr. Briggs has come to us from our sister country across the Atlantic, having been born in Nottingham, England, on April 2, 1829, and therefore he is now in the serene twilight of his years, but hale and hearty, having, like Shakespeare's "Jaques," lived such a consistent and even tenored life in his youth and early manhood that nature has granted him vigor of both body and mind that his last years might be happy and replete with success. He is the son of William and Sarah Briggs. For many years the father was cashier in a wholesale house in Nottingham, and he was a successful business man. These parents spent their lives in England, dying there many years ago. They were people of sterling worth and integrity.

Stephen Briggs grew to maturity in his native land and received a good education in the home schools. He emigrated to America in 1861 and came direct to Lyons, Iowa, and he has remained in this vicinity ever since, witnessing and taking part in the marvelous growth of this community during the past four decades. He farmed for awhile after reaching here, then bought a grocery store, which he maintained a short time. Later he had an interest in a boat on the Mississippi river. He prospered from the first, being a hard worker and a good manager, a man endowed by nature with keen perceptive

faculties and able to forecast with remarkable accuracy the outcome of a present transaction. He has bought and sold a great many farms and at the present time he owns the following very valuable farms: Five hundred and sixty acres in Whiteside county, Illinois; eight hundred and six acres near Sioux City, Iowa; four hundred and twenty-eight acres in O'Brien county, Iowa, and four hundred acres near Oskaloosa, Iowa, making a total of twenty-eight hundred and thirty-four acres. He has a modern, commodious, beautiful and elegantly furnished home and a fine and well improved farm just in the edge of Lyons.

Mr. Briggs is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, being an excellent example of the self-made man, having acquired his large holdings all through his individual efforts. He is a modern twentieth-century business man in every sense of the word, and he has acquired every dollar in his possession in an honest manner, dealing with everyone in a just but firm manner. He was one of the original stockholders of the Trinity Lumber Company, which still operates on a large scale in Texas. He is also largely interested in the Southern Investment Company of Louisiana. In 1908 Mr. Briggs was elected president of the First National Bank of Lyons, which position he still holds, discharging the duties of the same in an able and faithful manner, reflecting much credit upon his own ability and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; in fact, his judicious management of the affairs of this popular and strong institution has been very largely responsible for its wide prestige. He is easily one of the most substantial and able men in financial circles and every phase of citizenship in Clinton county, though, as already intimated, he is conservative and has never sought the limelight of publicity. He has always been identified with the growth of Lyons, and served very acceptably on the local school board and in the council for many years. Politically, he is a Republican and takes an abiding interest in the affairs of his party.— in fact, in everything that tends to the general welfare of his locality and the state. In religious matters he is a Congregationalist. He is a man who has never shirked his duty in any walk of life, but has been liberal to charity and in supporting any worthy cause, and owing to his public spirit, his integrity, kindness, generosity and genteel demeanor, he is popular with all classes.

Mr. Briggs' domestic life was a happy and fortunate one. It began in 1853 when he led to the hymeneal altar Sarah Holmes, a lady of many praiseworthy attributes, the representative of an excellent old family, and a sister of the late William Holmes, whose life work is fully mentioned in another part of this history. Five children blessed this union, all of whom are living.



namely: William, Albert, Stephen, Jr., Arthur, and Sarah, the daughter being the wife of R. Blake and a resident of Clinton. The mother of these children was summoned to her reward in Colorado, in 1894, leaving behind her the memory of a wholesome life and an exalted Christian womanhood.

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### NILS PETERSEN.

This well known and venerable farmer, who is now living practically retired on his well cultivated farm in the western part of Clinton county, has been a resident here during many decades and has assisted in playing his part in the general development of the community and has made his influence felt for good in the section where he has lived. Like many of the excellent citizens of this locality, he hails from Norway, but most of his life has been spent in America and, useless to say, he has been loyal to our institutions and has never regretted taking up his residence here. He has led a life of uprightness and sobriety and has won the confidence and esteem of his neighbors.

Mr. Petersen's birth occurred in Norway on January 18, 1832, and he is the son of Peter Oleson Berge and Mattie Berge, both born in Norway, where they both were reared, educated, married and, in fact, spent their lives. They were the parents of nine children, of which number, Nils of this review, is the only one living. His brother, Harlow Petersen, came to America and died in Clinton county, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and was educated in the common schools of Norway, where he grew to manhood. He decided to come to the United States and try his fortune in the new republic of the West, so in 1856 he made a tedious voyage across the Atlantic and he came to the state of Illinois, where he remained until 1859, when he crossed the Mississippi river and located in Olive township, Clinton county, Iowa, settling on forty acres, which he later sold and purchased eighty acres where he now lives. He worked hard and laid by a competence, so that he added to his original purchase, now owning an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres, also twenty acres in another place. He has kept his land well improved and he has a very comfortable home and good outbuildings. He has been practically retired for about fifteen years, merely overseeing his farm. He has not only been a general farmer, but has also devoted much time to stock raising.

Mr. Petersen has taken a great deal of interest in the affairs of his community and county, and for a period of nine years he was township trustee,

very ably discharging the duties of the same. He was also trustee of the Norwegian Lutheran church when it was built and was one of the organizers of the same and he has been deacon for over fifty years, being very faithful in the discharge of his duty in the church.

Mr. Petersen was married on March 24, 1856, to Mrs. Carrie Hansen, who was born in Norway in 1832, the daughter of Hans Hansen and Carrie Hansen, both of whom lived and died in Norway.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Petersen, only three of whom are living, and three of them died in infancy; Peter died when twenty-one years old; Mattie died when one and one-half years old; Hans is engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Hayes & Company; Samuel is a merchant in Perley, Minnesota; Cornelius is managing the home farm.

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#### CHRIST MEINTS.

For a number of years Christ Meints has been actively identified with the agricultural interests of Orange township. He represents that class of earnest, foreign-born citizens, who have done so much for the development of the United States while at the same time they have benefited themselves in a very material manner. His birth occurred in Holstein, Germany, in 1857, and he is the son of Claus and Catherine (Wriedt) Mients, both natives of Holstein, Germany, where they grew to maturity, were educated and married. In 1875 the entire family came to the United States and located at Grand Mound, Clinton county, Iowa, near which town Claus Meints purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, lying just south of Grand Mound. He was soon very comfortably established and as he prospered he added to his original purchase until he had a fine farm of two hundred and fifty acres. His death occurred in 1882. He was a general farmer and stock raiser. He started with but little and by hard work and thrift he accumulated rapidly. His family consisted of four sons and one daughter. They are all living at this writing. This family are members of the Lutheran church. The father was a Republican and after becoming naturalized voted this ticket.

Christ Meints obtained his schooling in Germany for the most part, and spent two winters in school, after coming to America. He began working on the home place when a boy and he has continued to live on the same with his mother, whose every want he delights in promptly attending to. He has been

very successful as an agriculturist, and besides the home place he owns three hundred and ten acres elsewhere. He keeps all his land well improved and carefully tilled, operating the home place and his other land, carrying on general farming in a manner that stamps him as being fully abreast of the times as an agriculturist and stock raiser, always keeping an excellent grade of stock which finds a very ready market.

Mr. Meints was married in 1885 to Louise Maas, who was born in Germany, from which country she came to America with her father in 1883 and located in Clinton county, Iowa. This union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Harry lives on his father's farm; August, Sallie, Malinda and Louise are all at home; Otto died when thirteen months of age. The mother of these children passed to her rest on September 17, 1899.

Mr. Meints is independent in politics. He has one of the most attractive farms in the township and has spared neither time nor expense in bringing it up to a high state of improvement. He has erected substantial, comfortable and attractive buildings, and he has laid a great deal of tile, his fields now being well drained.

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### WILLIAM JOHN YOUNG.

As it was pre-eminently the lumber industry which was the cause of the growth of Clinton, so in the history of that industry at Clinton a few names overshadow all others, and no name is more prominent than that of William J. Young, the account of whose extensive operations is here recorded, and no citizen of Clinton has ever done more for its advancement than did he.

William John Young was born at Belfast, Ireland, on February 27, 1827, and came to America in 1846. For several years he was employed in railway offices, and in ten years he became the general freight agent of the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago railroad. His executive ability having attracted the attention of some moneyed men of Cincinnati, he was sent by them to look into the conditions of a saw-mill which they owned at La Crosse, Wisconsin, which was proving a losing venture. Mr. Young had already decided to go into the retail lumber industry at Clinton, Iowa, and when he went to La Crosse and had finished his investigations, he recommended the removal of the mill to Clinton, which was done against the will of the La Crosse superintendent, who owned a small interest in the mill.

This mill was set up and began cutting in Clinton in August, 1859. It was small, having a capacity of only seven to ten million feet per year, but



*M. J. [unclear]*





Long 1870-1871

*A. J. Young*

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formed the nucleus of his later great operations, and in conducting this he gained valuable experience in milling management. In 1860 he built a new mill, in 1866 another and in twenty years' time became the proprietor of the largest sawmill in operation on the American continent. The Cincinnati men who owned the mill at La Crosse were at first partners in the firm of W. J. Young & Company, but he bought them out in a few years and formed a connection with John McGraw, of Ithaca, New York, one of the largest eastern lumbermen, and with him bought largely of the Cornell University lands in Wisconsin, which the university had obtained by donations from the New York and national school funds, and which were some of the best timber lands in Wisconsin. The firm name of W. J. Young & Company was continued during the operations of the mills, although after the death of Mr. McGraw and his daughter and heir, Jennie McGraw Fisk, Mr. Young bought out the interest of their estate and became the sole owner of the company.

The development of the operations of Mr. Young is shown by the following figures: In 1859 the cut was about ten million feet of lumber per year; in 1874, thirty million feet of lumber and eighteen million shingles; in 1880, fifty million feet of lumber and twenty million shingles; and in the year of the highest cut, one hundred and ten million feet of lumber and forty million shingles. During the latter eighties no mill in the world could compare in cut with Young's "Big Mill" in capacity, this having been greatly increased by improved machinery. But at last the supply of timber owned by Mr. Young was exhausted, as were all the Wisconsin forests, and during the last years of his life the cut was small. During the years from 1859 to 1898 his mills cut a total of one billion seven hundred million feet of lumber, and seven hundred and fifty million shingles. Mr. Young's death took place on June 8, 1896, and shortly after the milling business was closed up.

Mr. Young introduced two of the greatest innovations in the method of rafting logs. In earlier days the rafts were floated down the stream, but he conceived the idea and introduced the system of towing them by steamers, thus saving much time and labor. He also originated and introduced the system of *brail* rafting, in which loose logs, arranged in tiers or ranks, are surrounded by a log boom and swiftly towed to their destination by steamers. Under the old plan the logs were all bound together with poles and pins, and much of the lumber was damaged by the many auger holes. His system was soon adopted on all the Mississippi rafts.

Mr. Young was a member of the Mississippi Logging Company, a director of the Clinton National Bank, president of the Clinton Savings Bank, and was prominent in financial circles. He took little active part in politics.



but was persuaded to serve as mayor of Clinton in 1864. Of extremely active and intelligent mind and great business ability, he was one of the most influential men in the development of the Mississippi lumber trade and of the city of Clinton. His philanthropic gifts were large, but given in a quiet way, and include the Esther Young Sunday school chapel at Clinton, erected and presented to the Methodists, a twenty thousand dollar building given to the Clinton Young Men's Christian Association, and gifts to Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and to various other churches and institutions, besides personal charities. An earlier biographer has said of him: "However, it was the fatherly interest which Mr. Young took in his army of employes which best illustrates the warm heart and Christian character of the man; none may ever know the extent and value of the kindly words and timely aid which helped many of the less fortunate in the hour of depression or misfortune. When there was no work for all, he made work, that no deserving employe should suffer from poverty." This tribute from a personal friend shows well his character.

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#### WILLIAM HASENMILLER.

One of the up-to-date farmers of Orange township, Clinton county, is William Hasenmiller; a man who has earned the excellent property that is today his, because he has worked for it along legitimate lines and has never depended upon others to assist him in the "struggle men call existence."

Mr. Hasenmiller was born in Scott county, Iowa, August 15, 1871, and he is the son of Joseph and Dora (Schoolmeyer) Hasenmiller, both born in Germany, where they were reared, educated and married, and from which country they came to America about 1860 and located in Scott county, Iowa, living for some time in the vicinity of Davenport. They became very comfortably established there and had a good home. They are now living at Leclare, Scott county, where Joseph Hasenmiller has one hundred and seventeen acres of land and where he now lives retired. He has been very successful since coming to the United States. In politics he is a Democrat and he and his family are members of the Catholic church. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hasenmiller, five of whom are living.

William Hasenmiller was reared on the home farm and when but a lad was put to work in the fields and he has always followed farming. He was educated in the Davenport public schools. He came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1898 and has since made this his residence. In 1908 he purchased an ex-

cellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres, three-fourths of a mile from Grand Mound, and here he carries on general farming and stock raising and his labors are being rewarded properly, bounteous harvests being reaped from his well improved place annually. He has a very comfortable home.

Mr. Hasenmiller was married in 1896 to Julia Hesse, who was born in Clinton county, Iowa, and reared and educated here. She is the daughter of Frank and Hannah Hesse. The mother is deceased and the father is now living retired. He is a highly respected man in his neighborhood and he has lived in Clinton county for over forty-two years, since the pioneer days, having taken much interest in the general development of the same and always doing what he could in the interest of his community. To Mr. and Mrs. Hasenmiller three children have been born, namely: Kerney A., Elma and Evaline; they have also reared one step-child, Emil Grell.

In politics Mr. Hasenmiller is a Democrat and he and his family are members of the Catholic church and faithful in their attendance upon the same.

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#### NICK KALLENBACH.

The farm owned and occupied by Nick Kallenbach, of the vicinity of Grand Mound, Clinton county, will rank with any in the township in point of productiveness and general appearance, showing conclusively that he has been a man of modern ideas and that he has not passed a large number of idle hours since taking possession of the same, for he believes in keeping busy, always finding something to do in his regular crop and farm work or in keeping up the fences, buildings in repair, weeds cut and his live stock properly cared for.

Mr. Kallenbach was born in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1860, and he is the son of Anton Kallenbach, who is mentioned in another part of this work under the sketch of John Kallenbach. The subject was only eighteen months old when he was brought to Clinton county, the parents settling in the township where he now resides, and his life has been spent in this vicinity, for he knew that he could not find a better locality in which to carry on the operations of a farmer, which line he selected when very young in years. He was educated in the local schools, which he attended during the winter months, and remained at home with his parents during their lifetime. It was not until 1905 that he moved to his present place of eighty acres and here he carries on general farming.

Mr. Kallenbach was married on July 10, 1895, to Anna Palmquist, who was born in Moline, Illinois, the daughter of John and Clara (Salvander) Palmquist, both natives of Sweden, from which country they came to the United States when their daughter, Anna, was two years old. They settled in Moline, Illinois, in which city Mr. Palmquist engaged in the shoe business as a retail merchant, spending the latter years of his life in retirement there, dying in 1906. His widow is still living in Moline at the age of seventy-three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Kallenbach these children have been born: Clarence, who was fourteen years old on June 6, 1910; Raymond, who was ten years old on August 7, 1910. Mrs. Kallenbach had been previously married to Albert Peterson, a hardware merchant of Galesburg, Illinois, and to them one son was born, Albert.

Mr. Kallenbach is a member of the Catholic church, while his wife affiliates with the Lutherans. Politically he is a Democrat. Mrs. Kallenbach has two brothers: Dr. Nathaniel Palmquist, located at Sioux City, where he is connected with the hospital, and Luther Palmquist, located at St. Louis, Missouri.

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#### JOSEPH KALLENBACH.

One of the citizens of Orange township, Clinton county, who enjoys distinctive prestige among the enterprising men of his locality is Joseph Kallenbach, who has fought his way upward to a prominent position in industrial circles, and in every relation of life his voice and influence are on the side of right as he sees and understands the right. He was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1857, and is the son of Anton Kallenbach and wife, who are mentioned under the sketch of John Kallenbach elsewhere in this work.

The subject was a child when he came to Clinton county with his parents, in 1862, and located in Clinton county. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He was put to work in the fields of his father's farm when a boy and learned the business, and he has followed farming all his life, having begun working in the crops when ten years of age. He remained with his father on the home place until he was twenty-six years of age. He then bought where he now lives, eighty acres in Orange township. He has prospered and is now the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and one acres in his main farm and fifty-one acres of timber. His land is all well improved, and he has a substantial and comfortable home and convenient out-

buildings. Besides general farming, Mr. Kallenbach is a successful stock raiser, giving especial attention to the breeding of Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Kallenbach is a very successful business man and is a director of the German Mutual Telephone Company, of Clinton and Scott counties, which is a very paying venture. He has long been interested in the good roads movement and has taken a very active part in the road work of his county. He has been road boss for many years, and he now takes contracts for road construction work. He has also taken a great deal of interest in promoting the telephone company mentioned above, and was one of its organizers in 1896.

Mr. Kallenbach was married on November 21, 1881, to Elizabeth Hesse, daughter of an excellent and well known family of this county, and this union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Ollie H.; Anna C. died when seventeen years of age; Orsena F., Viona J. and Alfred B.

This family are faithful members of the Catholic church and Mr. Kallenbach is a Democrat politically. He is regarded by all who know him as one of the township's leading and most progressive citizens in every respect and well deserving of the respect and success he has won.

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#### GUNDER J. ROSLAND.

Many of the most progressive people of Clinton county were born in the northern countries of Europe, and they have made excellent citizens, for they come from a section where everybody works and where good citizens are produced who assist in developing the new countries of the world. One of this large class who is deserving of mention in this book is Gunder J. Rosland, who has made a success of farming and has established a good home by his energy and thrift. He was born in Norway in 1862 and is the son of John and Maggie (Larson) Rosland, both natives of Norway, in which country they lived and died on a farm. They were the parents of three children, and members of the Lutheran church.

The subject of this sketch received a good education in the common schools of Norway and grew to maturity in his native community. Believing that greater opportunities awaited him in America, he emigrated to our shores in 1880, locating in Olive township, Clinton county, Iowa, and, with the exception of three years spent in Wright county, Iowa, he has lived here continuously to the present. He has always followed farming and has a good

farm of one hundred and ninety acres in Olive township, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Rosland was married in 1888 to Anna Johnson, who was born in Olive township, this county, the daughter of Aaron Johnson, who settled here very early, a pioneer farmer in this township, having come here from Norway. He married, after coming here, Anna Olson, who also came from Norway single, each having accompanied their parents to this country, the parents of Aaron Johnson having settled on a farm in this vicinity. To Mr. and Mrs. Rosland the following children have been born: Marcus, Alma, Ella, Margaret, Gracie, Alvin, Minnie, Reinert and Orlaf. Mr. and Mrs. Rosland are members of the Lutheran church and politically Mr. Rosland is a Republican.

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#### NILS O. OLSON.

One of the native sons of Olive township, Clinton county, who has preferred to remain on his native prairie rather than seek uncertain fortune in some foreign locality is N. O. Olson, a man who has won success because he has worked persistently and along proper channels. His birth occurred here in 1861 and he is the son of John and Engel (Thorson) Olson, the father born June 4, 1827, in Norway and the mother on December 26, 1837. The father emigrated to America in 1856, unaccompanied, and located in Kendall county, Illinois. In 1859 he came to Clinton county, Iowa. The mother came with her parents from the old country direct to Olive township, this county. The maternal grandparents, Thor Nelson Waagen and Ingeborg (Halvorson) Thorson, came to America, located on a farm in Clinton county, Iowa, and spent the remainder of their lives here. The paternal grandfather, Ole Olson, died in Norway, but his widow, who was known in her maidenhood as Kari Johnson, came to Illinois with the father of the subject in 1856, and there died three weeks after her arrival. When the father of N. O. Olson of this review came to Clinton county in 1859 he settled in Olive township on the farm on which the subject now resides. At the time of his death he owned one hundred and eighty acres, having taken up prairie land and transformed it into a valuable farm and established a good home here. He first bought forty acres and had to mortgage his team, but he was a man of thrift and relied entirely upon himself at all times. His death occurred on December 26, 1895, and his widow still lives on the home place.

Nils O. Olson was the only child of John Olson and wife. He was edu-

cated in the home schools and has always resided on the homestead here. He is a very successful farmer, now operating one thousand and sixteen acres, practically all in the same body. He has put on many of the later improvements and keeps the place well tilled and well improved in every way, being one of the up-to-date and most progressive farmers of the county. As he has prospered, he has purchased various adjoining farms to the home place, and he has been wonderfully successful as a general farmer and stock raiser. He has maintained the old home in good order, and everything about the place, which is substantial and attractive, indicates thrift and prosperity and that a gentleman of splendid tastes has its management in hand.

Mr. Olson was married in 1884 to Rachel Christensen, who was born in Olive township, this county, on April 7, 1865, and is the daughter of Hans and Bertha (Faltin) Christensen, natives of Norway, from which country her father came to America in 1857 and located in Olive township, Clinton county, Iowa, making the voyage on the same ship that bore the mother of the subject to our shores. The entire trip required from April 12th to July 8th. The mother of Mrs. N. O. Olson came alone to America in 1861 and she was married in 1862, and this family located on a farm in Olive township, Clinton county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Olson the following children have been born: John, Bertha, Hans, Walter, Engelen, Isabell Karina, Thore, Ole, Mary, Rachel and Nels, all living.

This entire family are members of the Lutheran church, and Mr. Olson is a Republican. Although he has never aspired to political offices, he has been township trustee. He is a man who has justly earned the esteem and confidence of his fellow men, and is a progressive, neighborly, genial and broad-minded gentleman who ranks among Clinton county's best citizens and most enterprising farmers.

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#### J. F. ROCK.

Of the farming townships of Clinton county, which is for quality of soil scarcely excelled by any section of the whole country. Berlin is among the richest. In the present sketch is briefly mentioned one of Berlin township's representative farmers, a large land owner, who accumulated his property by his own industry and good management, and now is reaping in prosperity the reward of his labors.

J. F. Rock was born in Germany, on February 23, 1847, the son of Fred

and Louisa (Schnare) Rock, both of whom spent their entire lives in the fatherland. J. F. Rock received his education in the German schools, and in his early manhood, conceiving that greater opportunities were to be found on the Western continent, he emigrated to America in 1866, coming to Scott county, Iowa, which he left in 1868 to come to Berlin township, Clinton county, where he settled on a farm, first renting. In 1876 he bought a farm of eighty acres and as he slowly accumulated money added to his holdings until he now owns two hundred and forty acres of land, on which he has erected substantial buildings. General farming and stock raising has proved very profitable to him. In politics Mr. Rock is a Democrat. With advancing age, he has seen fit to retire from active labor, and his sons Charles and Edward now rent the farm.

In 1876 Mr. Rock was married to Minnie Kranz, a native of Germany, who bore to him four children, Charles, Amelia, Louisa and Edward. The family are members of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Rock, after having been a faithful wife for twenty-one years, died in 1897.

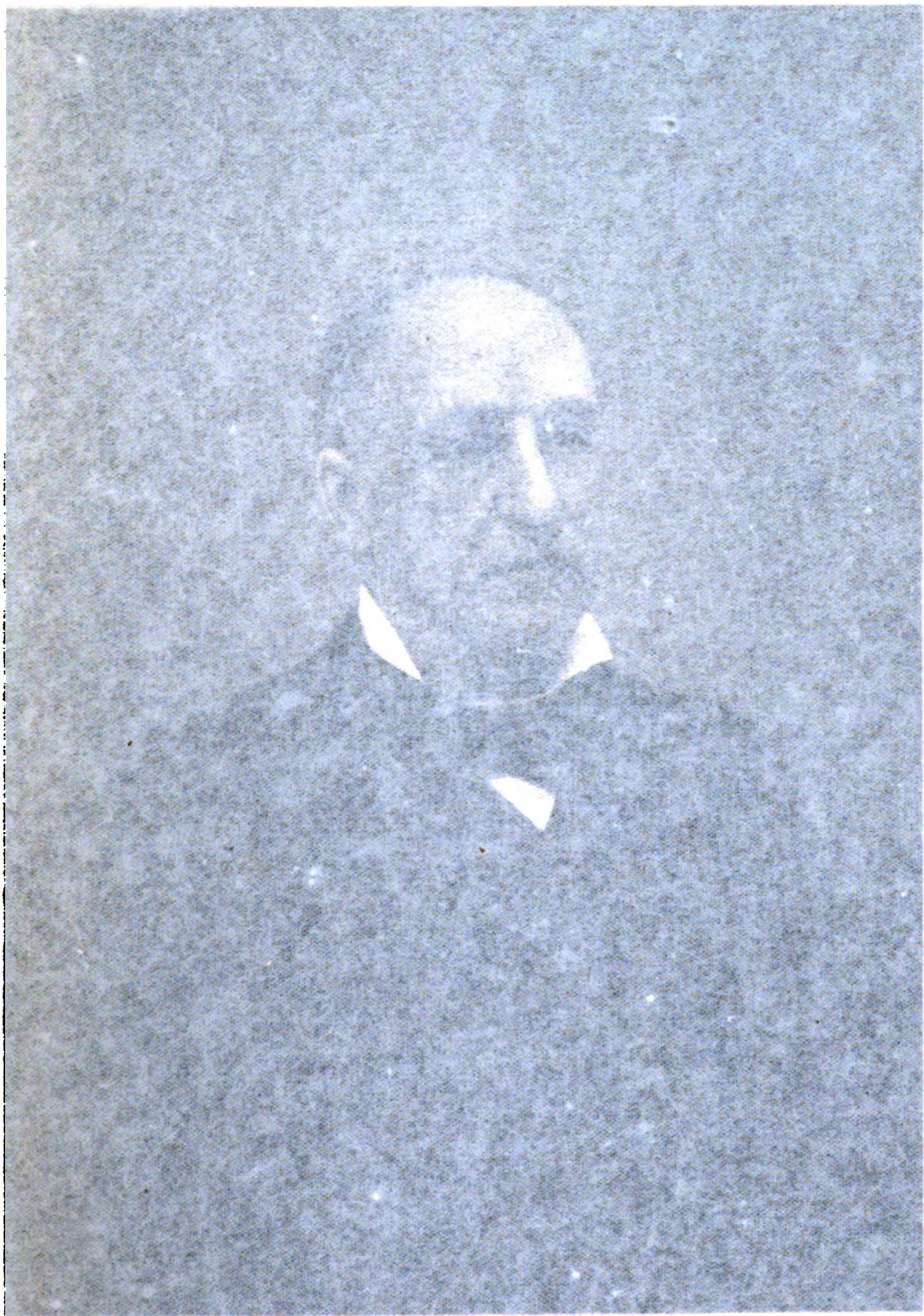
Mr. Rock is an excellent representative of the German-American farmer of Clinton county, whose thrift and frugality have done so much to win for that county its prominent place in the ranks of Iowa counties. Personally, he is a very agreeable gentleman, and is much liked in his neighborhood, where he is considered one of the solid men.

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#### NORMAN BOARDMAN.

In the list of Clinton county's successful and highly honored citizens of a past generation Norman Boardman long occupied a prominent place. In his career there was much that was commendable and his life forcibly illustrated what a man of energy can accomplish when his plans are wisely laid and his actions governed by right principles, noble aims and high ideals. He was a man whom to know was to respect and admire, for he was a genteel, kind-hearted, straightforward man of affairs in all the relations of life, one of those estimable characters who live for others—unselfish and solicitous of the welfare of his friends; thus his memory is rightly revered by the citizens of this county.

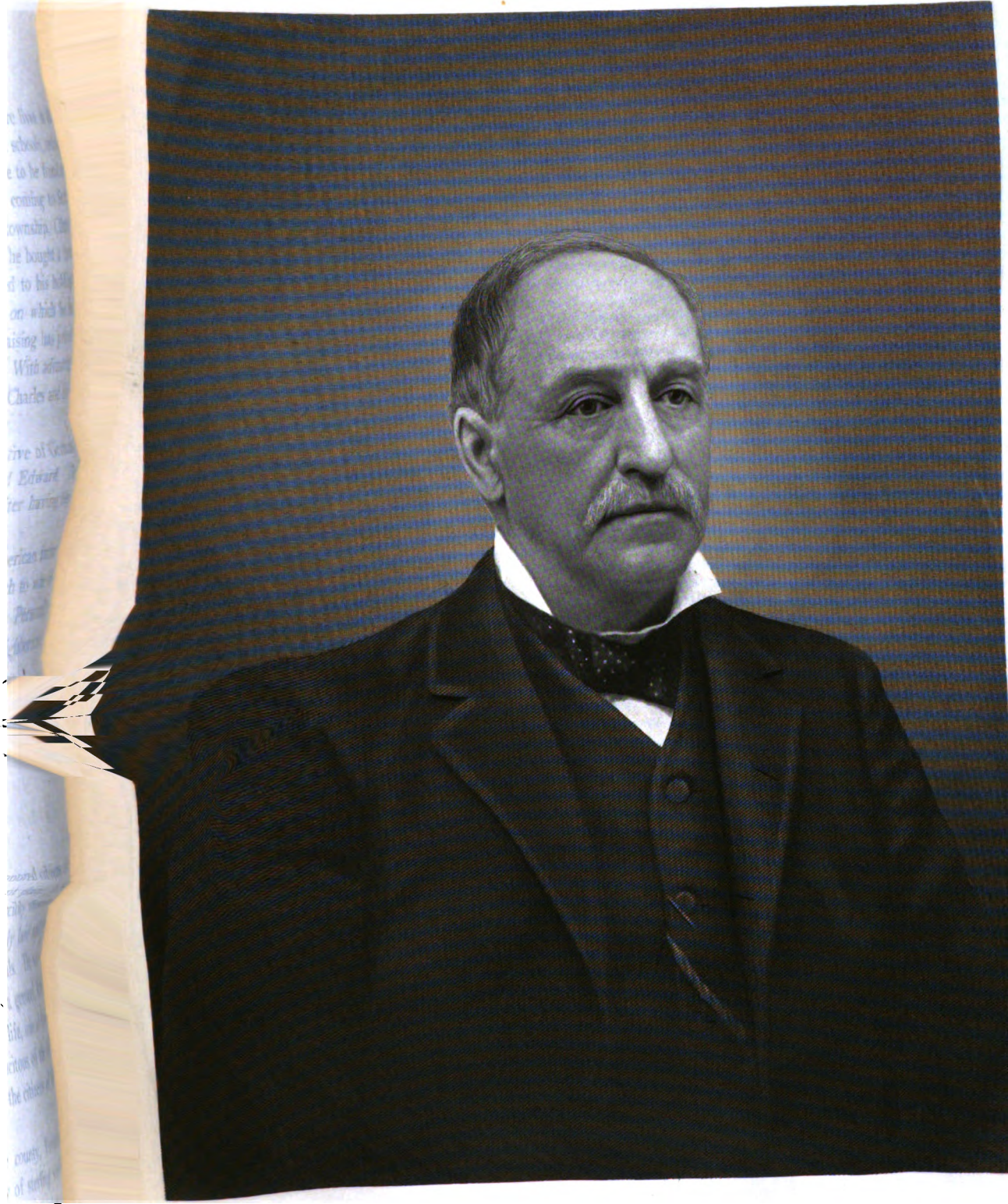
Mr. Boardman was born in Morristown, Lamoille county, Vermont, April 30, 1813, the scion of an old New England family of sterling worth. He was reared in his native community and received an excellent education



*Norman Boardman*







*Norman Bourdeman*

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for those early days and he became a teacher in the local schools, living at home until he was twenty-five years of age, teaching in order to equip himself for the law. He attended Johnson Academy, then began reading law and was admitted to the bar in 1839, and he practiced with much success for a period of fourteen years, and during that time he was deputy collector of customs and state's attorney, the latter from 1850 to 1852. In 1855 he came West and settled in Lyons, Iowa, where he engaged very extensively in real estate and became well-to-do in due course of time. He took an active part in political affairs and in 1861 he was elected to the state Senate on the Republican ticket and served in this high office for a period of four years in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He made his influence felt for the good of those whom he sought to serve while in the Legislature, ever vigilant and ever active for the general welfare. His ability and fidelity to every trust reposed in him attracted widespread attention and President Grant appointed him United States collector for the second district of Iowa in 1869 and he filled this very responsible post until 1875, when he resigned, having given the department the highest degree of satisfaction and won the admiration of all who had occasion to know of his work in this connection.

Mr. Boardman founded the town of Osage, Iowa. He was widely known as a man who devoted a great deal of time to promoting public enterprises. He devoted the latter years of his life to his farms, real estate, etc., and was one of the leading business men and most influential citizens of the county.

Mr. Boardman was first married to Lois B. Knight, of New York, in 1846, whose death occurred in 1857. To this union three children were born. In 1858 Mr. Boardman was united in marriage with Sarah M. Knight, a native of New Hampshire, a lady of culture and the daughter of an influential family. This union has been without issue.

As a business man fully in touch with the progress of the times, Mr. Boardman easily stood in the front rank among his compeers in eastern Iowa, being broad-minded and liberal in his relations with the public and possessing a genius for large and important undertakings. His judgment was ever sound and seldom at fault, his foresight clear and accurate, enabling him to achieve a series of continued successes such as few in a much longer life attain. He was a painstaking, logical and discriminating attorney, an earnest and often eloquent pleader at the bar and profoundly versed in the law. As a citizen he was public spirited, always ready to lend a helping hand in promoting the general good, and, being a man of unquestioned integrity and

imbued with the highest principles of honor, he was popular with all classes and had the friendship of all. As a public servant he rendered faithful service, always looking as carefully to the interests of others as if they were his own and his splendid record in this connection is without a shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

Mrs. Boardman, a lady of gracious personality, lives in a beautiful and cozy home in Lyons, which is frequently the gathering place for her many friends.

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### THOMAS ANDERSON.

After a long course of years of daily observations on the part of his neighbors, it would be out of the question for them not to know the worth, moral standing, public sentiment and social conduct as well as something of the private life of Thomas Anderson, one of the substantial agriculturists of Olive township, now living retired, because, as has been said, "actions speak louder than words." In his community and, in fact, anywhere in Clinton county, there is heard nothing concerning Mr. Anderson but good words and well deserved praise, for he has passed so many years here that his worth is well known, but it will be of interest to run over the busy events of his life in these pages.

Mr. Anderson comes to us from a foreign shore, having been born in Norway, August 10, 1835, and he is the son of Aaron and Barbara Peters, both born in Norway, who came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1869, landing here on May 15th of that year. Here they spent the rest of their lives, the father dying in 1893 and the mother in 1887. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four are living.

Thomas Anderson was reared to manhood in Norway and educated in the schools there. It was in 1856 that he came to Rock Island, Illinois, where he remained several years, coming to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1861, and locating in Olive township on a farm. This he sold in 1865 and bought forty acres, then added forty acres more, then sixty and later forty. He finally had a fine farm, and he bought and sold land extensively. He is now the owner of eighty acres, which is well improved. He has been very successful and is now living retired, having ceased active work about six years ago.

In politics Mr. Anderson is a Democrat and he has held a number of local offices, such as township trustee and school director. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Anderson was married in July, 1857, to Betsey Oleson, who was born in Norway, February 17, 1834, the daughter of Martin and Sarah (Petersen) Oleson, and they came to Canada in 1852 and to Rock Island county, Illinois, in 1854. There the father died in 1859, and the mother came to Clinton county in 1861 and her death occurred in Audubon county, Iowa, in 1871.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, named as follows: Aaron, born in Rock Island county, Illinois, is living on a farm in Audubon county, Iowa; Barbara, born in Rock Island county, Illinois, is the wife of Henry Robley of Spring Rock township; Henry is farming in Olive township; Sarah is the widow of Knut Stee; Tilda is the wife of James Cook, of Grand Mound; Lona is the wife of Hans Johnson; Anna is the wife of Henry Vetter of Grand Mound; William lives in Kansas City, Missouri. Politically Mr. Anderson is a Democrat.

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### JOHN G. GOHLMAN.

No man of recent years who has lived in the vicinity of Charlotte, Clinton county, Iowa, is deserving of a higher place in the estimation of the people here than the late John G. Gohlman, one of the prominent early settlers of Clinton county, who resided in section 24, Waterford township, and who is now sleeping the sleep of the just. He was born near Haderslebun, north of Schleswig, Germany, September 16, 1828, and is the son of John C. and Christina (Holgersehzen) Gohlman. John C. was reared on a farm in the province of Holstein, Germany, where he remained until 1853, when he came to America and lived with his children in Waterford township, Clinton county, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1877, at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife died in her native land in 1847. Five children were born to the parents of the subject, all of whom came to America, namely: John G., of this review; Mathias lives near Sabula, Iowa; Christina is the wife of Julius Langhinn, of Charlotte, Iowa; Henry lives near De Witt; August lives at Goose Lake.

John G. Gohlman received an excellent education and worked on a farm in his boyhood days. When sixteen years of age he began active farming, which he continued until 1849, when he enlisted in the army of the revolution in Germany and served two years, and in 1851 he came to America, direct to Davenport, Iowa, and he found employment as a farm hand near

there at six dollars per month. In the fall of the same year he and a brother bought two hundred acres of land in Jackson county, and there they lived and farmed together until 1855, when John G. sold to his brother and soon afterward came to Waterford township, Clinton county, where he settled on a farm which he improved and on which he prospered, increasing his holdings until he had four hundred acres all under cultivation. He made extensive improvements, erecting a large and substantial dwelling, barns and outbuildings, making one of the best improved farms in this part of the state. He stocked his farm with all kinds of high grade live stock.

On July 6, 1856, Mr. Gohlman was married to Catherine Moellerstedt, who was a native of Hadersleben, Germany, and this union resulted in the birth of five children: Cheislofor, Mathias, Theodore; Marie, wife of Mathias Illemann, whose sketch appears herein; John, of Sabula, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Gohlman were members of the Lutheran church and in politics he was first a Republican and later a Democrat. He was widely known and highly respected, a man of sterling integrity and honor. His death occurred on August 5, 1900, and that of his wife on March 12, 1902.

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#### MRS. TOBITHA D. ALBRIGHT.

The name of this estimable lady is a familiar one to the people of Charlotte and Waterford township, Clinton county, and the brief record of her life and that of her well-remembered husband, outlined in the following paragraphs, will doubtless be read with interest by the many friends and acquaintances who have learned to prize her for her beautiful character and useful life, which has been an open book in which there are no pages marred by conduct unbecoming true womanhood and whose influence has always made for the good of the large circle of friends with whom she has associated.

Mrs. Albright was born in the state of Indiana, February 22, 1839, and she is the daughter of Miles Lawderbaugh, a native of Kentucky, who came to Indiana in his youth and married there. He became a successful farmer in the earlier days, and in 1845 he came to Iowa, locating first in the southern part of the state, and in 1846 moved to Jackson county, thence, in 1858, to Clinton county, where he bought a farm one and one-half mile east of Charlotte, and remained there the rest of his life, dying in 1883. He was a Republican and filled many township offices and was a member of the school board. He was a faithful Methodist, and was a man of influence in his community.

being well posted on current matters. He was a successful business man and was well liked by his neighbors, being a man of charitable impulses, his integrity and honor being above reproach. His wife died in 1857, and he again married, his last wife being Emily Roland, by whom nine children were born, fourteen children having been born by the first union, Mrs. Albright, of this review, being the fourth in order of birth.

Mrs. Albright was four years of age when she was brought to Iowa and here she grew to maturity and was married to A. J. Albright on January 1, 1859, by a justice of the peace in a dugout, since there were no houses in her community at that early day. Mr. Albright was born in Pennsylvania, February 9, 1837; his mother died in that state and his father brought his family to Iowa in 1846. He was the son of Emanuel Albright, a native of Pennsylvania and a millwright and stone-mason by trades. He built and operated the mill at Hauntown on the Elk river, now the William Strewn mill. He was a Democrat, a good worker in the party and filled several minor offices. He was widely known and highly respected, a man of sterling integrity and honor. Religiously, he was a Methodist and a good and useful man. His death occurred in 1875. He and his wife reared fourteen children to manhood and womanhood, A. J. being the tenth in order of birth. He grew to maturity on the home farm and assisted with the work on the same, but started life for himself when only nine years of age, leaving home then. He did such odd jobs as he could get to do, going to many different places, including a trip to Illinois. He lived for some time with Elijah Buell, of Lyons, in fact spent several years there. He was economical and saved his earnings and at length bought the lot where Mrs. Albright still lives in Charlotte. When he married he moved to his shanty and began the struggle for existence, engaging in the stock business, at which he was very successful. Later he bought and sold lands and farms, his estate yet including four or five farms and other valuable properties. He was president and a stockholder of the first bank at this town. It has been a very successful institution, has been re-organized and is now known as the Charlotte Savings Bank. He became a leading business man here, being successful in all enterprises in which he engaged.

Mr. Albright was a strong Democrat and filled the office of justice of the peace for over forty years; he was also county supervisor, and was school director for twenty-five years. He filled all township offices and each place he was called to he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was administrator for several large estates, of which every penny was accounted for and he never had to give a bond. He was a prominent and useful man, and he helped many people get established in good



homes and get a start in life; he was a man of splendid business talent, a good financier, and he delighted in dispensing charity to the needy. His good wife was his main advice and counsel and his success was due in no small measure to her encouragement and advice.

Mrs. Albright is handling her husband's estate and carrying forward the work he inaugurated. She is a woman of unusual business tact and enterprise and is very successful in her undertakings. She resides at the old homestead. She and her husband had no children of their own, but they reared and cared for several other children.

Mr. Albright is remembered as a self-made man, who, by indefatigable labor, close application and honest dealing, created a large estate and was a great factor in the development and upbuilding of Charlotte and community, and no man is more worthy of an honored place in the history of Clinton county than he. He died April 22, 1909, and is buried in the cemetery at Charlotte.

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#### C. J. SCHUNTER.

Small towns in the midst of a farming community offer a very practical field to the versatile man of business. At first appearance there seems small chance for advancement, but a business established in such a region often and usually draws many more customers than a similar business in the city, although these customers are scattered. There are in such communities splendid opportunities for the men who will seize them, as Mr. Schunter is doing, and who thereby prosper.

C. J. Schunter was born in Germany, January 27, 1860, son of Frederick Schunter, who was born in Braunschweig, Germany, and Anna (Bruhn) Schunter, also born in Germany June 15, 1817. His parents came to Davenport, Iowa, in July, 1870, and here Frederick Schunter died; his wife died at Grand Mound, September 23, 1904. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living. They were members of the German Lutheran church, and were very estimable people.

C. J. Schunter was nine years old when his parents came to America, and had attended the German schools in Germany for two years. He attended school at Davenport until fourteen, in the winters, and after he was fifteen went to night school for three winters. He came to Clinton county in 1870, worked for others on the farm for three years, and farmed for four years, then, after spending one year in Texas, farmed six years here. In 1892 he

came to Grand Mound, and followed the barber's trade until 1898. The latter year he entered into the general merchandise business with L. D. Harrington under the firm name of Harrington & Schunter, continuing until 1905, when Mr. Schunter bought out his partner, and has since been alone. The business has increased and is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Schunter is a stockholder in the Peoples' Savings Bank and the gas company. In politics he is an independent. He has been assessor in Welton township, and was assessor of Grand Mound for four years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, and of the Modern Woodmen and Maccabees.

Mr. Schunter was married on December 7, 1886, to Dora Langbehn, of Clinton county, the daughter of William H. and Wilhelmina (Anderson) Langbehn, early settlers of this county, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Schunter are the parents of six children: Frederick William, Minnie, Hugo H., Clara, Emma and Francis. They are interesting and promising young folks.

Mr. Schunter is a very capable merchant and has gained a good trade by his methods of satisfying his customers. He is popular in the community and is very genial and affable. He takes much interest in all affairs which are of general concern.

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### JOHN G. WENDEL.

To a man who is not afraid of hard work, who has a strong body and good managing ability, and who can bear a certain amount of isolation, the farm offers an attractive field for work. The farmer is his own master, does not have to respond to the call of another, is his own executive, and combines in himself the functions of proprietor, employer and laborer, in many instances, and therefore draws profits in all these capacities. Formerly the farmer talked much of being downtrodden and oppressed, now the city man is talking of the farmer's prosperity, and it is true that there is more wonderful success on the farm now than at any former time, which does not make the fact any less true that the successful farmer must be a good manager, just as any business man.

John G. Wendel was born in Hampton, Illinois, in 1856, a son of Henry Wendel, mentioned in this work. Mr. Wendel grew up on the farm and attended the common schools of Illinois and Clinton county, Iowa. He has devoted his life to farming, and owns one hundred acres of land, on which he raises such crops as are best suited to this region of the state and engages in

stock raising to a considerable extent. In politics he is an independent voter. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, but both attend the Methodist church at Grand Mound.

Mr. Wendel was married in 1880 to Mary Wiese, a native of Davenport, Iowa, born in 1858, daughter of Claus and Elsie Wiese, both natives of Germany. Claus Wiese and his wife came to Davenport in 1857, and both died there, she in 1867 and he in 1909. To Mr. and Mrs. Wendel have been born six children, Alma L., Elsie, Rosa, May, Josie (dead) and Lillian.

Mr. Wendel is a very capable farmer and a conscientious, straightforward man, and is well liked by his neighbors. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

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#### CARL JOHN FREDERICK KESTER.

One of the venerable and much liked citizens of Clinton, Iowa, is Carl John Frederick Kester, a man of such superior ability in his chosen line and of such high attributes of character that to know him is to be his friend. Like many of the best citizens of this county, he is a native of Germany, having been born at Plau, on April 23, 1838. He was the son of Wilhelm and Gazina (Von Schwarneval) Kester. The father was a sturdy German, a cabinetmaker by trade, and taught the same to his son, Carl J. F., who became, like him, an expert, and worked with much success in various cities in the old country. He maintained a shop and a store in Berlin for a period of five years, but finally, deciding that America held larger opportunities for him, Carl J. F. Kester, in 1872, came to Clinton, Iowa, and again worked at his trade, his services being in great demand when his skill became known, continuing until 1879, when he became an invalid. He first worked for Hobein Brothers, furniture makers, after coming here. Later he had a factory and store of his own on Fifth avenue, between First and Second streets, his machinery being operated by horse-power. He was an invalid for a period of twenty-eight years, this being brought on by overwork, it was supposed. One night all his pain and trouble appeared to settle in one leg and foot. During all the years of his illness, he was unable to work, although at one time he was employed at the Curtis Brothers factory, but it was not long until he was not able to do any work, even though every convenience was provided and every effort made to assist him. When some traveling doctors were here some years ago, Mr. Kester put his case in their hands and it is to them that



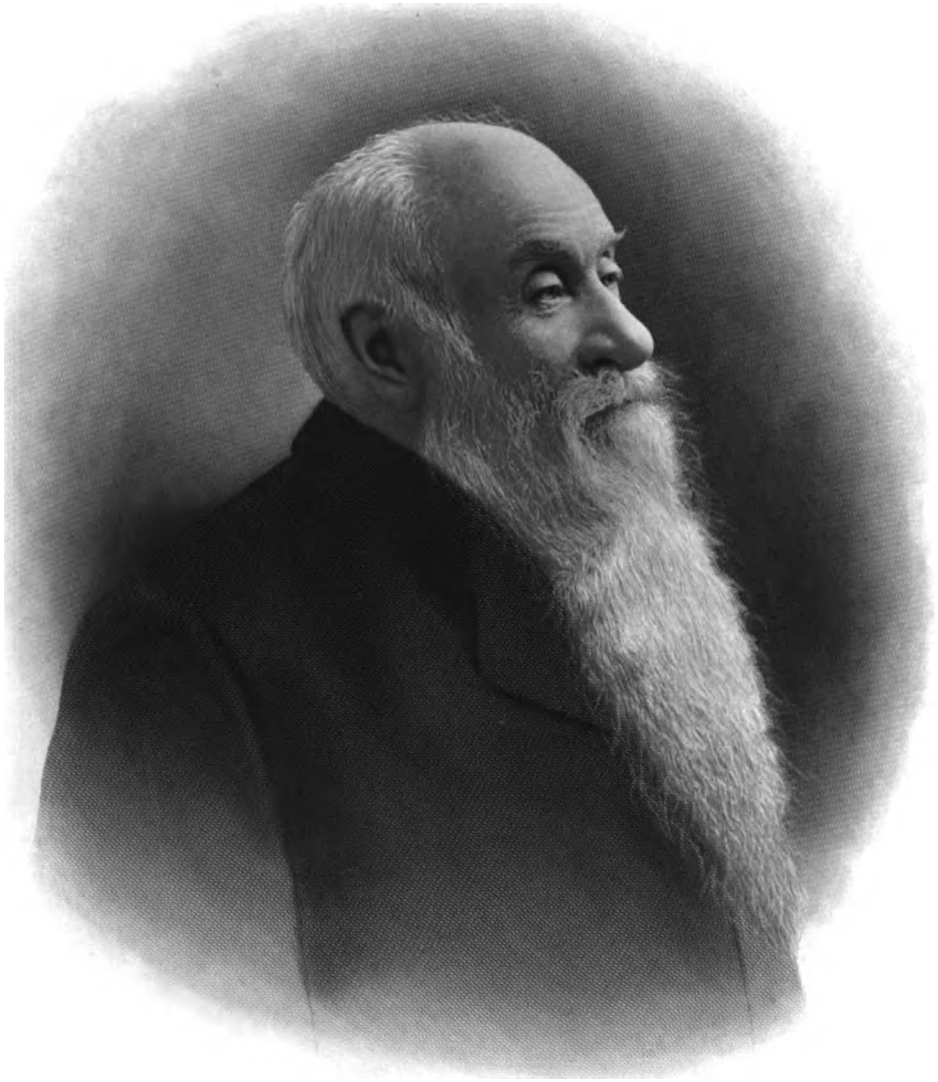
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CARL J. F. KESTER

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he attributes the fact that he regained the use of his leg and foot. But though he recovered from the material ailments, the insidious hand of advancing age has been laid heavily upon him and, though he appears to be well and healthy, he no longer is able to do the fine carving, joining and finishing at which he was once a master. In his barn is stored the old horse-power machinery which he used in his furniture factory, together with many other well-made and once valuable articles used in his business. In his shop, a monument to the ability with which tools and apparatus were built in Germany years ago, are his work-bench, tools and other paraphernalia which he sometimes uses on odd jobs now. But they are practically useless now and the aged man handles them tenderly and lovingly. In fact nature has been far more gracious to the handiwork of the clever maker than to the maker himself. Politically, he is a Democrat and is a member of the Catholic church.

Mr. Kester's first wife and children died in Germany. His second wife was Anna Mary Benker. Mr. Kester has a daughter, Welihimina, now the wife of Wilhelm Faulendick, of Clinton; his other child, a son, William, lives in Rock Island, Illinois.

A step into the dooryard of Mr. Kester, and further into his home, where he lives alone, is like a glimpse of the olden times. In the yard are many flowers, plants and vines. The house itself is of ancient design and the interior has that cool, restful atmosphere so familiar in the homes which are now most a memory, with the advance of modern conveniences.

With all his trials and afflictions, Mr. Kester has borne his lot patiently and with rare fortitude and many could get a valuable lesson from his demeanor, being pleasant and agreeable and a man whom everybody likes and is glad to do a favor.

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#### WILLIAM W. SCOTT.

An enterprising farmer and highly respected citizen of Clinton county is W. W. Scott, who was born in 1853 in Olive township, on the farm on which he still resides, five miles south of Calamus. He is the son of William and Harriet (Pearsall) Scott, the father born in New York in 1819 and the mother in Indiana. They were married in Pennsylvania and came to Clinton county, Iowa, locating on the east side of Crystal Lake, on government land, in 1844. They were there a short time, then came to the farm on which their son, W. W., now lives, entering land here also and became a heavy land owner. He erected log buildings, the house standing where the subject's residence is now



located. When he first came here the country was unimproved and he could travel as far as De Witt without seeing a fence. In 1850 he made the long overland trip across the western plains to California in search of gold, and, being a good hand with the ax, he made six dollars per day making cabins for miners; he later mined himself. After he returned to Iowa he engaged in farming and subsequently practiced law many years in this community. He was county supervisor from Olive township, also served as constable and justice of the peace. He was a Democrat. In 1875 he left the farm to operate a general store at Calamus, and later opened a hardware business, and still later was engaged as a general merchant under the firm name of Scott & Crusan. About 1890 he retired and made his home at Calamus, where he resided until his death, which occurred on December 14, 1910. He was a very successful business man and did a great deal for the general good of his community, where he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. His family consisted of five daughters and two sons, one daughter now being deceased. He was liberal in his religious views and was active in church work. His wife passed to her rest in 1896.

William W. Scott was educated in the home schools until he was eighteen years old, then went to Wilton Collegiate Institute, at Wilton Junction, Iowa, remaining there three years. He then taught a few years in Clinton county, later engaged in the general mercantile business with his brother, in Calamus, about three years. Then he moved his stock of goods to Delmar Junction, selling out six months later to his brother, after which he assisted his father in his hardware store. In 1882 he moved to a farm here which his father had entered and remained on the same three years; he then moved to Woodbury county, Iowa, and remained there eight years on a farm, then purchased the homestead of his father, which contains one hundred and six acres, and he has since made his home here. He has made many modern improvements, is a general farmer and has managed his place to good advantage.

Mr. Scott has served as justice of the peace for the past twelve years, and in 1900 he took the census of Olive township, and in 1910 took the census of Berlin. He has been township trustee. Politically, he is a Republican.

When Mr. Scott was in school he studied telegraphy and about 1897 or 1898 he and a neighbor put up a telegraph line between their homes, which developed interest until telephones were installed, and from this developed the Farmers and Business Men's Mutual Telephone Company, which was organized in 1899 and incorporated on March 25, 1907, under the same name, Mr. Scott taking an active part in establishing this company, and he has held all the offices of the company, which in August, 1910, had four hundred tele-

phone subscribers, the line entering Calamus, Wheatland, Toronto, Lost Nation, Welton, Grand Mound, Dixon and Big Rock. The best possible instruments are used and the company is on a firm basis and is rapidly growing in importance and extent.

Mr. Scott was married on November 17, 1902, to Alice (Bills) Weiley. By a former marriage Mr. Scott was the father of these children: Clyde, deceased; Archie, of Los Angeles, California; Seth, of Grand Haven, Michigan; Roy and Willie, at home. Mr. Scott and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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#### M. H. ILLEMANN.

Like many of the enterprising and influential business men of Clinton county, M. H. Illemann is an American by adoption only, having come to us from the Fatherland, for which he retains a natural affection; nevertheless, he has been faithful in supporting our institutions and is a full-fledged American. He is a popular citizen of Charlotte, of which town he is the present postmaster, and is engaged in the mercantile business. He was born in the province of Schleswig, Germany, January 27, 1855, and was reared in his native town and attended school there, coming to America when a boy, and he also went to our schools, receiving a good common school education. He is the son of August Illemann, a native of the same province, and who was an officer in the civil affairs of the government and in work in the agricultural and forestry departments for a number of years, and was considered a very efficient employe. He continued in this service until his death, at the age of fifty years. He was a member of the Lutheran church. His wife survived, remaining on the homestead and dying in 1880; she was also a member of the Lutheran church. Seven children were born to them, named as follows: August, Catherine, Letha, Christ, M. H., of this review, Fritz and Sophia. Christ, who lives at Clinton, is the only member of this family, with the exception of the subject, who came to this county.

M. H. Illemann came to America in 1872 and first lived in Wisconsin, where he was employed as a farm hand, later on a railroad. In 1877 he came to Clinton county, Iowa, where he found employment as a farm hand near Charlotte. Later he clerked for John Goldman eight years in his store here, and in 1882 he bought the store, taking as a partner in business Peter C. Duer. This partnership continued successfully until in March, 1909, when he bought his partner's interest and has since been conducting the store alone,

carrying a general and well assorted stock and enjoying a very liberal patronage with the surrounding country.

In 1897 Mr. Illemann was appointed postmaster of Charlotte and he has since conducted the affairs of the office in a manner that has given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. Since then two rural routes have been established, the first one in July, 1904, and the second in May, 1905. The business of the postoffice has greatly increased since his incumbency. He leaves nothing undone in either the office or his store to please the people, being an untiring worker. He is a fine type of the self-made man and he has attained his success by hard work and honest dealing.

Politically, Mr. Illemann is a strong Republican and has long been active in the ranks. He was nominated for the Legislature in 1907 and received a very complimentary vote, running ahead of his ticket and came within fifty votes of being elected. He is a member of the Lutheran church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Illemann was married on October 2, 1885, to Marie Gohlman, who was born in this county, the daughter of John G. Gohlman, a native of Germany and an early settler of this county where he became well known and established a good home. His sketch appears on another page.

To Mr. and Mrs. Illemann the following children have been born: Minnie has remained single and is assistant in the postoffice; John A. is a student at Ames, Iowa, in the Iowa College; Hildreth is teaching; Esther is now eight years old and is at home. The mother of these children is also a member of the Lutheran church and, like her husband, has a wide circle of friends.

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#### ROBERT E. CRESSEY.

The smaller towns of Clinton county offer to a man of enterprise many facilities in a business way and many opportunities for success. Among these towns, Lost Nation stands very high in the advantages which it offers, and among its citizens who have won success and a competence stands Mr. Cressey, a business man of much sagacity and splendid judgment.

Robert E. Cressey was born in Sharon township, Clinton county, Iowa, on December 1, 1862, the son of John Cressey, born in Lincolnshire, England, on September 20, 1818, and Anna Mason Cressey, born in the same county, December 2, 1822. John Cressey was married in England and immigrated to

the United States in the early forties, coming to Wisconsin, where he remained two years, then removing to Sharon township, Clinton county, Iowa, where he entered eighty acres of land from the government, and farmed here for several years, later adding to the farm other tracts. In 1883 he moved to Lost Nation and, in connection with Louis Field, opened a retail lumber and coal yard. His son Robert was associated with his father in this venture from the beginning, and in 1885 their other partner sold his interest to them, and Robert and his father carried on the business until the father's death, on November 9, 1896. John Cressey was a member of the church of England, was a man of much force of character, and was highly respected and prominent among the pioneers of the township. He was the father of eleven children: Fannie, deceased, born in 1851; Susannah, deceased, born in 1852; George M., born in 1854; Mary Ann, deceased, born in 1855; Frank, in 1857; John E., in 1859; Joseph S., in 1861; Robert E., in 1862; John H., in 1864; Thomas, in 1866; and King, who died in infancy, born in 1868.

Robert Cressey attended school in Sharon township, and then remained on the farm with his father for a few years, later engaging in railroading for a short time. In 1883 he came to Lost Nation with his father and entered the coal and lumber business. Since his father's death he has been sole proprietor of the business, which has greatly increased from a small stock of lumber to a well-filled yard and sheds, and a large stock of coal needed to supply the increased demands. In politics Mr. Cressey is a Republican, and fraternally is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of De Molay Consistory at Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. Cressey has been twice married, the first time to Bertha Ruggeberg, a native of Clinton county, who died July 17, 1901. His second marriage was to Freda S. Seaborn, also of Clinton county, in May, 1903. Mr. Cressey is the father of the following children: Darrell L., born on February 23, 1890; Esther, born February 20, 1904; Gladys M. and Gertrude M., twins, born September 25, 1907; and Roberta, born October 20, 1908. They are a splendid family of young people.

Robert E. Cressey is a clean, straight-forward, honest business man, who has well learned and carefully applied business principles, to his profit and the great advantage of his customers. He is proud of his town of Lost Nation and has always been a man of marked public spirit, ready with a helping hand, with money, push, or whatever was needed in any enterprise which had the good of the community at heart. A town is fortunate which has such citizens as he, and it is such citizens who enable Lost Nation to have such good facilities for one of its size.

## PETER C. DUER.

Conspicuous among the representative business men of Waterford township and one of the leading business men of Charlotte is Peter C. Duer, the able and popular cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, formerly a successful merchant here. He has made his influence felt for good in his community, being a man of sterling worth, whose life has been closely interwoven with the history of the locality in which he resides and whose efforts have always been for the material advancement of the same, as well as for the social and moral advancement of his fellow men.

Mr. Duer, like many of our most enterprising business men, is a native of Germany, having been born in the province of Schleogh, Holstein, that country, on March 16, 1860, and he spent his boyhood days and attended the common schools there. He is the son of N. C. and Elizabeth (Budersen) Duer, both natives of the same province in Germany, and there the father died in 1875. Soon afterward the mother and family came to America, landing at New York, but they came direct to Clinton county, Iowa, and located at Charlotte. Soon afterwards Peter C., of this review, found employment as clerk in a general store, and he assisted his mother in keeping the family together and in rearing them in credit and respectability. These children were named as follows: Marie, Mrs. Goldman; Peter C., of this sketch: Sarena M., who remained single, is deceased.

Peter C. Duer clerked in the store of John G. Gohlman at Charlotte for three years, then went to Sabula, Iowa, where he remained five years, then returned to Charlotte and engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with M. H. Illemann and they enjoyed a very liberal patronage. Mr. Duer assisted in the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank and was made cashier of the same, and he has been the chief financier and manager of this popular and safe institution,—in short, its moving spirit,—since it was started, and has made a very pronounced success. Its officers and directors are made up of the solid men of this community, all of whom have the confidence of the depositors. Strict modern banking rules are observed; it is a bank of deposit and discount, buys and sells exchange and does a general banking business. The statement issued by this bank on June 30, 1910, was a remarkable showing considering the short length of time since its organization, its resources being \$108,953.16, and its liabilities the same.

Mr. Duer was married in 1888 to Ella C. Dickey, who was born in Clinton county, the daughter of John A. Dickey and wife. The father was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where her grandfather had lived and

died, John A. being the eldest of nine children, the mother bringing the family to Clinton county after the death of the father and here John A. spent the balance of his life. He was for many years a prominent farmer and a man whom everyone respected as a result of a well directed life.

To Mr. and Mrs. Duer one interesting son has been born, Leo P., whose birth occurred on September 16, 1889. He received a good education and is living at home.

Politically, Mr. Duer is a strong Republican, but has never been an aspirant for political office. He is a man of fine characteristics, plain, straightforward and honest, and everyone concerned is of the opinion that the directors of the bank made no mistake in selecting him to manage its affairs, for he is safe and is popular with the people.

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#### EDWARD MULVIHILL.

A progressive and skillful agriculturist of Sharon township, Clinton county, and a man who, while advancing his own interests, does not lose sight of the rights and interests of his neighbors and the community in general, is Edward Mulvihill, who was born in Liberty township, this county, on May 10, 1864, the son of Edmund and Ellen (Wolfe) Mulvihill, both born in county Kerry, Ireland, the father in 1828. In 1831 the father emigrated to America and located in Illinois, and there he farmed a while, then, in 1852, crossed the plains of the West to the gold fields of California, where he remained two years, returning to Illinois in 1854, and there he was married. In 1857 he came to Liberty township, Clinton county, Iowa, where he bought a farm of four hundred acres from the government, which he improved, living there ten years, and then, growing tired of living in a low country, he sold out and moved to Sharon township in 1865, and here bought one hundred and twenty acres, to which he later added until he had two hundred and eighty acres. He was very successful as a general farmer and was a strong character who was respected wherever he went. His death occurred in 1903. He was a faithful member of the Catholic church, and his family consisted of the following children: Jerry, Mrs. Mary Agnes Cavey, Maurice, Ellen, Edward, of this review, John, Mrs. Katie Murray, James (deceased), Thomas S. and William Henry.

Edward Mulvihill attended school in Sharon township and grew to maturity on the home farm. After leaving school he worked around for him-

self for some time. He accumulated rapidly, being a hard worker and a man who managed well, and in 1904 he purchased a fine farm of two hundred acres, which he has been constantly improving and which now ranks with the best in the township. He has a large, commodious and well-located dwelling and substantial outbuildings, and he carries on general farming in a highly successful manner. He also devotes considerable time to stock raising, being regarded as an excellent judge of live stock; he feeds several loads of cattle each year, and owing to the high grade stock he keeps he finds a very ready market for what he offers for sale.

Mr. Mulvihill is a Democrat politically and a loyal Catholic. He was married on January 17, 1905, to Margaret O'Hara, who was born in Wyoming township, Jones county, Iowa, where her family are well known and highly respected, being the daughter of John O'Hara, a farmer and early settler there. This union has been without issue.

Mr. Mulvihill is an excellent example of the enterprising and genial second generation of Irish people in America. He is a clear-headed, successful business man, a hard worker, cautious and straightforward in his relations with his fellow men, so that he has their confidence and respect, also their good will. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

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#### ERASTUS ALONZO WADLEIGH.

Self-assertion is believed by many people to be absolutely necessary to success in life, and there are good reasons for the entertainment of such belief. The modest man very rarely gets what is due him. The selfish, aggressive man elbows his way to the front, takes all that is in sight, and it sometimes seems that modesty is a sin, with self-denial the penalty. There are, however, exceptions to all rules and it is a matter greatly to be regretted that the exceptions to the conditions referred to are not more numerous. One notable exception is the honorable gentleman whose life history we here present, who possesses just a sufficient amount of modesty to be a gentleman at all times and yet sufficient persistency to win in the business world and at the same time not appear over bold, and as a result of these well and happily blended qualities Mr. Wadleigh has won a host of friends in Clinton county, where he has been well known for many years as a man of influence, integrity and business ability. He is now living in honorable retirement after a life of unusual usefulness and success.





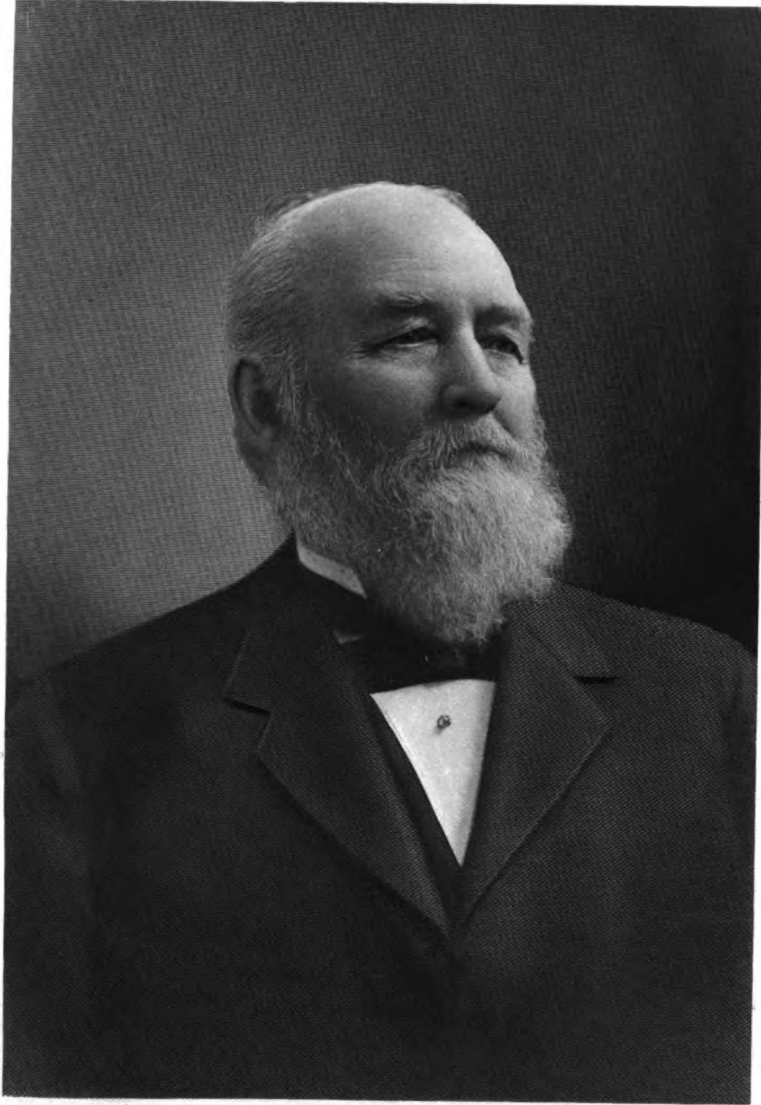
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Erastus Alonzo Wadleigh is the scion of a sterling old New England family, he himself having been born at Sutton, New Hampshire, on March 7, 1827. He is the son of Eliphalet Wadleigh, who was the son of Benjamin and Mary Wadleigh. Benjamin was a native of New Hampshire. He became a prominent farmer and was a man of great influence in his community, very ably serving as probate judge of Merrimack county for several terms. He was eighty years of age at the time of his death, and Mrs. Wadleigh was seventy years old when she died. Eliphalet Wadleigh was also a farmer, who, after the death of his wife in 1837, went to New York and later to Missouri, where his death occurred thirty years ago.

Upon the death of his mother, Erastus A. Wadleigh, of this review, went to make his home with his grandparents. He received a common school education and worked on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Boston and worked in a wholesale drygoods store, having turned his attention to a business career. After spending one year in the Hub City, he went to Fisherville and remained there three years in a store. Then, following the tide of emigration which was setting in heavily for the West, he emigrated to Clinton, Iowa, which place he reached in October, 1856. In April, 1857, he began work as agent for the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company (now the Northwestern) and continued as such for a period of twenty-five years, giving eminent satisfaction to this company. He then tendered his resignation and interested himself in the Lyons Paper Company, becoming president and manager, in which capacity he built up a large and satisfactory business, remaining in this line of business for four years, then sold out and looked after some outside interests for a year. He then purchased a warehouse on Second street, and dealt extensively in hides, furs, wool, grain, etc., enjoying a large trade and becoming widely known as a dealer in these lines. In 1906 he sold out to H. U. Crockett and retired, and he is now living in a modern, commodious and elegant home on Sixth avenue, spending the evening of his life in serenity, surrounded with every comfort as a result of his former years of thrift and industry. He has been very successful in his business affairs and is eminently deserving of the large success that has attended his efforts.

Politically, Mr. Wadleigh is a Republican, and he was councilman for two years, and a member of the school board for twelve years. He is well known in the Masonic order, having attained the coveted thirty-third degree in this time-honored order, which is certainly criterion enough of his high character and standing in the community. He was secretary and recorder of the

Scottish Rite bodies for over eighteen years, and for thirty years he was treasurer of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Wadleigh was married on June 25, 1855, to Emmiline Emmons, a native of Vermont, her birth having occurred there in April, 1827; she was the representative of an excellent old family and was a woman of many estimable traits. She passed to her rest in April, 1880. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wadleigh, whom they named Frank. He was given the advantages of an excellent education, having passed through the common schools, then attended the Iowa State University, and later spent two years at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the university there. He now holds a very responsible and important position with the Rio Grande Railroad Company, being general passenger and ticket agent at Denver, Colorado. He is a young man of enterprise and large business acumen.

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#### EDWARD RUTENBECK.

The subject of this sketch is of German lineage, and in his personality are combined many of the sterling qualities for which his ancestors were noted. Carl Rutenbeck, his father, was born in Westphalia, and came to America about 1854, settling at Port Byron, Rock Island county, Illinois. He removed thence a few years later to Clinton county, Iowa, where he took up eighty acres of government land, which he afterwards increased to one hundred and seventy acres. He cleared and improved a part of his land, made a good farm, and lived a quiet though eminently honorable life, being considered one of the most substantial citizens of the community in which he resided. He married, in this state, Henrietta Guth, who was probably born in Clinton county, her parents moving to this country from Germany and spending the remainder of their lives in Iowa. They reared a family of three children, all living and well settled in life, the subject of this review being the third in order of birth.

The early life of Edward Rutenbeck on his father's farm was conducive to sound, healthy growth, so that when he arrived at manhood's estate he was well fitted for the duties and responsibilities which awaited him. In the district school near his home he received his educational training, and when he planned for his future he selected agriculture as the calling most congenial to his taste, the wisdom of which choice has since been apparent in the success which he has achieved. Shortly after attaining his majority, he began his life

work, and a few years later purchased a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Berlin township, where he has since devoted his time and attention to general agriculture and stock raising, his present high standing among the leading farmers of the county being readily conceded by his neighbors and fellow citizens. Mr. Rutenbeck is a man of progressive tendencies and has done much to advance the material interests of his township and induce the farmers of his community to take larger and more intelligent views of their vocation. He is essentially a man of the people, with their welfare at heart, and while intent in looking after his own affairs he has not been unmindful of the affairs of others, especially his neighbors, with whom he has always lived on terms of amity, and permitted no opportunity to pass unimproved whereby their interests might have been subserved. He is a Democrat in the full sense of the word, takes an active part in political matters, and renders his party efficient services as a worker in the ranks while campaigns are in progress. He is well known in Masonic circles, holding membership with Harbor Lodge at Lost Nation, and in mingling with his fellowmen he endeavors to reduce to practice the sublime principles and precepts upon which the brotherhood is based.

Mr. Rutenbeck was married January 31, 1900, to Frances L. R. Schwartz, of Clinton county, daughter of Frederick W. and Emma (Rockrohr) Schwartz, natives of Germany and the state of Wisconsin, respectively, and among the early pioneers of Clinton county. Mr. and Mrs. Rutenbeck have been blessed with four children, two daughters and two sons, whose names are as follows: Edna Emma, Alma Louisa, Lawrence William and Arnold Albert. Mr. Rutenbeck manifests a pardonable pride in his family and spares no effort to make the home life of his children happy. This interest is by no means without avail, as they are dutiful and kind and fully appreciate all he is doing to render their lot pleasant and agreeable. The domestic circle is indeed a joyous one and the spirit of hospitality and good cheer which pervade the home makes it a favorite resort of the best social element of the community.

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#### WILLIAM ROEHLING.

The subject of this sketch was born February 12, 1873, in Clinton county, Iowa, and is a son of William and Sophia (Kuhlmann) Roehling, both natives of Germany, the father a Prussian by birth, the mother born in Hanover. These parents came to the United States when young, were married in this

country, and for some time thereafter Mr. Roehling supported himself and wife by daily labor. Later he came to Iowa and entered eighty acres of land in Clinton county, which he improved in due season and at intervals bought other land until his holdings at this time amount to four hundred and eighty acres, the greater part in an excellent state of cultivation, with up-to-date improvements. After devoting a number of years to his agriculture and live stock interests, and acquiring a handsome competency, Mr. Roehling rented his farm, and moved to Lost Nation, where he is spending the closing years of an active and successful life in honorable retirement.

William Roehling, who is one of a family of five living children, was reared on the home farm in Sharon township, where he early learned the worth and dignity of labor, and laid broad and deep the foundation for his subsequent career as an enterprising and successful tiller of the soil. He acquired a practical education in the public schools and, taking up farming when a young man, bought two hundred and forty acres of the family homestead, which he afterwards increased by an additional forty acres, since which time he has given his attention to agriculture, and met with success commensurate with his industry and energy.

Although a young man, Mr. Roehling has kept abreast of the times in all that relates to the science of agriculture, and being a careful observer of soils and their adaptability to the different productions of this latitude, he seldom, if ever, fails to realize large returns from his time and labor. While primarily interested in the cultivation of the soil, which he prosecutes according to the most improved methods, he also raises considerable live stock, which he finds one of the most important branches of farming. By his industry, thrift and excellent management, he has so managed his affairs as to acquire a comfortable competency and place himself in easy circumstances, being at this time one of the well-to-do men of the township in which he resides, and occupying a prominent place among the public spirited citizens of the county.

Mr. Roehling is a Democrat and, though well informed on the leading questions before the public, and familiar with the issues between the two great parties, he is not a politician, nor has he ever entered the lists as an aspirant to office. Reared under the influence of the Lutheran church, he has ever remained true to the same, and by his daily life he exemplifies the beauty and worth of a live religious faith.

On the 12th day of June, 1895, Mr. Roehling was united in marriage with Anna Busch, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Roehling have an interesting family of five children, whose names are as follows: Esther, Marvin, Alma.

Laverne and Harry, all of whom are living and, with their parents, constituting a mutually happy home circle. Mr. Roehling inherits many of the sterling qualities which distinguished his ancestors, and is held in high esteem in the community honored by his citizenship. Honest in his dealings, upright in his daily conduct, he has always been actuated by noble purposes, and therefore his life has been fraught with much good to his fellow men. The success which he has already attained indicates a future of still greater achievements, and that such may prove the case is the earnest desire of the large circle of friends with whom he mingles.

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#### WILLIAM ROGERS.

The career of the subject of this sketch affords a striking example of the old adage "That much depends upon being well born." Inheriting, as he does, the amicable qualities and sterling worth of his Scotch and Irish ancestry, he exemplifies the same in his daily life, while his loyalty to principle and earnest efforts to realize the noble purposes by which he has ever been actuated have gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. William Rogers is a native of Clinton county, Iowa, and was born April 25, 1868, on the farm in Sharon township which he now owns and occupies. His father, William Rogers, Sr., was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, came to America when a young man, and settled in Vermont, where he married Ann Quinn, of Armagh, Ireland, who also came to this country in early life. In 1846 William Rogers moved to Chicago, Illinois, and, leaving his wife in that city, proceeded westward as far as Clinton county, Iowa, where he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Bringing his family to his new home as soon as possible, he at once began clearing and improving his land and in a few years had a fine farm under cultivation. On this place, which in due time became one of the most beautiful and attractive rural homes in Sharon township, William Rogers, Sr., and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in 1873, and hers in July, 1909, when nearly eighty-four years of age. They were an estimable and praiseworthy couple, whose friends were as the number of their acquaintances, and of their ten children, all except two are living.

The youthful years of William Rogers, Jr., spent on the home farm in Sharon township, were uneventful, having been devoted to labor in the fields during the working seasons and in the winter time he pursued his studies in



the district schools. Later he entered the Oxford high school, from which he was graduated in due time, following which he spent a few years in farming. Having become a skillful electrician, he followed that profession for some time in Clinton county, and from here went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he spent the ensuing seven years in electrical work.

Returning to Clinton county in 1906, Mr. Rogers bought the interest of the other heirs in the homestead and became sole owner of the farm. There he has since lived and prospered, ranking at this time among the leading farmers and stock raisers of the township and occupying a prominent place as a man of affairs. Enterprising and energetic, he has labored to excellent advantage, and by exercising sound judgment and judicious forethought, has managed his interests so as to place himself in independent circumstances. Though primarily a farmer, and making every other consideration subordinate to his calling, he has not neglected his responsibilities to the community nor been remiss to the duties of citizenship. By all legitimate means at his command, he has labored to promote the material prosperity of his township and county, and his efforts to advance the interests of his neighbors and fellowmen have been no less numerous or effective. He is pronounced in his allegiance to the Republican party, but has neither taste nor inclination for public preferment, the honors and emoluments of office having never appealed to him. His one object has been to live the life of an honest, upright tiller of the soil, and to dignify his station, and that he has succeeded in this laudable ambition is amply indicated by the success he has achieved and the large place which he holds in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He belongs to Covert Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias, at Omaha, Nebraska, the Methodist Episcopal church holds his religious creed, and all charitable and benevolent measures have his influence and support.

Mr. Rogers, on June 16, 1897, contracted a matrimonial alliance with Annabelle Simon, of New York, daughter of DeFano and Mary B. (Field) Simon, natives of New York and Massachusetts respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Simon moved to Queens county, New York, in 1883, and since that time have lived retired lives in that part of the Empire state. He was long a farmer, and quite successful, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-second New York Infantry, with which he served for a period of four years. Mrs. Rogers was educated in the Sheridan high school, in her native state, and is a lady of fine mind, varied culture and beautiful life and character. She has borne her husband three children, whose names are William Byron, Helen Nadine and Larena Doris.

## GEORGE C. BUSCH.

As indicated by the name, the gentleman whose career is briefly sketched in the following lines is of foreign birth, his native land being Germany, where he first saw the light of day on September 20, 1845. His parents, Gerhart and Lena (Roebeling) Busch, spent their lives on a farm in their native country and reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom George C. was the only one to come to the United States.

George C. Busch was reared and educated in Germany and grew to manhood as a tiller of the soil. Thinking to improve his condition in a country where land could be easily procured and where better advantages obtained, he disposed of his interests in his native land in 1869 and came to the United States, making his way direct to Clinton county, Iowa, where he supported himself for a while at various kinds of manual labor. For several years he farmed as a renter, but about 1879 he purchased eighty acres of land in Sharon township, which he at once proceeded to improve, and which in 1884 he increased by an additional forty-acre tract. Still later, 1894, he bought eighty acres more, which, like the former, he reduced to a high state of cultivation, and otherwise improved, making a farm of two hundred acres, which in all that constitutes a fine country estate compares favorably with any like amount of land in the county.

With characteristic energy Mr. Busch has brought his land to an excellent state of tillage, and his buildings, fences and other improvements are among the best in the township. He has met with gratifying success as an agriculturist and stock raiser and, being in independent circumstances, it is his intention soon to turn his farm over to his sons and move to Lost Nation, where he proposes to procure a home in which to spend the remainder of his life free from active labor. Since coming to Clinton county he has manifested a commendable interest in the affairs of the same, and all movements having for their object the general welfare have met his unqualified endorsement and support. His influence has ever been on the side of the right, and there is no man in Sharon township who enjoys a larger measure of confidence than he or is held in higher personal esteem. Politically, he supports the Democratic party and, religiously, subscribes to the creed of the German Reform church, to which body his wife also belongs and under the influence of which his children have been reared.

On February 23, 1877, Mr. Busch was united in the bonds of wedlock with Elizabeth Tebbe, whose parents, Albert and Hendrena Tebbe, came to the United States in 1874, and settled on a farm near Big Rock, Clinton

county, Iowa, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mrs. Busch was born in Germany, received a good education in the schools of her native place, and accompanied her parents upon their removal to the United States. She was a lady of sound practical intelligence, a true coworker and helpmate, and much of the success achieved by her husband is due to her judicious counsel and hearty co-operation. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Busch, namely: Lena, who married Louis Richtermann; Albert married Dora Burrichter and lives in Clinton county; Henry, William, Ella, John and Emil. Thus in a very brief and cursory manner have been set forth the leading facts in the lives of one of Clinton county's enterprising farmers and representative German-American citizens. He came to this country in very moderate financial circumstances, but by industry, energy and economy, directed and controlled by sound judgment and superior business capacity, he gradually surmounted the obstacles of an unfavorable environment and in due time rose to a position of independence. By a life singularly free from fault he has gained the confidence and good will of the people of his community and among his neighbors and acquaintances his character and integrity have always been above reproach.

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#### GEORGE W. BARBER.

One of the successful and well known farmers of the western part of Clinton county, and a man who richly merits the high esteem in which he is held owing to his life of integrity and industry, is George W. Barber. He has done much to advance the material and general interests of his locality and has, by his persistent labors and excellent management, developed one of the best farms of his township.

Mr. Barber was born in Orange township, Clinton county, Iowa, March 18, 1848, of a sterling old pioneer family, and here he has spent his life, witnessing the country grow from its wild, unimproved state to its present opulent condition, and he has taken his full share of the burden of development, being justly proud of his native community. He is the son of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Pearsol) Barber, a full sketch of whom is to be found on another page of this work.

George W. Barber grew up on the home farm, where he assisted with the general work about the place during the crop seasons, attending the public schools in the winter time. As stated above, he grew up amid pioneer sur-



**MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. BARBER**

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roundings, being one of the earliest white children born in Clinton county and he is now one of the oldest native sons of the county, and it is indeed interesting to hear him relate incidents of the early days and tell of this country when there was plenty of wild game, few settlers and scarcely any roads.

Mr. Barber has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and has been successful, owning now a valuable and well improved farm of one hundred and seventy acres. He has a pleasant home and good outbuildings and is in comfortable circumstances, ranking among the substantial citizens of his community. Besides general farming, he carries on stock raising, always keeping good stock of various kinds.

On March 23, 1869, Mr. Barber was married to Belinda Guy, a native of England and the daughter of John and Susan (Taylor) Guy, who were born in England, where they spent their early lives and from which country they came to America in 1851 and settled in Massachusetts. This family came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1865 and settled on a farm in Orange township and here became well established. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barber, namely: Susan M., born December 9, 1869, married Julius Hahn, and they have two daughters, Leone H. and Lulu Belle; Bruce G., born May 31, 1880, is living at home assisting his father with the farm work.

Politically, Mr. Barber is a Republican, and has always taken a lively interest in whatever tends to promote the general good of his county in all lines. He and his wife are pleasant people to meet and they have scores of warm personal friends throughout the county.

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#### ALBERT H. BERNER.

The scion of one of the worthiest and most prominent pioneer families of Clinton county and a man of courage, self-reliance and of the utmost integrity of purpose is Albert H. Berner, one of the most extensive farmers and stock raisers of Liberty township. As the result of the qualities enumerated, together with many others, he has during his entire life stood high in the estimation of his neighbors and friends. He holds high rank among the financiers of this locality, whose interests he has ever had at heart and which he has ever striven to promote in whatever laudable manner that presented itself. His life has been led along high planes and he has been true to every trust that has been reposed in him.

Mr. Berner was born in Liberty township, Clinton county, Iowa, on April

1, 1860. He is the son of William and Catherine (Jackson) Berner, the father a native of Germany, born May 28, 1826, the mother born in New York on March 4, 1824. William Berner accompanied his parents, Nicholas and Sarah Berner, to New York in 1835 and there they spent the remainder of their lives. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Jerome Jackson, was a native of the state of New York, and his wife, Annis Holcolb Jackson, was also a native of the Empire state and there they spent their lives. They were all people of sterling integrity and influence in their communities. The father of the subject was educated in New York and grew to maturity in his native community, and there he was married and reared a family of four children, three of whom are still living. He came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1852, when the tide of emigration from the East was very strong in this direction, and he settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land which he entered from the government. He was a man of thrift and managed well and here he prospered, finally becoming the owner of eight hundred acres of land. He kept his place well improved and was one of the model farmers of his day and generation and was popular and influential in his community. In politics he was a Republican, but he never aspired to public office, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his family and large farming interests. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and was a liberal supporter of the same, as he was of any worthy movement looking to the betterment of his community. His death occurred on August 1, 1902. His widow, a woman of many estimable traits, is still living, being now eighty-six years of age, and, like her honored husband, she has a host of warm personal friends.

Albert H. Berner, of this review, was reared on the home farm and when but a boy he became acquainted with the general work on the farm, working in the fields during the crop seasons and attending the local public schools during the winter months. He also attended a business college in Davenport, and early in life turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He has been very successful, being a hard and persistent worker and a man of good judgment and excellent management. He is the owner of nine hundred and forty acres of as rich land as the county can boast and at one time he had twelve hundred acres. He keeps his land well improved and under a high state of cultivation, his home farm being one of the model farms and "show places" of the county. Everything about his place indicates thrift and prosperity and shows that a gentleman of good taste has its management in hand. He carries on general farming and stock raising, being considered one of the best judges of live stock in this part of the county, and no small part of his annual income is derived from this source, for the superior grade of his stock always

insures them a very ready market. He has a beautiful and substantial home, attractive in all its appointments and which is known to the many friends of the family as a place of hospitality and good cheer.

Politically, Mr. Berner is a Republican, but he has never been an aspirant for public offices, though he has ever stood ready to support and promote any measure looking to the general uplift of his community and county.

On April 5, 1882, Mr. Berner was married to Martha Lillie, a lady of intelligence and refinement, who was born in Sharon township, Clinton county, September 28, 1862. She is the daughter of B. A. and Mary (Medley) Lillie. Her father was a native of Jericho, Vermont, his birth occurring on September 11, 1824; the mother was also born in Vermont, her birth being recorded as November 28, 1826. They came to Ohio in an early day and on to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1856, and settled on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Sharon township. Mr. Lillie prospered here and bought and sold considerable land. He was a good business man and everybody liked him. Politically, he was a Democrat and he was at one time supervisor of his county, and held other local offices. His wife was a Universalist, while he was liberal in his religious views. Their family consisted of eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. Lillie's death occurred on March 3, 1894, and his wife passed to her rest on March 5, 1905.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Berner, namely: Ida May, now Mrs. Arthur Babcock, of Coleridge, Nebraska; Albert H., Jr., of Toronto, Iowa; Neva, Norma, Adren and Marian all members of the home circle. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock are the parents of two children, Charles and Floyd. Albert H. Berner, Jr., married Sarah Welch, of Toronto, and they have two children, Glenn and Ivan.

Personally, Mr. Berner is a man whom it is a pleasure to meet, being genial, unassuming, straightforward and a man whom to know is to trust and respect.

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#### OTTO DAVID PINGEL.

To the traveler through the prairies of Iowa, during the seasons when the pastures and meadows are green, their rolling slopes dotted with the grazing fat cattle, and the fields of corn offering their green banners to the winds, a most tempting picture is presented, and one is disposed to envy the lot of the fortunate Iowa farmer. And why should he not be envied? The farmer's lot is beginning to be a desirable one in all localities, but especially is that



of the Iowan farmer pleasant, for he is located in a region which is unsurpassed for farming purposes.

Otto David Pingel was born in Spring Rock township, Clinton county, Iowa, on Christmas day, 1878, the son of David Pingel, who is mentioned in this work. His early days were spent on the farm and in attendance on the district schools and the Wheatland high school. On reaching manhood he began to farm on his own account, and now owns eighty acres of land in the fertile regions of Berlin township, on which he carries on very successful general farming and stock raising. In politics he is a Republican, and has filled the office of school director. The Evangelical church reckons Mr. Pingel and his family among its faithful members.

On January 7, 1901, Mr. Pingel was married to Mary Reyelts, who was born in Cedar county, Iowa, the daughter of Claus and Annie Reyelts. Her parents were among the early settlers of Clinton county, where they still reside. To this marriage have been born two interesting and attractive children, Esther and Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Pingel are well known in their community and popular. Mr. Pingel has shown that he is the possessor of those qualities which make a man successful, and also influential in and valuable to his neighborhood.

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#### HERBERT PINGEL.

To the young man in search of a pleasant, healthful and profitable occupation, the farm offers many advantages. The unpleasant features of farming are each year growing less, with the improvement of machinery and the modern means of communication. Its healthfulness has never been questioned, and its profits are becoming all the time greater and more manifest. But it does not follow that one can succeed on a farm necessarily who would fail elsewhere, for there, as everywhere, systematic management and business-like methods bring their reward. Mr. Pingel has brought good management to his farming and has thus found it a very desirable occupation.

Herbert Pingel was born in Spring Rock township, Clinton county, Iowa, on September 26, 1882, the son of David and Mary (Grave) Pingel, both natives of Germany, his father born on February 7, 1840. David Pingel came to Clinton county in early days, located on a farm, increased his holdings until he at one time owned two hundred and forty acres of land, then sold off all but eighty acres and now lives in Wheatland, retired. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, in religion a member of the German Reformed church. A

man of strong and upright character, his life has been such as to win for him the esteem of those who know him.

Herbert Pingel grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the public schools and the Wheatland high school. He is now carrying on general farming and stock raising, operating eighty acres of land. In politics he is a Republican.

On May 24, 1905, Mr. Pingel was married to Mabel Mowry, a native of Clinton county, the daughter of Frank and Ida Mowry, of Brookfield township. She has borne to him three children, Leroy, Chester, deceased, and Laveré.

Herbert Pingel has made a splendid start in life for a young man, has many friends, and on account of his ability and energy is one of the most promising young men of his community.

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#### HANS C. BLUNK.

This sketch records the doings of a worthy citizen of the sturdy German race, a native of the Fatherland, who in his adopted country has developed his abilities and exemplified the value of the racial stock from which he is descended, has been prosperous, and has gained in a marked way the esteem of his neighbors. Such citizens as he show to the people of the nation what recent immigration has done and can do in bringing to our shores men whom we are proud to gain and would be loth to lose.

Hans C. Blunk was born in Germany on April 29, 1866, the son of G. Henry and Elizabeth (Blunk) Blunk. His parents were native Germans and came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1884, where his father purchased seven hundred and twenty acres of land, which he improved and lived on until his death in 1905, at the age of sixty-three, his wife having preceded him to the unseen land in 1902. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters, all of whom, save one daughter, are living. In politics the elder Mr. Blunk was a Democrat, and he and his family were true to the Lutheran faith of their German ancestors. He was a man of strong character and of more than ordinary ability, whose judgment was highly regarded by his neighbors.

Hans C. Blunk was reared on a German farm and attended the public schools of his native country. When seventeen years old he came to the United States, spent one year in Nebraska, then located in Clinton county, where he has since lived. The owner of one hundred and thirty acres of

land which he devotes to stock raising and general farming, he receives from it a competence and is accumulating a good estate. Politically, his affiliations are with the Republican party, and in religion he has not departed from the Lutheran faith.

Mr. Blunk was married in 1890 to Mary Husmann, a native of Germany, the daughter of Hans and Wiebke (Struve) Husmann. Her mother died in Germany, and her father came to this county in 1884, and now lives in Davenport, Iowa. Mrs. Blunk has been a faithful wife and true helpmate, and has borne to her husband four children: Elsie, who died at the age of eighteen; Werner, now eighteen; Emiel, aged fifteen, and Emilie, aged twelve. Mr. Blunk is considered by all who know him to be one of the solid and substantial men of his community.

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#### GEORGE G. ACKERMAN.

Dairy farming is one of the most profitable branches of agriculture, but at the same time it requires better management and a higher degree of business ability to successfully operate a dairy than to carry on a general farming business. But to one who is as capable a manager as the head of the Ackerman Dairy and Poultry Farm, dairying presents an interesting and pleasant field and returns large profits.

George G. Ackerman was born in Toronto, Liberty township, Clinton county, Iowa, in 1865, the son of J. P. Ackerman. The latter was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1829, was educated there and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1856 he came to America and first stopped in New Jersey, then removed to Trimble county, Ohio, and about 1870 came to Toronto, Iowa, where he operated a blacksmith shop and kept a hotel for thirty years, becoming prominently identified with the interests of the village. In 1900 he moved to Hale, Missouri, and lived a retired life, but desiring to spend his latter days where the most of his active life had been passed, he returned to Liberty township, Clinton county, in 1907. He was married in Ohio, in 1857 or 1858, to Carolina Hartman, who bore to him three sons and one daughter. Henry, the oldest, is now state superintendent of schools in Oregon; George is at Toronto, Iowa; Frank is at Bettendorf, Iowa; Jennie (Mrs. Leo Klahn) lives at Hale, Missouri. Mr. Ackerman is a Lutheran, and in politics a Republican. Mr. Ackerman's life has been a very profitable one, and perhaps the greatest pleasure of his old age is to look out upon the achievements and lives of his three sons and one daughter, of whom he is justly proud.

George G. Ackerman received his education at Toronto, and has farmed since he was old enough for the work. He is now operating ninety acres near Toronto, in Liberty township, and is a breeder of Poland-China hogs, Jersey cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. His principal attention is given to dairying, and the farm has been since 1907 known as the Ackerman Dairy and Poultry Farm. His cattle are excellent for milk and butter purposes, and few poultry fanciers can excel some of the specimens of his favorite breed which he now has.

George G. Ackerman was married on July 4, 1887, to Emma Muhl, who was born and reared in Liberty township. As a result of this marriage three children have been born, Harry, Elsie and Walter.

Mr. Ackerman is a member of the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican, and has been constable of the township for two terms. By his worth he has made many friends. Strong and enterprising, such citizens as he are most valuable in any community.

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#### MATTHEW BERNARD CAVEY.

Liberty township is one of the most beautiful regions of Clinton county, and among its farms are some that cannot be excelled. Among the better farms of the township is that of Mr. Cavey, which presents an extremely attractive appearance to the passer-by, thus giving evidence that a careful and progressive farmer is its owner, for usually a farmer's capability can be ascertained from the appearance of his farm.

Matthew Bernard Cavey was born on the farm where he now resides in 1865, the son of Mathias and Margaret (Connelly) Cavey. His parents were born in Ireland and married there, emigrating to the United States in 1847 and first locating in Ohio, but after a short stay there they removed overland to Clinton, Iowa, each driving a cart over the long road. In 1856, when the western portion of Clinton county was still mostly unsettled, Mathias Cavey came to Calamus and worked as a grading contractor on the Northwestern railroad, then in process of construction. Farming seemed promising to him and for about eleven years he lived on a farm of ninety acres three miles north and a half mile east of Wheatland. In 1864 he bought two hundred acres one and one-half miles southeast of Toronto, a farm with but few improvements, on which he erected excellent buildings and brought the place to its present high condition. Mathias Cavey has lived a quiet life, giving his attention to his business and his family. He is a staunch Democrat, and a member of the Catholic church. He was the father

of ten children, one of whom died in Ireland and two near Clarence, Iowa; seven of them now living. Mrs. Cavey, having been many years a faithful wife and loving mother, died in the spring of 1908.

Matthew B. Cavey received his education in the common schools and has always followed farming, never removing from the home place. Like his father, he has found general farming and stock raising the most profitable method of disposing of the soil in this locality. In 1902 he was married to Katy Curran, of Cedar county, who has borne to him the following children: Merl Matthew, Ethel and Ward James. He and his family are members of the Catholic church. In politics Mr. Cavey is a Democrat, but has never cared to become a candidate for office. A strong, honest, substantial citizen, he stands well in his community, is known as a successful farmer, and has a wife and family of whom any man might be proud.

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#### LOUIS P. TRITSCHLER.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we advert to the career of such a man as Louis P. Tritschler, who is too well known in Clinton county to need any formal introduction to the readers of this history, for he has long enjoyed distinctive prestige among the enterprising business men of the thriving city of Clinton, and as a neighbor and citizen is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has certainly earned the right to be called one of the progressive men of eastern Iowa, having fought his way onward and upward to a prominent position in industrial circles, and in every relation of life his voice and influence are on the side of right as he sees and understands the right. He started out in life with little of this world's goods, but is now classed with the financially solid and reliable men of the city, having given strict attention to business and ever maintained a straightforward course, from which no motive has ever caused him to deviate. He has accumulated a handsome fortune, including valuable real estate in the city and large private capital not represented in his business enterprise. As intimated above, his personal relations with his fellow men have ever been mutually agreeable, and the high esteem in which he is held indicates the universal hold he has on the confidence and respect of the people, regardless of class or condition.

Mr. Tritschler, like many of the sterling citizens of Clinton, hails from the old Keystone state, having been born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1864. He is the son of Henry and Louisa (Herzog) Tritschler, an excellent and



the same time, the author has not only a good deal of material, but also a great deal of skill in the use of it. The result is a work of great interest and value.

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THE HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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LOUIS P. TRITSCHLER





highly respected family of that place, the father being a successful business man and influential in all walks of life. The son, Louis P., remained in the town of his birth until he was eleven years of age, coming to Lyons, Iowa, in 1875 to make his home with an uncle, Philip Tritschler. Early in life he became familiar with the brewery business, his uncle having been engaged in the same, and by hard work and fidelity to duty he mastered the details of this line of endeavor, rising step by step to the various positions in the firm until he became president of the company, succeeding his uncle, and the large success later enjoyed by the company was due in no small degree to his judicious management and wise foresight and his desire and tact in pleasing the myriad patrons and friends of the concern.

Mr. Tritschler is at this writing the able and popular president of the Clinton Brewing Company, and director of the City National Bank, and he is interested in various manufacturing concerns, in all of which his influence has ever been to augment their prestige. By his indomitable industry and excellent management he has made the Clinton Brewery one of the largest, best and most popular in the state. The plant is modern throughout and well equipped, and only the most expert employes are to be found within its walls, all modern methods being used and a splendid system inaugurated, and the products of the plant are rapidly invading new territory and find a very ready market.

Mr. Tritschler in his fraternal relations is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1889 began Mr. Tritschler's mutually happy and harmonious domestic life, when he espoused Emma Tiesse, who has proved to be a most efficient helpmeet, and who, like her husband, enjoys the friendship of a very wide acquaintance. She is the daughter of John Tiesse, a native of Germany. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children, Julia and Anita.

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#### EDWARD HART, JR.

No family has been more prominently identified with the interests of Liberty township than the one whose history is recounted in this sketch. Of active and enterprising Irish stock, they have been among the most successful farmers and business men of their community, have taken a large part in all its progress and have been in all respects citizens whom their community could not afford to lose and to whom it owes very much.

(34)

Edward Hart, Sr., was born in Canada on October 1, 1846, the son of Peter and Mary (Dougherty) Hart, natives of Ireland, who came to Canada in 1841, and removed to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1855. They settled on a farm of eighty acres in Liberty township, and lived on it for ten years, then moved to De Witt, where Mrs. Hart died in 1868, while Mr. Hart died in Crawford county, Iowa, in 1889. They were the parents of nine children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. Strongly attached to the Catholic church, and a member of the Democratic party, Peter Hart was much respected as an honest, upright man and substantial citizen.

Edward Hart, Sr., grew up on the farm and attended the common schools of Clinton county. Since boyhood he has followed farming and stock raising, in which he has been successful and has accumulated five hundred and forty acres of land. In politics he is a Democrat, was active in local politics, held the office of assessor, clerk and tax collector in his township, and was elected to the Legislature from Clinton county, representing it in the twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third General Assemblies and rendering to the people efficient service in this capacity.

In March, 1869, Edward Hart was married to Mary Ann Cavey, a native of Ohio, the daughter of Mathias and Margaret Cavey, mentioned in this work. As a result of this marriage, eleven children were born: Margaret, who married George W. Mowry; Edward, Jr.; Mary, the wife of W. F. McGarry; Peter C., a merchant of Nichols, Iowa; M. B., partner with Edward in the mercantile business at Toronto, Iowa; T. J., a farmer of Flandreau, South Dakota; John P., a farmer of Liberty township, Clinton county; Ann, at home; W. A., a farmer of Liberty township; Reuben C. and Stephen A., at home.

Edward Hart, Sr., is an affable and accommodating man and has many friends. In physique he is tall and strong, of athletic proportions, and his sons have inherited from him their powerful bodies.

Edward Hart, Jr., was born in Liberty township, Clinton county, on May 17, 1871, and attended the township public schools and Duncan's Business College at Davenport, from which he graduated in 1891. In 1891 his father bought a general store at Toronto, Iowa, and put his son Edward in charge. Two years later the subject and George W. Mowry, his brother-in-law, bought the business and conducted it under the name of Hart & Mowry until 1907, when Matthew B. Hart, a brother, bought out the interest of Mr. Mowry, and the firm has since been Hart Brothers. They carry on the only general store in Toronto, keeping a well stocked line, and doing a large and increasing business, on up-to-date principles.

On November 26, 1901, Edward Hart, Jr., was married to Mary Josephine Scanlon, of St. Louis, Missouri. She has borne to him the following children; Edward, Merwin Vincent and Merritta. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are members of the Catholic church, as is the entire Hart family. Mr. Hart is a Democrat, another family characteristic, and has served as township clerk and for the past eight years as school director. He is also clerk of the town of Toronto.

It is rare that one meets with a family of men and women who evidence more of worth and ability than the sons and daughters of Edward Hart, Sr., and not the least of his achievements is the rearing of this family and their upbringing to usefulness.

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#### JACOB GREEN.

Some of the wealthiest men of today who have their homes in Clinton county, Iowa, came here in very moderate circumstances as far as this world's goods are concerned, and those who came earliest were generally the poorest. By their skill in their special callings and by their frugality and industry they not only aided to build up the county, but succeeded in making for themselves competences that enabled them before many years had passed to live in ease, with little or no further care or labor. Of these fortunate, enterprising and highly honored men, Jacob Green, of Olive township, is one.

Like many of the thriftiest citizens of Clinton county, Mr. Green comes to us from the great German empire, where his birth occurred May 7, 1850. He is the son of Bernard and Susan (Schmitz) Green, both born in Germany, where they were reared, educated and married. From that country they came to America in 1854 and located in Chicago, Illinois, where they remained one year, then moved to Moline Bluff, Illinois, and in 1865 moved to Clinton county, Iowa, and located where their son, Jacob, now lives. Mr. Green started in life here with forty acres of land, but being a hard worker and a good manager, he added to his holdings until he had at his death one of the best farms in his locality, consisting of three hundred and forty acres. He was called from his earthly labors in June, 1895, his widow surviving him until in February, 1901. He was an influential and highly esteemed man in his neighborhood and had many friends. Politically, he was a Democrat, and he and his family were Catholics and very ready supporters of the mother church.

Jacob Green, of this review, was four years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States, and he remained with them during their residence in Chicago and Moline Bluffs and after they came to Clinton county, Iowa, having resided ever since on the farm which his father settled. He was educated in the public schools of Illinois and he has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and, being an excellent manager, always exercising soundness of judgment and wise discrimination and keen foresight, he has accumulated as valuable property as the county can boast, being at present the owner of seven hundred and twenty acres of land, including one hundred and eighty acres of the old homestead. He has kept his place well improved and has tilled the soil in a very careful and up-to-date manner until it has retained its original fertility, his being now one of the model farms of the township. He has all the modern machinery used in progressive agriculture, large, substantial outbuildings and a beautiful and commodious home in the midst of well-kept and attractive surroundings. He carries on general farming and reaps abundant harvests from year to year as a result of his judicious management. No small part of his annual income is derived from raising and selling live stock, of which he has proven himself to be an excellent judge. He feeds extensively for the market, and owing to the superior quality of his stock he has no trouble in disposing of all that he desires to sell at any time.

Mr. Green has always taken an abiding interest in local affairs and has always stood ready to do his part in furthering any interest looking to the general good of his locality. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never aspired for political offices. He and his family are members of the Catholic church and liberal supporters of the same.

Mr. Green was married on February 14, 1876, to Lina Wendel, who was born of an excellent Germany family, her birth having occurred in the fatherland on April 19, 1850. She is the daughter of Henry Wendel, whose sketch appears in full in another part of this history. Mrs. Green received a good common school education and she came to America when young. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Green, named as follows: Susan; the second child died in infancy, Henry, Fred, Minnie, Edward, William, Albert.

Mr. Green is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, for he was a poor boy and while a resident of Illinois peddled matches in an effort to earn an honest penny, when he was not working at the chores on the farm, up to the time he was six years of age. He says that selling matches was his first lesson in business, and he had but little

schooling, though he has been an extensive reader and is well informed and acquainted with the world's best literature. Today he is one of the well-to-do men of Clinton county, and is deservedly popular and well liked.

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### YENGLE A. PORTH.

In taking up this review of the life of Yengle A. Porth, one of the comfortably established agriculturists of Olive township, Clinton county, attention is called to one who has, by his life of consistent endeavor, won for himself a good property and the respect of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Porth has foreign blood in his veins, but he is an American by right of birth, having been born in Clinton county, Iowa, on April 22, 1872. He is the son of Carl Porth, who is mentioned at proper length in another part of this volume, the father being a native of Germany and the mother, Theresa, of Pennsylvania.

The subject was reared on a farm and began working on the same when quite a child and he has made farming his life work. He was educated in the public schools of his native community and the parochial schools in Davenport, receiving a very good education along general lines. He began farming for himself after finishing his education and he is now the owner of a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has placed under an excellent state of improvement and on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. He has a very comfortable home and good outbuildings and everything about his place shows good management.

Politically, Mr. Porth is a Democrat, but he is not especially active in political affairs, though he has very ably served as school director.

On February 15, 1900, Mr. Porth was married to Helen Ehlers, a native of Davenport, Iowa, where she was reared until four years old, and was educated in Grand Mound. She is the daughter of Henry and Catherine (Kroeger) Ehlers, both natives of Germany, who came to America in 1872 and located in Chicago, and in 1875 they came west to Davenport, where they lived six years, then moved to Grand Mound, Clinton county, and here the father's death occurred on January 30, 1910; Mrs. Ehlers is still living in Grand Mound. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living. Mr. Ehlers was a carpenter by trade and a very skilled workman. In politics he was a Democrat. To Mr. and Mrs. Porth three children have been born, Alice May, Willie and Walter.

## GEORGE B. PHELPS.

No institutions have done or can do more for the uplift and development of mankind in general than free public libraries. Their influence is scarcely second to that of the public schools themselves, and in the realm of higher education they do perhaps more good than the higher institutions of learning, because within reach of all. Surely Andrew Carnegie was inspired when he decided to devote his millions to the founding of libraries. Many of Clinton's citizens have been interested in library work, but in recent years none more so than Mr. Phelps, who was long in direct educational work, and whose well directed efforts have gone far toward the making of the Clinton public library what it is, one of the very best to be found in the country in a city of its size.

George B. Phelps was born March 12, 1861, in Bloomfield township, Clinton county, Iowa, the son of Benjamin and Ellen (Berry) Phelps. Benjamin Phelps was a native of New York, of the old Phelps stock, and came to Clinton county in 1856, taking up an improved farm in Bloomfield township, where he spent his active life in farming and teaching, and now lives retired in Maquoketa. Ellen Berry was born near Bantry Bay, county Cork, Ireland, and came to America with her people in 1833, to St. Lawrence county, New York, where she married Mr. Phelps. To this marriage were born three sons, John H., the grain and stock buyer, of Lost Nation, this county; George B.; and Samuel, a farmer.

George B. Phelps spent his boyhood on the farm, received his early education in the country schools, at fifteen entered the State Normal at Cedar Falls, graduated there in 1878, was principal of the Delmar public schools for two years, and for the next four years was principal of schools at Camanche and Wheatland. While teaching at Wheatland he was nominated for county superintendent of schools by the Democrats in 1884, was elected, and removed to Clinton, entering upon this responsible office at the age of twenty-four. He was twice re-elected, and remained in office, giving general satisfaction, until 1890. In January, 1890, he set up a law office, and filled the position of city attorney from March, 1890, to March, 1894. Since that time he has devoted the most of his time to his large and increasing law practice, having been very successful in his profession. He has taken a prominent part in the activities of the Democratic party in the county. At present he is president of the Clinton school board. Mr. Phelps takes great interest in the affairs of the public library, was appointed a member of the first board of trustees of the Free Public Library of Clinton, in May,

1902, was elected secretary of the board, and has ever since filled that office. In this capacity he has had much responsibility in the management of the library, which he has well borne, to the advantage of the public. Mr. Phelps is a member of De Molay Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons. In religion, he, his wife and family are Presbyterians.

George B. Phelps was married in December, 1887, to Nellie Dixon, of Clinton, who had been for some years a teacher in the public schools. Her parents, Charles and Naomi (Rogers) Dixon, came to this city in 1855, and died here. Mr. Dixon was a foreman for C. Lamb & Sons. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are the parents of five children: Nellie, the wife of Doctor White, of Clinton; Ruth, Esther, Alice and John, at home.

Mr. Phelps' ability and worth as a lawyer and a broadminded and public spirited citizen are too well known to the people of Clinton to need words of encomium.

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#### ADOLPH WENDEL.

When our first national census was taken two-thirds of our people were farmers, or lived in rural and village communities; now only about one-third of the people live in such locations. The farmer must produce food for the whole population, and this changing proportion of food consumers to food producers goes to explain present economic conditions and the high price of food very largely. Under present methods one farmer can produce food sufficient to support enough more people than formerly to equalize conditions, but the proportion of farmers to the entire population is still steadily growing smaller, and this means that the power is coming into the farmers' hands, and that they each year find the population more dependent on them.

Adolph Wendel was born in Germany, May 27, 1854, the son of Henry and Wilhelmina (Shelper) Wendel, both natives of Germany, who came to America in the fall of 1854, locating in Rock Island county, Illinois. They remained there until 1865, and then came to Olive township, this county, first locating on a farm of sixty acres, to which additions were made until it consisted of two hundred acres. Henry Wendel was a Democrat and he and his wife were Lutherans. They were the parents of seven children who are now living and five who are deceased. He died in December, 1888.

Adolph Wendel spent his early life like most farm boys, and attended the public and parochial schools. Early he began to farm and continued



until 1907, when he moved to Calamus, and has since lived in retirement from active life. At one time he owned seven hundred acres of land, the result of his labor and good management, and still retains three hundred and sixty acres, having given his children a large portion of his land. He was the organizer of the Farmers' Savings Bank, and has been its vice-president. He and his family are Lutherans in religion. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been mayor of Calamus two years and township trustee for four years, filling both offices very acceptably.

Mr. Wendel was married on January 1, 1879, to Rachel Kuebler, who was born in Crawford county, Ohio, February 25, 1846, and came to Iowa in 1852. She is the daughter of Leonard and Agnes Kuebler, natives of Germany, who came single to Ohio and there married and then came to Clinton county. To the union of Mr. Wendel and Miss Kuebler have been born two daughters, Minnie and Maud. Minnie married Emil Timm, of Clinton county, and is the mother of one child, Maud. Maud married Carl S. Morgan, of Olive township, a farmer, and is the mother of three children, Dwight, Essie and Nellie Italia.

Mr. Wendel was very successful as a farmer and is prominent in the township and county. His life has been such that he may look back over it and say well done, for he has himself prospered and has helped others.

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### HARRISON ULYSSES CROCKETT.

Among the business men of Clinton the one whose name heads this review takes high rank for acumen and enterprise. He has truly built up his present prosperity himself, starting with almost nothing, and without outside aid or influence. And while making a financial success he has not failed to develop the qualities which make friends, with which he had naturally a large endowment.

Harrison Ulysses Crockett was born March 19, 1865, on the island of North Haven, Penobscot bay, Maine, the son of Samuel Y. and Almira (Lead-better) Crockett.

Samuel Y. Crockett was born on Vinol Haven island, in Penobscot bay, one of twelve children, born to ——— and Lucy (Young) Crockett, also natives of Vinol Haven. Both the Young and Crockett families were early settlers of this region and were of Scotch-Irish descent. Grandfather Crockett was a farmer and fisherman, was a Republican in politics and a member



**HARRISON U. CROCKETT**

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of the Baptist church. For many years he was justice of the peace and was known as Squire Crockett. Samuel Y. Crockett was also a farmer and fisherman, the natives of the island combining cod, mackerel and shore fishing and farming. For many years he was a deacon in the Baptist church, for fourteen years a selectman.

Samuel Y. Crockett was married to Almira Leadbetter, daughter of Lewis Leadbetter, one of fourteen children. Lewis Leadbetter was selectman for a long period, and served in the Maine Legislature when James G. Blaine was speaker. The Leadbetter family were also Republicans and Baptists. Mrs. Crockett is still living on the old homestead in North Haven. She bore to her husband the following children: Margaret married Daniel Cooper, deceased, a grocer, and now lives in Boston with her son, Doctor Cooper; Mary married Matthew Leadbetter, a farmer of North Haven; Lewis, a farmer and fisherman, of North Haven; Cora married John Beveredge, a farmer of North Haven; Americus, who was killed by an elevator in Chicago in March, 1907; Lincoln, who died in infancy; Eugene, a farmer of North Haven; Harrison U.; Hanson T., a business man and postmaster at North Haven, formerly a member of the Maine Legislature; Samuel T., a fisherman of North Haven; John, living on the old homestead, at present head selectman of his town; Elsie married John Clancy, an insurance man of Rockland, Maine.

Harrison U. Crockett attended the schools of North Haven, and graduated from the Commercial College of Rockland, Maine, in 1883. Between the ages of eighteen and twenty he engaged as a fisherman, being the captain of the schooner "Roger Williams." He then took the state board examination and received pilot's license from Cape Hatteras to Eastport, Maine, being the youngest man who ever passed that examination. For two years he was first officer on the steamer "Novelty," with Capt. H. B. Joyce. In March, 1888, Mr. Crockett came to Chicago, and went into the hide, tallow, wool and fur business. He was engaged in this business as a traveling man and also in Clinton until 1897. In May of that year he was seized with the gold fever and went to Dawson, Alaska, where he worked the "18 Below Bonanza" claim for four years. On his way he walked seven hundred miles over the ice from Skaguay to Dawson, leaving Skaguay on January 18th, and reaching Dawson March 17th, returning to Clinton in July, 1902, with a vast amount of valuable experience. Mr. Crockett then re-established himself in his old business, locating at No. 613 First street, and has built up a prosperous business. He had but forty dollars when he left Maine, now he owns one of the large establishments of its kind in eastern Iowa.

In politics Mr. Crockett is a progressive Republican. He was honored by the citizens of Clinton in being elected mayor on March 28, 1906, and re-elected on March 28, 1908, serving satisfactorily both terms. He is a member of the Scottish and York rites of Masonry, of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Woodmen.

Harrison U. Crockett was married on February 26, 1890, to Georgia Garritt, the daughter of C. F. and Mamie (Moins) Garritt, of Wellington, Ontario. Georgia Garritt was born at Belleville, Canada. Her father is now a general merchant at Wellington.

Mr. Crockett is a large man physically, of imposing and handsome appearance, genial and fond of a joke. His good qualities have made many friends for him, and he lives very pleasantly at No. 609 Fifth avenue. The city can well be proud of men of his character, who possess so keen business ability and so much of public spirit.

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#### LESTER F. NEWBERN, M. D.

As a rule success in any field of endeavor is won after long and persistent effort and for one to make special headway in a calling as exacting as the medical profession while yet a young man, proves that he is the possessor of rare innate attributes and energy. But this is what Dr. Lester F. Newbern seems to have done. What he has accomplished in life proves the force of his character and illustrates his steadfastness of purpose. He is popular as a general physician in the central and western portions of Clinton county and his field of operations is being rapidly extended.

The Doctor is a native of South Dakota, having been born there on July 15, 1884, and is the son of Samuel and Fannie (Nelson) Newbern. The mother is a native of Indiana, and she went to southern Iowa with her parents, Arbuckle and Jane (Greenly) Nelson. The mother of Doctor Newbern was twice married, her second husband being Charles Saddoris. Her death occurred in 1906.

Doctor Newbern was reared on a farm in South Dakota until he was about six years of age, when he was brought to Clinton county, Iowa, and he has been a resident here ever since. He was liberally educated, having attended the public schools and the DeWitt high school, graduating from the latter. He was always an ambitious lad and studied hard, having determined while a small boy to take up the study of medicine, and with that

end in view he entered the medical department of the University of Iowa, where he made a splendid record and from which he graduated in 1908. He soon thereafter began practice at Jolley, Calhoun county, Iowa, remaining there sixteen months, when he came to Grand Mound, and he has succeeded in establishing an excellent practice in the brief time he has been here. He keeps well abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his profession and is a close student, keeping up with all research work in materia medica. Politically, he is a Republican, and he and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

Doctor Newbern was married on November 25, 1909, to Elsie Marie Wendel, a lady of culture and refinement, a native of Clinton county, and the daughter of John and Mary Wendel, one of the highly honored families of Orange township, this county.

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#### CHARLES F. SCHMIDT.

Having started in life a poor boy, Charles F. Schmidt, farmer of Orange township, Clinton county, deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, and, though yet a young man, he has become the possessor of a valuable landed estate and is one of the leading agriculturists of his community, through his efforts and good management and sound common sense, which always bring tangible results when properly exercised.

Mr. Schmidt was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, September 30, 1873, and he is the son of Carl and Carolina (Pankow) Schmidt, both natives of Germany, where they were reared and educated and from which country they came to America when young and located at Rock Island, where they were married. There the father worked in a saw-mill and lived there until his death. About 1890 the mother and her son, Charles F. of this review, came to Clinton county, Iowa. The son had been reared and educated in Rock Island. He is one of a family of four children, two of whom are still living, two having died in infancy. William, the other living son, came to this county when his mother and brother, Charles F., made the trip. They located immediately on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres and here the mother spent the rest of her life, being now deceased.

Charles F. Schmidt has added to the original purchase until he now has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he has brought up to a high standard of improvement and on which he carries on general farming

in a very successful manner, his work and careful management being amply rewarded from year to year by abundant harvests. He has also raised various kinds of live stock from year to year, which have always found a ready market, owing to their excellent quality.

Mr. Schmidt was married in 1894 to Sophia Baehnk, of Clinton county, and to this union these children have been born: Carl J.; Clara died when three months old; Lillian C., Raymond E. and Margaret W.

Mr. Schmidt is a member of the German Lutheran church, and, politically, he is a Democrat. He has long manifested a large interest in the welfare of his community and for some time he served as school director and he is now very acceptably performing the duties of road supervisor. He stands high in all the relations of society, being an honest, kind and generous man who, while laboring for his own advancement, does not neglect his duties to his fellow men.

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#### ENGLE J. CHRISTENSEN.

Among the most progressive of the younger generation of agriculturists of Olive township, Clinton county, is Engle J. Christensen, who has been a hard worker and has made his influence felt for the general good in his community, for he believes in the modern ideas of advancement and in keeping abreast of the times in material, civic and social affairs.

Mr. Christensen was born in the township where he now resides, July 18, 1870, and he is the son of John and Jorna (Thompson) Christensen, both born in Norway, where they spent their childhood, and from which country they came to America when single and located in Clinton county, Iowa. The mother arrived in 1862, leaving her parents, Engle and Christie Thompson, in Norway, where they spent the rest of their lives. The parents of Engle J. Christensen were married in Clinton county, Iowa, and their family consisted of six children, of whom four are still living. The father was a farmer and became the owner of eighty acres of land and he had a very comfortable home, providing well for his family. Politically, he was a Republican, and he and his family were members of the Lutheran church. The death of John Christensen occurred in 1889 and his widow survived him many years, dying on June 19, 1910, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He was her senior a number of years and he was seventy years old at his death.

Engle J. Christensen grew to maturity on the home farm and when but a lad he was put to work in the fields, assisting with the general work on the place, especially during the crop seasons. He attended the public schools during the winter months and when he left school he devoted himself to farming exclusively, which has always been his chief vocation. He is now the owner of an excellent and well improved place of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. He always keeps some good stock and has been very successful in handling the same.

Politically, Mr. Christensen is a Republican, but he has never sought public office, preferring to give his exclusive attention to his farm. In religious matters he has followed the traditions of his family and belongs to the Lutheran church, which he attends and assists in supporting.

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#### AUGUST F. VETTER.

In going over Clinton county one is impressed with the unusually large number of German inhabitants; he might even wonder if he were not traveling along "the hills all rich with corn and wine along the vine-clad banks of Rhine," instead of the valley of our great "father of waters." And no prettier picture of an agricultural district is to be found than right here, for these gentlemen from the fatherland have here established attractive and cozy homes and have well improved and tastily kept farms and are excellent citizens in every respect. One such is August F. Vetter, of the vicinity of Calamus, who was born in Germany on April 30, 1866, the son of Gottlieb and Anna (Schmachel) Vetter, both also natives of Germany, where they were reared and spent their early youth. They came to DeWitt, Clinton county, Iowa, in the year 1867, locating not long afterwards in Olive township on thirty-seven acres of land, to which forty-three acres were later added. The father's death occurred here in 1883, the mother surviving until 1895. They were the parents of six children, of whom five are now living. In politics the elder Vetter was a Democrat and a member of the Lutheran church.

August F. Vetter was reared on a farm and began working in the fields when a small boy. He received a common school education and he has always followed farming, being now the owner of a rich farm of one hundred and sixteen acres, where he carries on general farming and stock raising. He is very successful in breeding and preparing for market well bred



Durham cattle and Poland China hogs. He built a modern, commodious and attractive residence in 1909, and he has made most of the improvements on his place.

In politics Mr. Vetter is a Democrat and he has been school director for a period of three years, taking an active interest in local affairs. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Vetter was married on February 18, 1892, to Caroline Christensen, who was born in Germany on April 28, 1869. She is the daughter of A. B. and Mariam (Knudsen) Christensen, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Denmark. In 1882 they came to Clinton county, Iowa, and here the mother died in 1893. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living. The father was a farmer and he voted the Democratic ticket. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Vetter, named as follows: Henry; Arthur, deceased; Louis, Mariam, Clara, Ruth and Ellen.

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#### LAUREN CHASE EASTMAN.

The character and business connections of Mr. Eastman are so well known to residents of Clinton that it is not necessary to use many words in speaking of him. His actions and his character speak for themselves sufficiently to those who know him.

Lauren Chase Eastman was born June 19, 1844, in Penn Yan, New York, the son of Moses W. and Matilda A. (Chase) Eastman. He is of Puritan descent on both sides, his ancestors coming from England about 1630, and several members of both families served in the colonial and Revolutionary wars. His father was born June 12, 1810, his mother December 17, 1817, and spent their lives in New York.

L. C. Eastman received a common school and academic education at Penn Yan, during the war served in a New York regiment, and then entered business employment. In 1869 he came to Clinton, Iowa, and on April 10th entered the employ of C. Lamb & Sons, the lumbermen, as head office man, and was with them continuously in that capacity for thirty-six years, until January 16, 1905, during which time he witnessed the growth and decline of their enormous saw-milling business. He is now vice-president of the Eastman Gardiner Company, incorporated under the laws of

Iowa, and which is engaged in the operation of large lumber mills at Laurel, Mississippi. Besides his connection with this company, he is concerned in various Clinton enterprises. Mr. Eastman is, to use his own phrase, "not in politics." He is a member of all the bodies of both the Scottish and York rites of Masonry, in which he takes much interest.

On October 17, 1866, Mr. Eastman was married at Penn Yan, New York, to Sarah Elizabeth Gardiner, who was born in Penn Yan, March 9, 1848, the daughter of Stimson B. and Nancy B. Gardiner, who came to Clinton in 1867, where Mr. Gardiner was prominent in lumber interests. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman are the parents of two children: Nina L. was born May 15, 1871, and married Wallace B. Rogers, who is now in Laurel, Mississippi, connected with the Eastman Gardiner Company. They are the parents of one bright son, Lauren Eastman Rogers, born August 13, 1898. Ida Gardiner Eastman was born April 20, 1873, and died February 5, 1902.

Mr. Eastman is a member of the Presbyterian church. During his forty-two years residence in Clinton he has been closely identified with the interests of the city, and is well known as a citizen strongly influential in her advancement.

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#### WILLIAM LEEDHAM.

The career of the well known and highly respected gentleman whose name heads this review illustrates forcibly the possibilities that are open in this fair land of ours to men of earnest purpose, integrity and sterling business qualifications. A well spent life and an honorable career constitute his record, and he is esteemed by a host of friends in the town of Lyons, where he maintains his cozy home, and throughout Clinton county.

Mr. Leedham was born in Lincolnshire, England, June 8, 1825, and his parents were Thomas and Martha Leedham. The father was a farmer and his death occurred in 1837, when his son, William, was one year old. The mother subsequently came to America and died here in the early eighties.

William Leedham was reared on a farm and early in life knew the meaning of hard work, but he took a delight in supporting his widowed mother and did everything possible for her comfort. The early training he received in that school of fortitude and self-denial was excellent discipline for him and he faced life's duties manfully. He served an apprenticeship to a butcher, learning the business thoroughly, and followed the same most of his mature life.

In 1852, when twenty-six years of age, he came to America and settled in Lyons, Iowa, landing here with only twenty-five cents as the sum total of his capital, but having a boy's unconquerable will and restless desire to do something, he at once found employment and was soon very comfortably established. He was the first butcher in Clinton county, having started a shop as the outgrowth of peddling. He saw the future possibilities of this favored section of the great Hawkeye state and remained here, thus being one of our honored pioneers, and he has taken much more than a passing interest in the general development of the county, always willing to do what he could toward promoting the general good. His reminiscences of conditions as they existed here in the early days and how they gradually gave way to the larger life and fuller development of later years are indeed interesting as well as instructive, for he has been a close observer and an interested spectator.

Politically, Mr. Leedham is a Republican and he has been assessor of Lyons for the past twenty-two years. His long incumbency of this office is a criterion of his fidelity to duty and of his popularity with the local citizens. In religious matters he is a Methodist.

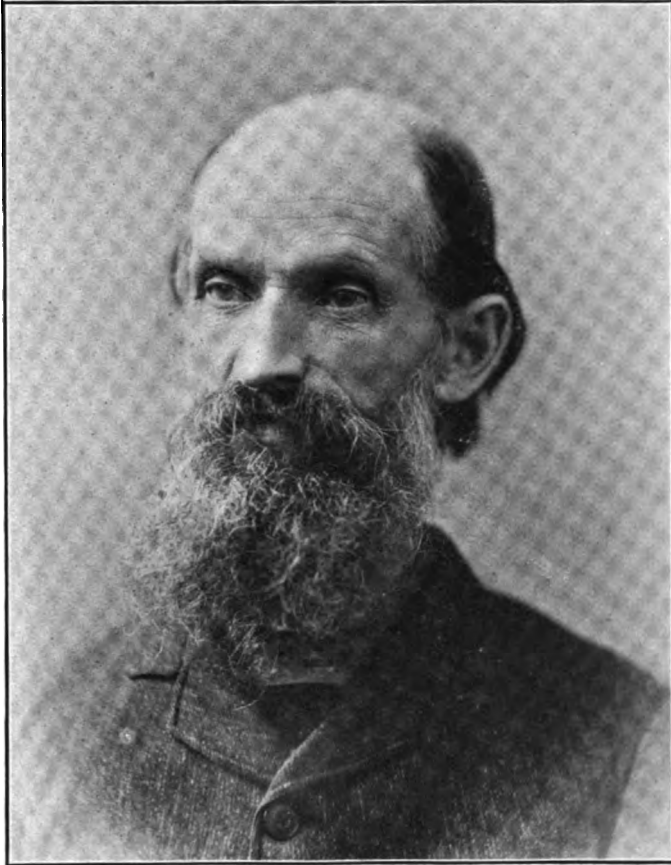
Mr. Leedham was united in marriage with Mary Walters in 1847, while still living in England, and this union has resulted in the birth of nine children, namely: William W. lives in the state of Washington; Charles H. is in the postoffice at Lyons, Iowa; Mary Ann married W. H. Albin, of Lyons; Elizabeth married E. H. Collins, of Cherokee, Iowa. The other children are deceased.

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#### JOHN R. BATHER.

Among the well remembered and highly respected citizens of Clinton, Iowa, who deserve conspicuous mention in a work of this nature was the late John R. Bather, well known for many years as a popular florist and a man of high characteristics, a man who won the confidence and friendship of his fellow men because he was scrupulously honest, obliging and courteous in all his relations with them.

Mr. Bather was born at Manchester, England, on November 7, 1828, and there he spent his youth and received a good education. He was the son of Thomas and Agnes (Killett) Bather, a couple of many praiseworthy characteristics, who spent their early life in England, emigrating to America in 1848 and settled in Albany, New York, and they soon had a very comfortable home established in this country. Thomas Bather's death occurred at the



**JOHN R. BATHER**

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age of fifty-five years and that of his wife at the age of sixty-eight years. They were the parents of three children who reached maturity, namely: John R., of this review; Emma M. and Andrew; the other child died young.

John R. Bather was a young man when he came to America and here he became well established in business early in life. He came to Clinton, Iowa, in 1859 and engaged in business as a florist with his brother, Andrew. They soon had an extensive trade, which continued to increase and which was carried on most successfully for a period of thirty years, during which time the subject became known as one of the leading florists of eastern Iowa, being profoundly versed in all branches of floriculture and maintaining a large, well equipped and popular greenhouse. After these brothers had carried on their business thirty years, they dissolved partnership and divided the property. The subject accumulated a competency by his thrift and good management and had a very comfortable home in Clinton.

John R. Bather was first married in England to Mary Moody, who died on the ocean while emigrating to this country, and he was later married to Jane Maria Sipperly, a native of Troy, New York, whose death occurred on November 7, 1896, at the age of fifty-four years, having survived her husband, the subject, three years, he having been called to his reward on November 15, 1893. This worthy couple were the parents of twelve children, namely: Frank, deceased; Agnes, deceased wife of William Norman; Jessie; Mary, wife of N. Underwood; Fred, married B——— Labour, of Des Moines; Walter, deceased; Ernest was born April 10, 1871, in Clinton, Iowa, and received a good common school education and he has been a florist all his life, having assisted his father from the time he was a small boy. On August 24, 1910, he was married to Mary Christian, a full sketch of her father appearing elsewhere in this work; Ruth Bather, deceased; Arthur Bather, who is engaged as a florist also in Clinton, was born September 16, 1876, in this city, and here he received a good common school education and, like his brother, has devoted his life to floriculture, taking up the work of their worthy father in this line of endeavor, and the grounds which they occupy cover three acres; they make a specialty of cut flowers, plants, and funeral wreaths, always enjoying an extensive trade. He was married on June 23, 1908, to Glenn Crapser, of Clinton; Roy Bather, who married Gertrude Taylor, is a machinist; Carrie, deceased; Fannie is the wife of F. Dowhower.

Upon the death of the father, Jessie Bather, his daughter, mentioned above, succeeded to the business and has been conducting the same with rare tact and business ability, building it up to extensive proportions and increasing to a great degree the already firmly established standing of the firm.

## C. HENRY HILBERT.

Under former conditions the farmer's life was regarded as one of the most desolate of lives and which brought to the one who followed it but little of wealth or comfort. But modern machinery has revolutionized the hard work of the farm, and changing conditions have made agriculture probably today the most profitable of occupations, while there are no reasons why the farmer may not enjoy the comforts of modern homes and conveniences. Mr. Hilbert has witnessed this change during the years of his active life, and laid the foundations of his success in the times when farming was neither so pleasant or so profitable as now.

C. Henry Hilbert was born in Germany, on September 1, 1841, the son of Henry Hilbert, mentioned in this work. He attended school in Germany, and spent one year in the schools of Scott county, Iowa, where his parents had come in 1854. In 1860 his parents moved to Welton township, Clinton county, and there his father first bought eighty acres of land, to which C. Henry later added forty, then a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, then still later another quarter section, making a total of four hundred and forty acres in Welton township, while he at one time owned one hundred and sixty acres in De Witt township, thus holding six hundred acres in all. Mr. Hilbert was a general farmer and stock raiser, and since 1892 has given special attention to the breeding of Aberdeen Angus cattle, his herds of which could be rarely excelled. For several years he has been retired from active labor. In politics he is a Republican and he and his family are members of the Lutheran church. He is a man of much force of character and of strong business ability, who is much esteemed and respected by his neighbors.

C. Henry Hilbert was married on April 27, 1870, to Anna Trulsen, born in Germany on June 2, 1848, who has been a faithful wife and true helpmate, and has borne to him eight children.

The oldest son, Henry, was born in Clinton county, on February 9, 1871, and attended the public and parochial schools. On arriving at manhood he began farming for himself and now owns one hundred sixty acres of land. He has followed his father in paying special attention to the breeding of Aberdeen Angus cattle, in which he has been very successful. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held in his township the offices of constable, trustee and road supervisor. The paternal Lutheran faith still claims his adherence. On March 2, 1896, he was married to Henrietta Hopp, born in Welton township, the daughter of John Hopp, an early settler of Welton township, of which he is now a much respected resident. To this marriage were born two

children, Raymond Henry, on December 7, 1897, and Elsie Anna, on June 2, 1902.

Abelina, the second child, is the wife of Henry C. Peters, mentioned in this work, and is the mother of two children, Amra and Ferdinand; Christina is the wife of Peter Boysen, and the mother of four children, Leroy, Lillie, Esther and Viola; Thomas is a farmer of South Dakota, and married Ella Keller, who has borne to him five children, Anna, Myrtle, Herold, Albert and Paul; Anna is the wife of Herman Timm, of South Dakota, and has borne to him two children, Ella and Alvin; Ernest was born in Welton township on November 1, 1879, resides at home, and is farming one hundred and twenty acres of his own, besides some rented land; Emma F. is at home; Bertha Johanna is also at home.

The life of C. Henry Hilbert can certainly be called a successful one. Not only has he gained considerable wealth, and made himself to be admired and respected by his neighbors, but he had brought up a large family of highly useful men and women.

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#### JESSE SHERIDAN FIELDS.

Among the successful farmers and stock raisers of Clinton county, the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch holds a deservedly conspicuous place, and he is also widely and favorably known as a public spirited citizen. Jesse S. Fields was born on the farm in Clinton county where he now lives, August 20, 1864, being a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Carmical) Fields, natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively. Levi Fields was reared to maturity in Ohio, and in 1844 came to Clinton county, Iowa, and for a year farmed about one mile north of the place now owned by his son, the subject of this review. In the spring of 1846, he bought eighty acres of land in Sharon township, which he cleared and improved, and to which he subsequently added, until he became the owner of quite a large farm, which he afterwards sold leaving nothing but the original homestead in his possession. He was very industrious and energetic, a leader in public and political affairs, and stood high in the confidence of his neighbors and fellow citizens. His death occurred in 1870, and his wife, who some years later married Thomas Penbold, a prosperous farmer of Clinton county, departed this life in 1903. Jacob Carmical, father of Mrs. Fields, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a descendant of a sturdy old German family of that state. He married a Miss Conwell, of Virginia, whose antecedents came to this county from Ireland, and in an early age came



to Clinton county, where he lived for some years, later removed to the county of Clayton, where he and his good wife spent the remainder of their lives, both dying when the subject was a small boy.

The early life of Jesse S. Fields was spent on his father's farm, where he learned those lessons of industry and thrift which served him such good purposes in after years, and in the Mt. Ida school, not far from his home, he received his educational training. He was about six years of age when his father died and as soon as old enough he assumed much of the labor and responsibility of the homestead. He took charge of the farm at the early age of fourteen, and at intervals thereafter bought the several heirs' interests, until in due time he owned the place and forged rapidly to the front among the leading agriculturists of his township. The home farm at this time consists of one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, on which are some of the best improvements in the locality, and he also owns seventy acres in Cedar county, which, likewise, is under a high state of cultivation.

In connection with tilling the soil, Mr. Fields devotes a great deal of attention to live stock, in the breeding and raising of which he has earned a wide reputation throughout his own and adjacent counties. For some years he has been a breeder of full blooded Poland-China hogs, for which there is always a great demand, and is also quite extremely interested in high grade Shorthorn cattle, a number of which he markets every year, at liberal prices. He has been successful in all his undertakings, and is today not only one of the leading farmers and stock raisers in the township in which he resides, but occupies a prominent place among the financially solid men of the community also. A Republican in the full meaning of the term, and wielding a strong influence for the party in his township, he is not an office seeker, although elected from time to time to various local trusts. He served nine years as school director, and for several years was treasurer of the school board, in both of which positions he demonstrated business ability of a high order, and was unremitting in his efforts to promote the cause of education. In his fraternal relations, he holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America, and the order of Royal Neighbors, but his good works are by no means confined to these organizations, being active in all laudable enterprises and generous in promoting the best interests of his fellowmen.

The domestic life of Mr. Fields dates from 1896, on August 21st of which year was solemnized his marriage with Daisy Skinner, daughter of John and Emma (Bull) Skinner, the union being blessed with seven children, namely: Clyde, Clifford, Elizabeth, Jesse, Levi, Merle and Gladys, the third in order of birth being deceased.

## JOHN WESLEY CLAPP.

There is nowhere a more beautiful farming country than the fertile rolling prairies of Sharon township in Clinton county. In the growing seasons of the year they present a rare picture, cattle grazing in the verdant pastures, fields of corn and oats waving in the breezes. Not only do they gratify the eye, but they as well richly reward the men who possess them and are the owners of the luxuriant crops which they produce. And the farm of Mr. Clapp is unexcelled among the farms of Sharon township.

John Wesley Clapp was born in Jackson county, Iowa, on September 10, 1866, the son of William Clapp, who was born in Edgar county, Illinois, on April 6, 1822, and Naomi (Jaynes) Clapp, who was born in Clark county, Kentucky, on November 14, 1825. William Clapp came to Jackson county, Iowa, in 1845, and took up two hundred acres of government land there. About 1850 accounts of the California gold fields began to inflame the minds of men in the Eastern states and William Clapp was among those who made the trip to that region of promise. In 1850 he started westward with an ox team, his route leading westward along the Platte river. The westward journey was long and toilsome and accompanied with hardships which no one save a man of iron constitution such as Mr. Clapp could have endured. Finally he reached the gold fields and spent about a year there, amid experiences the like of which were only witnessed in those times. His return was made by the Panama route, and after coming to Burlington by river he purchased a horse there, and rode to his Jackson county home, where he received a warm welcome. Besides gaining an experience of untold value, Mr. Clapp had accumulated enough money to pay for his home during his absence of two years. In 1869 he sold his Jackson county farm and purchased two hundred acres in Sharon township, Clinton county, and in the spring of 1870 moved to this farm, on which his son John Wesley now lives and for the remainder of his life followed farming. His death occurred on September 21, 1907, at the close of an eventful, respected and useful life. William Clapp was the father of the following children: Mrs. Katherine King, Mrs. Maritta Pillkington, Mrs. Minerva Taylor, Alfred C. Clapp, William Thomas Clapp, Mrs. Sarah McMillen, Howard Douglas Clapp and John Wesley Clapp, the youngest of the family.

John Wesley Clapp attended the schools of Sharon township, and when he became of age bought eighty acres of land of his father, and soon afterwards another tract of the same size. He put up all of the farm buildings on the west side of the farm and still lives there. Mr. Clapp is a man of much public

spirit and is deeply interested in education. For twenty-three years consecutively he has been secretary of the school board. In politics he is an adherent of the Democratic party, and in fraternal relations a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Clapp has been twice married, the first time in December, 1887, to Edith Pear; the second time to Frankie Cook, on March 4, 1891. She is the daughter of Elisha M. and Elizabeth Cook, her father being one of the very earliest settlers of Sharon township, which he entered in 1849, before its organization, when it was wild and virgin prairie. Mr. Clapp is the father of four children: Elsie Edith, born in 1888; Paul, born in 1894; James Clifford, born in 1896, and Elizabeth, born in 1903. They are an excellent family of young people, who reflect largely their inheritance from worthy ancestry.

Mr. Clapp is a progressive man along all lines, especially in farming, which he carries on by the most up-to-date methods, and is well informed on all subjects of general interest. His character is such as to win in a marked degree the esteem and friendship of those who know him and all who meet him are favorably impressed.

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#### GEORGE E. WILSON.

Among the honored and influential citizens of Clinton, Iowa, is George E. Wilson, who has shown what an earnest and energetic, hardworking man can accomplish, although forced to hew his own fortune from obstacles that beset his way. He started life without financial aid from anybody; has been industrious, and has adhered to those principles and ideals that always insure success, so that his twilight years are being passed in the midst of plenty and serenity.

Mr. Wilson is an American by adoption only, being by birth one of our esteemed English cousins. He was born in England March 18, 1847, the son of George and Eliza (Roberts) Wilson. His mother died in England, after which his father brought the family to the United States in the year 1856, settling near Rockford, Illinois, where he became well established and prominent. He was a man of sterling characteristics and was highly respected. He met death in a railroad accident near Rockford in 1892.

George E. Wilson, the subject of this review, was reared on a farm, where he remained until about seventeen years of age. In his youth he also worked in a reaper factory and a flour mill, and later learned the foundry and

machine business. He spent the period after the Civil war in Louisiana and Alabama, and shortly thereafter went to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he was with the Merrill and Houston Manufacturing Company for two years. Later he located in Sterling, Illinois, where he was engaged in the foundry and machine business for several years. In 1892 he purchased the Clinton Bridge & Iron Works, at Clinton, Iowa. This company is one of the leading concerns of the state, and is too well known to require lengthy description here. Under Mr. Wilson's able and judicious management it has maintained an envied position in the industrial world. Its business is constantly increasing.

Mr. Wilson came to America at the age of nine. He was the only son of a family of four children. Of an ambitious and studious nature, he has become, by home study and actual contact with the world, a highly educated man in many branches. He is an interesting conversationalist on current topics, possessing a broad and general knowledge.

Mr. Wilson was married June 4, 1871, to Hannah Marie Fitzmaurice, daughter of John and Abbie Louise Fitzmaurice. Mrs. Wilson's parents came from the north of Ireland and settled near Belvidere, Illinois, where she was born. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson has been blessed by the birth of five children, named as follows: Louise, who is at home; George E., Jr., Frank E., J. Fred and Orrin A. The latter is Pacific coast agent of the Clinton Bridge & Iron Works at San Francisco. The other three sons are connected with the Clinton office. The four sons and father constitute the board of directors of the company.

Mr. Wilson manifested his loyalty to his adopted country during the great crisis in the sixties by forsaking the pleasures of home and offering his services during the Civil war by enlisting in the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company E, about six months before Lee's surrender, but owing to the fact that the war was drawing to a close he was not permitted to see active service. Twice before this enlistment he had run away from home to become a soldier, but his father interfered each time owing to his youth. He won his father's consent in the end.

Mr. Wilson is a member of all the different Masonic bodies of the York and Scottish Rites. He has always taken an active interest in the progress of Clinton and vicinity and has ever stood ready to do his full share in the work of upbuilding this locality in any way. He has always manifested an abiding interest in county, state and national affairs, and is regarded by all who know him as a high-minded, progressive man. While living at Sterling he served very acceptably as alderman, during which time many of the public improvements of the city were inaugurated. In addition to his private interests, he is

president of the Merchants National Bank of Clinton, which institution is regarded as one of the most popular, safe and conservative banks in eastern Iowa. Mr. Wilson's home is at No. 306 Sixth avenue.

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#### HENRY FRANCIS BOWERS.

In this age of increasing specialization, the lives of many men are confined to narrow lines. But this is not necessarily so, and is often the result of the temperament of the man. However, it is certainly worth while to know and to read of a man like Mr. Bowers, who has, while in no way neglecting his profession, developed himself along the broadest lines. And no one has ever taken the trouble to deny this truth, that the person whose life and thought are organized along these broad lines, obtains far more of happiness and content from living, and is more useful to his fellow men, than the man who has allowed his profession to confine him closely to its limits.

Henry Francis Bowers was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on August 12, 1837, the son of Augustus and Emeline (Lewis) Bowers. Augustus Bowers was a native of Germany and held a commission as second lieutenant in the German army. Coming to America to seek greater opportunities, he located in Baltimore, and there married Emeline Lewis, a native of the city. When returning to Germany on a visit, the ship on which he took passage sank and he was drowned. Henry F. Bowers received his education under his mother and aunt, and later studied by candle light of evenings on the farm south of De Witt, in this county, to which the family removed in 1857. Before this time, while a mere boy, he had taken active part in the work of the "underground railroad." For a while he worked in De Witt as a carpenter and cabinetmaker. In 1863 he was appointed deputy clerk of Clinton county, which office he held for one term, then served two terms as deputy recorder, after which he was elected as recorder and filled this office to the satisfaction of the people for two terms. During this time he studied law and was admitted to the bar on June 20, 1877, and as he had made a large acquaintance in the county, he obtained a good practice and has been successful. About this time he was appointed as special aid-de-camp to Governor Gear. In April, 1879, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state, and in 1882 to practice in the United States courts. During his thirty-three years of practice he has shown much aptitude for and skill in his profession. Throughout life he has made a special study of geology and is a recognized



**HENRY F. BOWERS**

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authority on the regions with which he is familiar, having discovered some rare specimens in Clinton county. His collection of geological and archeological specimens is valued at thousands of dollars. The chapter on Geology in this work was contributed by Mr. Bowers.

Henry F. Bowers was the founder of the American Protective Association, which has had such widespread and powerful an influence, was its president for six years, and is now a member of the supreme council. This one fact has made him a man of national influence. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of the Methodist church, and in politics an unswerving Republican, in the ranks of which party he has been an active and influential worker.

On October 25, 1870, Mr. Bowers was married to Emma V. Crawford, of Barnesville, Ohio, who died on October 24, 1878. She bore to him three children, Clyde C., Homer H. and Mrs. D. Jones. Mr. Bowers was again married to Eliza Wilson, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Wilson, of Dubuque, the first territorial judge of Iowa.

Mr. Bowers is a man of very marked individuality, and is exceptionally informed on most subjects, having acquired by his reading and experience an education which many a university man might envy. Certainly he is a man whose career is interesting and instructive, an example of what an able man may accomplish unaided in living a valuable and happy life.

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### JULIUS CARSTENSEN.

Another of those German immigrants who, by their exertions, have become prosperous and demonstrated the worth of that blood which courses through their veins, and of the traits which are characteristic of their race, which cause them to live contented lives in whatever situation they are placed and to evolve prosperity, even in locations where such seemed impossible. Here is a man who has built himself a competency from a very small start, and is now one of the most highly respected residents of his community, and one of whom his neighbors always speak highly.

Julius Carstensen was born in Germany in 1841, a son of Hans and Magdalena (Johanson) Carstensen, both born in Germany and residents there all of their lives. Hans was a farmer. Julius was one of six children. He received his education in Germany and in 1866 came to America, landing on the first of May. In Germany he had farmed, but on coming to Clinton, Iowa,



which he did directly after reaching this country, he took up the stone-mason's trade and worked at it in Clinton until 1878. In that year he came to a farm of ninety-six acres east of Delphi, which he bought and lived on for ten years. Then he sold this farm and bought his present one of two hundred and eighty acres. This is an excellent soil, in a high state of cultivation and equipped with suitable buildings, which he has erected. He is a general farmer and stock raiser and has some fine herds of black cattle. His farm is well cultivated by modern methods and has yielded him profitable returns for his labor.

Mr. Carstensen was married in 1873 to Sophia Peterson, who was born in Germany and came to Clinton county in 1872. To their union the following children have been born: Minnie, Julius, Thomas, Carl and Henry, the latter deceased. The family are connected with the German church. Mr. Carstensen is a Democrat. He is a man of sterling character and one on whom you can thoroughly rely, for he performs all that he promises.

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#### HENRY STOFFREGEN.

Sharon township, and Clinton county as a whole, in fact, number a great horde of German-born and German-American citizens within their borders. We owe them a great debt of gratitude for what they have done for us. They have taken our rough, primitive soil and made it to blossom as the rose, and they have placed on our hills and in our valleys cozy cottages and imposing dwellings; so, they have been most welcome wherever they have settled. Of this large number of enterprising citizens the name of Henry Stoffregen, formerly of Sharon township, should be mentioned, for he, by persistent application, wrested an excellent farm from resisting nature and won a reputation for fair dealing and a public spirit.

Mr. Stoffregen was born in Sharon township, this county, March 1, 1866, and is the son of Ernest and Helen (Stagaman) Stoffregen, the father born in Germany, in October, 1847, and died in July, 1903; and the mother born in Prussia on October 3, 1847, and her death occurred in Sac county, Iowa, in 1894. They were a highly respected couple and became very comfortably established through their industry and economy. Ernest Stoffregen was eighteen years of age when he emigrated to our shores, having been reared and educated in the Fatherland. He first took up his abode in Davenport, Iowa, later moving to Clinton county. He came unaccompanied and hired out by the month. He saved his money and finally bought a farm in western

Iowa (Sac county). This place consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he lived for a period of twenty years, then returned to Clinton county and lived with his children until his death. He was a member of the Lutheran church and was a man to whom everybody accorded the highest esteem. His family consisted of the following children, named in order of birth: Henry, of this review; John and Ida, both deceased; Mrs. Anna Jensen; Fred, deceased; Edward and Mrs. Emaline Mohr (twins); Emil, deceased; Ernest is farming in western Iowa, as is also William; and Fredaricka.

Henry Stoffregen was educated in the public schools of Sharon township and also those of Sac county, Iowa. He worked on his father's farm during his boyhood and later worked out. When twenty-five years of age he began renting land in Clinton county, and later he bought one hundred and forty acres in Sharon township which he farmed to good advantage, and he also rented eighty acres more. He kept his land well improved and was a hard worker, so he reaped abundant rewards. He had a good home here and a very desirable place. Recently he sold his farm in Clinton county and moved to Fayette county, Iowa, on a two hundred and forty acre farm which he bought in 1910.

Taking more than a passing interest in party affairs and the uplifting of his community, Mr. Stoffregen has been regarded as a man who could be depended upon to support all worthy measures, and he was school director and secretary of his district for the past ten years. He is a Republican and is a member of the Lutheran church at Lost Nation.

On January 12, 1893, Mr. Stoffregen was married to Margaret Mohl, who was born in Sharon township, Clinton county, the daughter of Christ Mohl, an early settler of Sharon township and a veteran of the Civil war. This union has resulted in the birth of the following children, of whom the subject is justly proud, for they are, like their ancestors, industrious and obedient: Albert, William, Mary, Theodore, Elmer, John, Helena, Walter, Lawrence, Esther, and an infant deceased.

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CHARLES L. SADORIS.

A young man who is deserving of the large degree of success that is today his is Charles L. Sadoris, because he has worked for it along legitimate lines and his ideals have always been of the right kind. He is the scion of one of the best families of Clinton county and was born in Orange township,

this county, on January 7, 1876. He is the son of Charles Sadoris, who was born in Scott county, Iowa, August 20, 1849. He was seven years of age when he went to Davenport with his parents and there he was educated in the public schools and the high school, and in 1864 he came to Clinton county, Iowa, and with the exception of seven years spent in Hand county, South Dakota, he has been a resident here ever since. He has always been a farmer and is now the owner of a fine place of three hundred and ninety acres, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising, being one of the substantial men of his community. Politically, he is a Republican and he has held the office of township clerk in Orange township.

Mr. Sadoris was married in 1873 to Charlotte Suiter, a native of Pennsylvania, from which state she came to Clinton county, Iowa, in early life with her parents, Frederick and Rebecca Suiter. The mother died here and Mr. Suiter is now living at South Tacoma, Washington. The wife of Charles Sadoris died in 1879 and in 1880 he married Eliza Matilda Suiter, a sister of his first wife. Three children were born of the first union: Nellie, born August 27, 1874, is the wife of Logan Casey, of Alberta, Canada, and they have six sons and one daughter; Charles L., of this review; Mary, who is the wife of Roy Harmon, of Grand Mound, Iowa. The second wife of Charles Sadoris died in 1883 and left one son, Samuel F., who lives in South Tacoma, Washington; he married and they have one child, Helen Grace. Charles Sadoris was married a third time, his last wife being Mrs. Frances Newbern, whose death occurred in 1906 and Mr. Sadoris now resides with his son, Charles L., on the old homestead.

The paternal grandfather, Samuel Sadoris, was born in Ohio, March 4, 1816. He married Eliza Werum, who was born in Germany, in May, 1822. They came to Davenport, Iowa, in 1845, and in 1864 moved to De Witt township, Clinton county, and bought forty acres of land. Mr. Sadoris prospered here and became an extensive land owner before he died. He also engaged in stock raising on a large scale. Politically, he was a Republican and served his county as supervisor. He organized the Farmers' store at De Witt in 1874 and also organized the Clinton, Jackson and Scott County Farmers Insurance Company, of which he was secretary for several years. He was prominent and influential in local affairs and was one of the substantial and highly esteemed men of the county. His family consisted of nine children, five of whom are living. His death occurred on May 28, 1908, and that of his wife in 1872.

Charles L. Sadoris was reared on the home farm and received a common school education. He has devoted his life to farming and has been very suc-

cessful. He operates two hundred and thirty acres of the old home place, which he keeps well improved and on which he carries on general farming and stock raising in a manner that stamps him as fully abreast of the times. Politically, he is a Republican and he has been school director of the local district.

Charles L. Sadoris was married in 1901 to Ora Newbern, daughter of Samuel and Frances Newbern, mentioned elsewhere in this work. To this union the following children have been born: Vefma, Beryl and Melvin Leroy, and they also have an adopted son.

Mr. Sadoris is a man who takes an abiding interest in the growth and general development of his community and county and he is regarded as one of its most representative citizens.

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#### FRED CHARLES HOLCOMB.

What a fascination there is about a country threshing scene. At threshing time the farm takes on its busiest aspect of the year and everything is hustling and rushing. The operations are carried on at a pace which if followed throughout the whole year would surely kill, yet in the excitement of the threshing time it is often kept up by the threshing crew for two or three months. To the average farmer the threshing is the biggest event of the year, and the one which gives to him the most of preparation and of management. To the farmer's wife it is the cause of much anxiety and worry over the responsibility of caring for all the helpers, though in many communities this feature has been removed by the crew caring for themselves. But to hear the hum of the thresher and the steady throbs of the engine, to see the straw piling up under the stacker, the loads of wheat driven up to the machine and pitched off and threshed at lightning speed, and the man busy carrying away the sacks of grain—these give to threshing a fascination for most, even, it seems, for the owner of a machine, for it is well known that when a farmer once makes a start in the threshing business, he usually continues for a long time. Incidentally, it is a business which requires the most careful management to make it profitable.

Fred Charles Holcomb was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, November 9, 1870, son of Charles and Sarah (Fisher) Holcomb, his father born at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and his mother in the same place in 1829. They came to Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1864 and settled on a farm near

Janesville, which they afterward left and removed to Racine, Wisconsin, living there until 1883, when they came to Welton, Clinton county, lived there two years, and spent the remainder of their lives in Kansas, where Mr. Holcomb died in 1904, and his wife in April, 1910. Of their ten children, seven are living. Mr. Holcomb was a member of the Masonic order. In politics he was a Republican, and in Wisconsin was a tax collector. He was a man who held the respect and friendship of those who knew him.

Fred Charles Holcomb spent his early boyhood on the farm and in Racine, attended school there, and was thirteen when his parents came to Clinton county, at which age he entered the De Witt high school. He has farmed since leaving school and carries on general farming and stock raising on a hundred and twenty-acre farm. He also owns a threshing outfit and each year threshes a large amount of wheat in the township and is a hustling and enterprising thresher. In politics he is a Republican, and in fraternal relations a Knight of Pythias.

Mr. Holcomb was married on February 14, 1899, to Mary Vaughn Parish, a native of New York, who has borne to him six children: Belle, Norma, Andrew, Mary, Frederick and John. They are a bright and attractive family.

Mr. Holcomb is one of the active and progressive citizens of his township and a man popular and well liked because of his geniality and cleverness.

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#### GEORGE W. STEPHENSON.

Prominent among the stock farmers and breeders of De Witt township, Clinton county, stands the man with whom this sketch is concerned, one who has learned the stock business from the beginnings, commencing when a boy, and who is one of the best judges of stock in this region, and one of the most successful breeders. He realizes that the day is past when a "hog was a hog," and a "cow a cow," and that all the difference in stock farming and its profits is caused by the individual character of the animals raised, which difference depends mainly on their breeding.

George W. Stephenson was born August 21, 1861, in De Witt, Iowa, son of George and Maria (Cooper) Stephenson, both natives of England. His father was born in Lincolnshire, England, June 24, 1828, son of Robert and Maria (Woodliffe) Stephenson, who spent their life in Yorkshire, England. George was brought up by his grandparents, and came in 1852 with

his wife in the "Try" sailing vessel to New York, then came west to Marietta, Ohio, where he was employed as engineer in a woolen factory and on public works. Later he was a butcher at the same place, continuing at the business five years there, and then was five years a butcher at West Columbia. In 1859 he came to De Witt and opened on Jefferson street the first meat market opened in De Witt. Later he bought a residence where he lived until his wife's death on October 31, 1906. In 1866 he began buying and feeding stock, and followed this until 1895, and was very successful in this work. Before leaving Virginia, where he resided for a short time before coming west, he had bought the farm which his son George W. now lives on, in De Witt township, north of De Witt. His family consisted of four children, one of whom died at the age of seven, the others of whom are living. He was a very well known man in this county.

George W. Stephenson received his education in the De Witt high school and the Davenport Business College. He grew up in the cattle and horse business with his father and in 1894 took up farming on the one hundred and twenty-acre farm before mentioned. He is a breeder to some extent of pure Belgian draft horses and Duroc Jersey hogs, and formerly bred Angus cattle.

Mr. Stephenson was married on June 20, 1888, to Emma Morey, daughter of Edwin D. and Charlotte J. (Mather) Morey. Mrs. Morey was a native of Pennsylvania. Edwin D. Morey was born in New Hampshire, July 22, 1830, the son of Samuel and Orvilla (Holdridge) Morey, his father a native of Connecticut, his mother of Vermont. Samuel Morey came in 1838 to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and was there a farmer until his death in 1857, his wife surviving until 1874. Edwin D. Morey spent his early life on the farm, and attended the district schools. At the age of seventeen he shipped on a lake sailing vessel and followed the lakes seven seasons, and then took up farming. He married, on September 14, 1851, Charlotte J. Mather, daughter of Sanford and Elizabeth (Lipper) Mather, he a direct descendant of Cotton Mather, of colonial fame, she also of good New England parentage. He came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1853, and bought land about two years later, and located on a farm on which he lived many years. He improved his farm with excellent buildings, was a cattle feeder and farmer on a large scale and a man of much prominence in the township. He and his wife are now deceased. Of their nine children, five are living. He was a Democrat, and at various times held almost all the township offices in the gift of the people. Some years before his death he retired to Clinton.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson are the parents of two children, Lyle Morey and Anita Alberta. In politics he is a Republican, but has never cared for office.

Mrs. Stephenson is a member of the Congregational church. It seldom falls to the lot of the biographer to record the history of a family of more excellent descent and whose ancestors are more worthy and more prominent than the family of whom we have just been writing. And the living representatives live up fully to their family's ancestral virtues.

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### HENRY ROHWEDDER.

The large lumber firms which were a few years ago in operation in Clinton were not only the source of large profits to their owners, but were also the means of developing many of their employes and of bringing them to places of responsibility and importance, and of making them well to do. The man who entered their service, and who showed ability, was quickly advanced, and many of the men who are today occupying places among the foremost citizens of the city began in the employ of the lumber companies, there rose by their ability, and perhaps later branched out into business of their own. Mr. Rohwedder is a good type of the men who have spent the greater part of their lives in the interests of the lumber companies, and have found their work profitable.

Henry Rohwedder was born on July 23, 1844, in Holstein, Germany, the son of Lex and Lena Rohwedder, who were born, lived and died in Germany. Henry Rohwedder received his education in the common schools in Germany, and there worked on a farm. In 1864 he came to America, seeking a better field for endeavor than the old country afforded, and first located in Center Grove, Clinton county, Iowa, and there worked on the farm for two years. He then came to Clinton to work for the Joyce-Higgins Company, starting in as salesman in the lumber yard. For forty-four years he has been continuously in the employ of the Joyce interests, was early recognized as one of their best and strongest men, and is now the general superintendent of the Joyce Lumber Company in Clinton. In politics Mr. Rohwedder is a Democrat. He has served two terms in the city council of Lyons, and two terms on the school board, being president of the latter for one term. He is an active Mason of the thirty-second degree, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Rohwedder was married in December, 1867, to Margaret Urbahns, of Indiana, who was born in Germany in 1845. To this union was born one son, Carl H., of Clinton. Mr. Rohwedder is a man of high standing among



**HENRY ROHWEDDER**



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the people of Clinton, and is reckoned among its influential citizens, while in his relations with the Joyce Company he has shown marked efficiency and trustworthiness, and great skill in the handling of men, which qualities have rendered him very valuable to the company.

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PETER FARRELL.

Among the well remembered and highly honored citizens who in a past generation did much to improve the community near Grand Mound, Clinton county, was Peter Farrell, who is now sleeping the sleep of the just, but who will not soon be forgotten, owing to his life of good deeds and activity in promoting the general good of his locality, his walk before his fellow men having ever been such as to inspire others to lead useful and wholesome lives. He was not especially active in public affairs, but in an undemonstrative manner he went about his every day life in a straightforward and gentlemanly manner that did not fail to be noted by those with whom he came into contact.

Mr. Farrell was a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Ohio, November 12, 1851, and he was the son of Martin and Mary Farrell, both natives of the far-away and famous land of Erin, having been reared in Ireland and spent their early life there, emigrating to America in an early day and locating in the state of Ohio. But, having heard of the advantages of the newer country of Iowa, they were among the early settlers in Clinton county, having taken up their abode here in 1857 when the country was practically undeveloped, but they were courageous and did not shrink at obstacles and soon had developed a good farm and established a good home in which they spent the remainder of their active and useful lives and in whose soil they now rest awaiting the "sound of the last trump."

Peter Farrell, of this review, was six years old when his parents brought him to Clinton county and here he grew to maturity and assisted his father develop the home farm, attending the common schools during the winter months. He devoted his life to farming and stock raising and was very successful, being regarded among the leaders in these lines in his township. It was in 1894 that he purchased the fine farm of two hundred and eighty-six acres where his widow now resides and which he, by close application and good management, developed into one of the choice farms of the locality. He prospered and also became the owner of valuable land, three hundred and twenty acres, one mile from Mt. Vernon, South Dakota.

After an eminently useful and successful life this excellent citizen was called to his reward while living on his farm in Clinton county, July 23, 1906.

On February 17, 1879, Peter Farrell was united in marriage with Mary A. Lenaghan, the representative of an honored old family, being the daughter of Patrick and Julia (Butler) Lenaghan, both natives of Ireland. The father was born in county Down, August 3, 1823, and from there he emigrated to New York City in 1844 and on October 13, 1852, he came to Clinton county, Iowa, and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he still owns, he being now advanced in years. His wife, whom he married in Chicago in 1854, was called to her rest in 1875; their marriage was celebrated in famous old St. Peter's of that city. To their union five children were born, three of whom are now living.

Mrs. Peter Farrell was born, reared and educated in Clinton county, Iowa, the date of her birth being given as December 16, 1857. She proved a very faithful helpmeet to her husband and his success was due in no small measure to her counsel and encouragement and she is a favorite with a large circle of friends in this county. Her union with Mr. Farrell was blessed by the birth of the following children: Mary Ellen, deceased; Charles P., Catherine Frances, Martin A., Frank J., Genevieve, John L., Mary T., Helen J. and one who died in infancy.

Mrs. Farrell and her family all belong to the Catholic church, of which they are faithful members, and to which Mr. Farrell also belonged. Politically, he was a Democrat.

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#### ALEXANDER WORK.

Not only is farming the most necessary and one of the most important occupations, but it is also one of the noblest. It was regarded as such by the old Romans, in the days of their virtue, and was so considered in the early days of our republic. The Romans, Cincinnatus and Virginius, the Americans, Washington and Jefferson, are among the greatest historical figures of their age, and the noblest examples of farmers, for with all of these it may be said to have been their main occupation. It is only in decadent times that the respect for the farmer is lost.

Alexander Work was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, six miles from Uniontown, on July 25, 1837, son of Alexander Work, born in the same county January 8, 1808, and Frances (Barklew) Work, born also in Fayette county, July 5, 1808. His parents came to Clinton county, Iowa, in

1843, and bought a one hundred and twenty-acre claim, and moved onto it. They added to the farm until it consisted of three hundred and twenty acres, and also owned eighty acres near Crystal lake. Alexander Work, Sr., built a mill forty by fifty, four stories high, and operated it for about forty years. He also built the Pacific Hotel at De Witt and kept it for some time, then sold it and went to Kearney, Nebraska, where he again engaged in the milling business. He died June 12, 1882; his wife was burned to death May 6, 1910, at the age of one hundred and one years. Of their six children, Alexander, Jr., is the only one living. Alexander, Sr., was a Democrat, served many years as justice of the peace and was once county recorder. He was a Mason and a member of the Congregational church. He was a man of much influence and highly respected in the community.

Alexander Work grew up on the farm and attended the common schools. He owns ninety-six acres of land and is a general farmer and stock raiser. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married on November 23, 1854, to Mary Kinkaid, who was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1834, the daughter of David and Belle (Huston) Kinkaid. Her father died in Pennsylvania, and her mother came to Iowa in 1848, located in Scott county, then removed to Clinton county in 1850, where she bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, and here she died in 1866.

Mr. and Mrs. Work are the parents of two children, one of whom died in infancy; another, Annie, died at the age of nine years.

Mr. Work is a hard working man, and one of the substantial citizens of the township. His life has been such as to win the respect of all who know him. He is the oldest settler in Clinton county and he and his wife stand high in the esteem of all who know them. Their home, just outside De Witt, is a comfortable and attractive place, where the spirit of true hospitality is ever in evidence.

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#### MERRITT G. TURNER.

Today the farmer is coming into his own. Once he seemed to be at the mercy of every other occupation and profession, all of whom were exploiting him, while he drew from his acres a bare living and little more. But in those days there was a surplusage of farm population as compared with the city. Now the city has drawn so many within its portals that there is a practical scarcity of farmers to supply the demands made upon them, improved inventions have lessened the farmer's toil, and those who live in the

rural districts today are reaping a rich reward for their labors, and winning the envy instead of the contempt of the city dwellers.

Merritt G. Turner was born in McLean county, Illinois, on October 2, 1887, the son of Thomas Hanson and Rachel Belle (Shaw) Turner. Thomas H. Turner was born in Grundy county, Illinois, on July 24, 1852, the son of George and Nancy (Gates) Turner, natives of Brown county, Ohio, who came to Grundy county, Illinois, in 1847, and settled on a farm, where Mr. Turner died in 1878, and his wife later. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living. Thomas H. Turner grew up on the farm and attended the Illinois public schools. He has followed farming for the greater portion of his life, and is also a cooper by trade. In politics, he is a Republican, while in religious affiliations he and his family are Methodists. His first wife, by whom he had six children, four of whom are living, was a native of Washington, D. C., and died in La Salle county, Illinois, in 1890. By his second wife, who was Lillie Evitts, he has four children, all living.

Merritt G. Turner was reared on the farm and educated in the schools of La Salle county, Illinois. He has followed farming since reaching manhood, and in 1909 came to Clinton county, Iowa, where he and William E. Simpson are farming two hundred and forty acres of the land of Andrew Simpson, carrying on general farming and stock raising. In politics he is a Republican. Merritt G. Turner was married on March 17, 1908, to Anna B. Simpson, born on the old homestead in Clinton county, the daughter of Andrew Simpson. As a result of this marriage, one daughter, Kathrina Isabelle, has been born. Mr. Turner has not long been a resident of Clinton county, but has been well liked by his neighbors wherever he has lived, and is a young man of ability and promise.

Andrew Simpson was born in England, on January 7, 1853, the son of George L. Simpson, who came to Clinton county in 1859, and settled on what is now known as the Naven farm, where his wife died. Later he moved to Welton township and lived several years on a farm which he bought there, then moved to Maquoketa, where he died in July, 1882. Three of his six children are living. He and his wife were members of the church of England. In politics he was a Democrat. Andrew Simpson was six years old when his parents came to this county from England. He was reared on the farm and attended the public schools, beginning to farm for himself as soon as he reached manhood, and in 1883 moved to Berlin township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, and later added to this one hundred and sixty more, making two hundred and forty in all. This land is very fertile, and highly improved, and has yielded Mr. Simpson an excellent income. At

present the active work of the farm is carried on by his son and son-in-law. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. Mr. Simpson is a man of much influence in his neighborhood, and his judgment is highly regarded as that of an able, honest, upright man, of much wisdom gleaned from his years of experience. He was married in 1883 to Katie Barbara Nick, the daughter of Gottlieb Nick, a native of Germany, who came to Clinton county early, and is now living in Arkansas. To their marriage there have been born five children, all living: Anna B., George F., William E., Charley A. and J. Dewey.

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#### ELI OLSON.

One of the farmers of Olive township, Clinton county, who may well be designated as a man of strong convictions is Eli Olson, being ever ready to maintain the soundness of his opinions on any subject, but is by no means unreasonable in his views, according every man the same rights which he claims for himself. He is energetic and progressive in all affairs affecting the general good and is highly regarded among his fellow citizens, his life having been singularly free from faults.

Mr. Olson was born in this county in 1860, and is the son of Edwin Olson, whose sketch appears in full in another part of this volume, to which the reader's attention is herewith directed. Eli Olson was educated in the public schools of this county in both English and Norwegian, and he was reared on his father's farm, on which he worked during his boyhood and early youth. He has always followed farming. He started out in a small way for himself and by hard work and economy has become the owner of an excellent farm in Olive township, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. He has put on nearly all the improvements on the same, which are modern and renders his place equal to any in that respect in the township. He has lived here fifteen years, and carries on general farming and raises some stock.

Mr. Olson was one of the organizers and is president of the Farmers and Business Men's Mutual Telephone Company, of which he has been director from its organization, in 1903, until during the past year. This has been a very successful venture, the company having started with thirty-two subscribers, while there were in August, 1910, three hundred and seventy. This rapid increase and the splendid basis on which the company now rests has been due in no small degree to the judicious management and wise coun-

sel of Mr. Olson, who is a business man of more than ordinary ability and foresight. Mr. Olson has been president of the township school board during the past three years, during which time the cause of education in this district has been considerably strengthened. Politically, he is a Republican, and in local affairs is active. He has served as constable and as road supervisor in a manner that reflected credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He and his family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

Mr. Olson was married in 1891 to Ellen Jorgensen, who was born in 1870 in Norway, from which country she came with her mother to America at the age of two years, and this union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Edward (deceased), Clarence, George and Betsy.

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#### HENRY EDWARD BOUSSELOT.

Although a young man, Henry Edward Boussetot has made a record as an agriculturist and the farm which he operates in the vicinity of Buena Vista is as well kept and carefully tilled as any in Clinton county, for he is a persistent worker and manages well, and, judging from the past, he will in due course of time rank with the leading husbandmen of this locality. He comes from an old and highly honored family. He was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1884, and he is the son of Eugene and Ellen (Pickens) Boussetot, the father having been born in Clinton county, Iowa. His parents came from France in an early day and settled in this county. The paternal grandfather of the subject, Frederick Boussetot, bought land in Olive township, which now belongs to Eugene Boussetot, and farmed there the remainder of his life, becoming well known among the first settlers. Eugene Boussetot is a farmer by occupation and has been throughout his life. He has one hundred and thirty-three acres of rich, well improved land, upon which he has erected excellent buildings and improved in a general way. He has retired and now resides at Davenport, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Boussetot are the parents of three sons and three daughters.

Eugene Boussetot has been more or less active in local political affairs for many years, and for a period of seven or eight years he served very ably and acceptably as justice of the peace.

As the paternal grandparents of Henry E. Boussetot were prominent in the early history of Clinton county, so his maternal grandparents, Mr. and

Mrs. Pickens, were well known among the early settlers of Scott county, Iowa, whither they moved from the East.

Henry E. Boussetot, of this review, was one year old when his parents brought him to Clinton county, and here he grew to maturity and was educated in the public schools. He assisted his father with the general work on the home place and he has always followed farming. For the past five years he has had charge of the home place and has operated it very successfully.

In the fall of 1905 Mr. Boussetot was married to Bertha Bermester, a native of Clinton county, where she grew to maturity and was educated, and this union has resulted in the birth of two children, Henry Eugene and Albert Edward.

Mr. Boussetot is independent in politics, preferring to vote for the man instead of the party. He has been a school director in the local district, and he takes much interest in the welfare of his community. He is a member of the Great Western Accident Association.

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#### EDWIN OLSON.

This worthy old pioneer and prosperous farmer is one of the none too numerous remaining links in the chain that connects the present age to a period long buried in the mists of the past. He has been a witness of Clinton county's development from the virgin forest and prairie to its present prosperous condition as one of Iowa's most advanced and enlightened counties. Homes and villages have sprung up on every hand since he first saw the locality in its primitive wildness and beauty. Forests have disappeared before the ax wielded by the strong arm of the woodsman; farms, with fertile, well tilled fields, fine orchards, comfortable buildings and all the adjuncts of civilization, have taken the place of the tangled wilderness which sheltered numerous beasts of prey and, at no very remote period, the painted savage. And he has taken part in this development and has succeeded remarkably well, for he came here from a foreign shore with no great amount of capital and had to hew his own fortune from a resisting nature, but he succeeded and is today living in honorable retirement, spending his old age in comfort and peace as a result of his early years of hard labor.

Edwin Olson was born in Norway, October 19, 1829, and he is the son of Ole and Malinda Olson, who lived and died in Norway. There Edwin



grew to maturity and was educated and worked on the farm. In April, 1853, he left his native land and emigrated to America, landing at Quebec, Canada. He later came to Lisbon, Illinois, and remained there until 1859, when he came to Clinton county, Iowa, and bought forty acres of land. He set to work and prospered, and as the years went by he added to the same until he now has one of the choice farms of the township, consisting of two hundred and twenty acres, lying in Olive and Spring Rock townships. He is **also the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land in Minnesota.** He has kept his land well improved and well tilled and it has yielded very satisfactory returns. Mr. Olson formerly worked very hard, but he has lived retired for the past twelve years.

In politics the subject is a Republican and he had the honor of first voting for Abraham Lincoln. He has served his community as roadmaster, and has been trustee of the parochial schools. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church and faithful in their attendance and support of the same.

Mr. Olson was married in Illinois on April 17, 1858, to Betsy Olson, who was born in Norway December 29, 1833, the daughter of Ole and Carrie Olson. The father died in Norway and the mother came to America, locating in Illinois in 1856, where her death occurred one week after her arrival. To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Olson these children have been born: Malinda; Eli; Carrie, deceased; Maria; Ole, deceased; Anna; Olivia; Peter; Evaline, deceased.

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#### "THE FOUR RANDS."

The family of which the gentleman whose life histories are briefly set forth in the paragraphs below are creditable representatives, has been known in Clinton county for many decades. They played well their roles in the general development of the locality along material lines, being leaders in industrial affairs from the first. They never forgot the religion of their forefathers and were ever active and liberal in their support of their church, the Protestant Episcopal, and were regular attendants upon its services, and it may well be said that their name was well known and highly esteemed in Clinton county in those early days.

The Rand family has been widely known in the New England states since the colonial days, being closely identified with the history of New Hampshire and Connecticut, as well as New York state and Iowa in a later day, each succeeding generation producing men prominent in the various walks of life.

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Robert Wheeler Rand, William Aikken Rand, Samuel Rand and Robert Norton Rand were early settlers in Clinton county. They came to Lyons separately and in the order named during the years 1855 to 1857. The first three were brothers, and the fourth a son of Samuel Rand. They organized, managed and controlled the first organized banking institution in the county, which was the Lyons City branch of the State Bank of Iowa. Robert W. was president; William A. was a director; and Robert N. was cashier of this bank during its existence, which was from March 14, 1859. to May 7, 1866, while Samuel, the eldest, was its real head and manager, both financially and otherwise.

The grandfather of the first three named was Robert Rand, a resident of Middletown, Connecticut. He had four sons, and late in life moved with his second son, also named Robert, to North Charlestown, New Hampshire, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Here the son, Robert, married Laura Wheeler, and to them were born five sons and five daughters. Three of these sons, as above stated, finally settled in Lyons.

Robert Wheeler Rand, born at North Charlestown, New Hampshire, January 28, 1810, first settled in Honeoye Falls, Monroe county, New York, where he married Susan Smith. Two children were born to them, Laura Jane and Susan. He was station agent at this place for what is now the New York Central railroad. His wife died, and he then moved to Lyons, where he became interested in the banking firm of Rand, Hazlett & Company, and in the State Bank, of which he was president, as above stated. His second wife was Mary Gibbs. In very late life he moved back to Rochester, New York, at which place he died in 1887. One daughter survives him, Susan, now living in Chicago. He is remembered as a man of fine principles, his entire career exemplary and his life worthy of imitation.

William Aikken Rand was born at North Charlestown, New Hampshire, March 22, 1814. He represented the town of Charlestown in the Legislature in 1848-49 and was first selectman from 1852 to 1856, the holding of which positions shows him to have been a very reputable citizen. Coming to Lyons, he became an original stockholder in and was a director also of the State Bank, and later when this bank was merged into the First National Bank, he became a director in the latter. He never married and died in Chicago while there on a visit December 29, 1864.

Samuel Rand, the eldest of the family, was born in North Charlestown, New Hampshire, January 14, 1806, and in early life settled in Honeoye Falls, Monroe county, New York. Here he became connected with Norton's Mills,



and was manager of the company's general store, where the farmers of the surrounding country traded while waiting for their grain to be ground at the mills. He married the proprietor's daughter, Electa Norton, and to them was born one son, Robert Norton Rand. Upon the death of the wife and mother, he later married his first wife's sister, Mary Norton, and to them were born four children: Lyman Hamlin, Mary Antonnett, Sarah Antonnett and Curtiss Philip, all of whom are now deceased, with no heirs: He became president of a railroad which are building from Canandaigua, New York, to Batavia, that state, this being now a part of the New York Central system. He was interested in the foundry and other business in Rochester, New York, but finally entered the employ of the Union Bank of Rochester. He became a stockholder and director in this and two other banks in Rochester, and it was here that he learned the system which enabled him to so successfully organize, with his brothers and twenty-four other men, our first Clinton county bank, viz., the Lyons City Branch of the State Bank of Iowa. The Rands owned three-fifths of the capital stock of this bank. and Samuel was its active head. Later this bank purchased the controlling interest in the newly organized First National Bank and merged the two as the First National Bank of Lyons. He became a director and vice-president, continuing so until he retired in 1867. He died at Lyons September 28, 1868.

Robert Norton Rand was born at Honeoye Falls, Monroe county, New York, in 1830, he being the son of Samuel and Electa (Norton) Rand, as above stated. After leaving college he was employed in the surveying of the railroad, now a branch of the New York Central, from Canandaigua, New York, to Batavia, that state, and later became the station agent at Honeoye Falls. Resigning this position in 1857, at the instance of his father, he came at once to Lyons, where he entered the employ of the private banking firm of Rand, Hazlett & Company. On January 26, 1859, he was elected cashier of the newly organized bank known as the Lyons City Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, in which he was a stockholder. This position he held until this bank was merged into the First National Bank of Lyons May 7, 1866. On January 4, 1864, he also became cashier of the First National Bank, holding the position until May, 1871, when he sold the major portion of his stock and resigned. For the next few years he conducted an insurance and allied business, and helped organize the Lyons Paper Mill Company in 1873, of which company he was vice-president until in 1881, when he purchased an interest in, and became superintendent of the Lyons and Clinton Street Railway Company, operating this horse car line until 1886, when he sold his interest. From 1886 to 1894 he was connected with the Lyons Paper Mill Company, and was

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SAMUEL. RAND







WM A. RAND

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its manager during this time, with the exception of about one year. On January 12, 1876, he was elected a director in the First National Bank, which position he held until his death. He was also a director in the Lyons Savings Bank from the time of its organization in 1891 until his death. He was active in church work, being a vestryman and senior warden in Grace Episcopal church for a number of years. He was married at Honeoye Falls, New York, September 21, 1860, to Hannah Jane Shulters, who, with the two children, Electa Marion Rand and Samuel Curtiss Rand, survive him and still reside at Lyons. He died at Lyons January 9, 1895, loved and lamented by a wide circle of friends who accord him the highest esteem owing to his splendid characteristics.

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#### HON. WALTER I. HAYES.

Iowa has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar, and one of the most prominent representatives of the profession was Judge Walter Ingalls Hayes, of Clinton, who passed away on the 14th of March, 1901. He was born in Marshall, Michigan, December 9, 1841, a son of Dr. Andrew L. and Clarissa Selden (Hart) Hayes. The father was born in New Hampshire, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a scion of the New England Hayes family, his mother being a Sanborn, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. He was reared and educated in his native state and fitted himself for the medical profession. He began practice at Marshall, Michigan, being one of the pioneers of that state, and he became prominently identified with its public affairs, taking special interest in military matters. He was a brigadier-general in the state militia, and was commonly known in Michigan as General Hayes. He took an active part in the Texas war, and at the opening of the Civil war was assigned to raising troops for the service, but died in 1864, and on account of ill health he never entered the army. He was a member of the Legislature that first sent General Cass to the United States Senate, and continued in the practice of his profession throughout life. His wife was born in Durham, New York, of English descent, and was a representative of a good old Puritan family of New England.

Judge Hayes' early life was pleasantly passed under good home influences, and, his parents being well-to-do people, he was not forced to endure the hardships which have often fallen to the lot of great men. His education was obtained at the fine private schools of Marshall, and at the age of nineteen years he commenced the study of law in the office of Hughes &



Woolley, of Marshall, Michigan, the senior member of the firm being the late Hon. D. Darwin Hughes, who subsequently lived in Grand Rapids. Later the Judge was graduated at the law school in Ann Arbor, in the class of 1863, and was admitted to the Michigan bar the same year. A year later he became a member of the firm of his late preceptors, which was then styled Hughes, Woolley & Hayes.

In 1866, being offered a desirable partnership with Gen. N. B. Baker, ex-adjutant-general of Iowa, Mr. Hayes came to Clinton, and at once entered into active practice under the firm name of Baker & Hayes. This connection continued for two years, when General Baker moved to Des Moines, and the Judge was alone in practice until 1872, when he formed a partnership with the late Hon. George B. Young, then circuit judge, which position he resigned in order to resume his law practice. They successfully engaged in practice under the firm style of Hayes & Young until August, 1875, when, upon the recommendation of the bar of the seventh judicial district, Mr. Hayes, although a Democrat, was appointed by Governor Carpenter to complete the unexpired term of Judge Brennan, resigned, and in October of that year was elected to the same position by the people without opposition. He served as judge until elected to Congress in 1886, although he only accepted the office at the request of the bar, as his income was much greater from his private practice than the emoluments of the office. He gained an enviable reputation for judicial learning and ability, for impartiality, fairness and close adherence to the principles of justice and equity, second to no other jurist in the state. He was also one of its ablest and most successful lawyers, and was always true to his clients' interests. While judge, his decisions were sustained with remarkable uniformity, where appeals were taken. About the close of his judicial term the law firm of Hayes & Schuyler was formed and continued up to the time of his death. While in Congress his partner carried on the business, but after leaving the legislative halls of the nation he devoted his entire time and attention to his practice in Clinton, which was quite extensive, both in the federal and state courts. As a trial lawyer he was eminently successful.

Soon after attaining his majority Judge Hayes began taking a very active and prominent part in public affairs, and served as United States commissioner for the eastern district of Michigan from 1864 until coming to Iowa in 1866. He was also elected city attorney of Marshall in 1865. In 1867 he was appointed United States commissioner for Iowa and held that office until elected district judge. He was city attorney of Clinton in 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1875, being elevated to the bench the last year. He had

been the Democratic candidate for circuit judge of the seventh judicial district in 1868, but was defeated by Judge Young, who afterward became his law partner. In 1876 he was nominated by acclamation for supreme judge of the state. He was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of Michigan in 1864, and to nearly every state convention of Iowa from 1868. In 1872 he was an alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency, and when appointed judge he was serving as chairman of the Clinton county Democratic committee. He served on all of the committees of his party from county to state. In 1886 he was elected to Congress from the second congressional district of Iowa, and filled that office for four consecutive terms until 1895, being the only Democratic member from the state for two terms, which made him a large amount of extra work. He was indefatigable in his labors not only to advance the interests of his immediate constituents, but the interests of the state and nation. In 1897 he was elected a member of the Legislature, by which body he was appointed a member of the commission to revise the code of the state, the code now in use in the state.

Judge Hayes was married June 28, 1865, to Frances L. Coan, a daughter of the late William F. Coan, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. Although an invalid for some years, she always took a deep interest in her husband's aims and desires, and her keen intellect and generous education made her more than a wife, and also a companion, counsellor and true friend. She was his secretary while in Congress and his helpmate at all times. She now resides with her sister, Mrs. A. G. Ewing, and is a lady highly respected and esteemed by all who know her.

Added to Judge Hayes' earnest study of national, economic and other questions was his love of animal life and study of it. A great admirer of fine horses, he was never happier than when driving over the country roads behind a good team, with his wife by his side and a high-bred dog along. He kept only thoroughbred horses and dogs, and as means permitted him he indulged this desire by gathering one of the best bunches of speed horses in the country, and establishing a farm that would have been recognized before many years as a speed producer.

The Judge died very suddenly at his old home in Marshall, Michigan, having been called there to attend the funeral of his uncle, the Hon. Charles T. Gorham, and his remains were brought back to Clinton for interment. From the address of Dr. J. K. Fowler on this sad occasion we quote the following:

"We are assembled this afternoon to pay the last tribute of respect to

one of Clinton's honored citizens, a man of national reputation, a successful lawyer, an eminent jurist upon our district bench, and for eight years the laborious, efficient representative of this district in the national Congress. There was a breezy, vivid virility about his mental operations that insensibly acted as a tonic upon his associates. If I were to characterize in the manner most satisfactory to myself the impressions made by Judge Hayes upon those with whom he came in contact, I would say that he seemed to clear the atmosphere of sham and humbug, and even if you had to differ from his views you left him with sense of a refreshed and invigorated intellectuality."

There were many other glowing tributes paid to his memory by those associated with him either in business, political or social life and by the press of Clinton and other places, for he was widely known and universally respected. Appropriate resolutions were also passed by the business men of Davenport, the Scott County Bar Association, the Clinton Bar Association, and other bodies. It was said of him that as a congressman his influence was sought by men from all sections of the country, and that he carried as much weight in the determination of important national measures as any member of either branch of Congress. His great forte consisted in his persuasive and convincing power of presenting his arguments before committees. He was either quite fortunate in taking the right side of every public measure or he was exceedingly influential in making the side he was on the right side. He thought quickly and decided promptly all questions submitted to him, and was the same courteous gentleman on the bench, in the legislative hall and in the social circle. He attended every Democratic national convention but one after attaining his majority.

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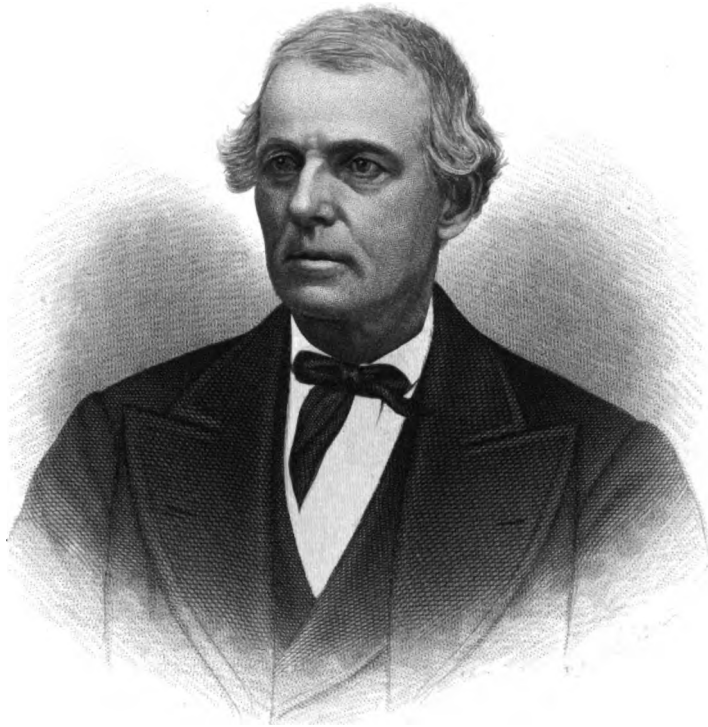
#### WILLIAM E. BUELL.

In taking a cursory glance at the list of Clinton county's progressive citizens and eminent men of affairs, the name of William E. Buell is soon encountered, and a perusal of his life record shows that he has led a life consistent with high principles and worthy ideals, and that his success has been most worthily attained. He comes of an excellent old family, and was born at Lyons, Iowa, January 25, 1858. He is the son of Elijah and Mary (Pearce) Buell. His paternal grandparents were Jephtha and Rachael (Strong) Buell. The former was born in France and accompanied Gen. Marquis de La Fayette to this country and spent the remainder of his life



*Alvin T. ...*





*Elyah Bell*

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here. Elijah Buell, father of William Buell, was born in Utica, New York, April 1, 1801, and in 1811 he accompanied his parents from Utica to Sacketts Harbor, that state, and there in 1813 the grandfather died, and Elijah accompanied his widow with her eight children to the site of the present location of Cleveland, Ohio. Elijah Buell completed his education in that city and turned his attention to navigation by becoming a sailor on the lakes, following this life for ten years, then turned his attention to the south end of the Mississippi river. He became well known in navigation circles in that section of the country. He possessed remarkable ability and was a man of keen discernment, so that during his long service there was no serious disaster to any vessel under his command. While working as a pilot he made St. Louis his home, but in 1835 he left his family in that city and came to the site of the present city of Lyons, Iowa, where he developed a farm and erected a small cabin on the banks of the Mississippi, at what is now Pearl and Front streets. From that time on he assisted materially in building up the city of Lyons, being prominent and influential in local affairs.

Elijah Buell married Caroline Boyd, of Pennsylvania, in 1839, and they became the parents of three children: Jephtha, deceased; Robert and Strong. Robert being the first white child born in Clinton county. For his second wife, Elijah Buell married Mary Louise Pearce, of Rhode Island, and to this union the following children were born: Mary E., wife of W. D. Eaton, of Lyons; Caroline B., wife of Capt. A. D. Gaston, of Washington, D. C.; Lucy A., deceased; George P., of the state of Washington; Eliza T., wife of C. A. Hobein, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Elijah, who died in infancy; Langworthy J., farming west of Lyons, and William E., the subject of this sketch.

William E. Buell was reared and educated in Lyons, later pursued his studies at Ames, Iowa, and at a business college in Davenport, having been graduated from the latter with the class of 1877. He has always made his home in Lyons, and has been engaged in the real estate business, at which he has been very successful. He has done much for the general material good of the community, one of the most notable things to his credit in that line being the establishment of the Clinton District Agricultural and Fine Stock Fair Association; he erected the Buell block in Lyons, a substantial, well located and attractive structure, which is a credit to the place. He aided in the organization of the Citizens National Bank of Lyons, one of the sound and popular banking institutions of the county. He assisted in erecting the Fulton-Lyons high bridge. Politically, he is a Democrat, having long taken an interest in political affairs, and he served his city very faith-



fully and capably as councilman from his ward. He organized the Citizens Building Association, of which he is secretary. He is by nature an organizer and promoter, a man of unusual breadth of wisdom, being able to foresee with remarkable accuracy the future outcome of a present transaction. He has always enjoyed the confidence and good will of his fellow men, having been honest and straightforward in his dealings with them.

Mr. Buell was married to Georgiana Tripp, of Lyons, and their union has been blessed with three children, William E., Dorothy and Helen. Mrs. Buell is a lady of culture and refinement and her family has long been prominent in this vicinity.

Fraternally, Mr. Buell is a thirty-second-degree Mason, belonging to the Scottish Rite, and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

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#### WILLIAM F. SIEGMUND.

Being ambitious and industrious, William F. Siegmund, a well known and substantial citizen of Calamus, Olive township, Clinton county, has won in his chosen lines of endeavor because he has worked along legitimate lines, forging ahead despite obstacles. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, May 8, 1864, and is the son of William C. and Johannah (Kelling) Siegmund, both born in Germany, from which country they came to America when single and located in Davenport, Iowa, the father arriving in that city in the year 1857, and there they were married. The father was a cabinetmaker in Germany. During the Civil war he was a teamster in Davenport, also in the saloon business. In 1864 he established a butcher business at Wheatland which has been continued by the family as Siegmund Brothers to the present time, he having conducted the same until 1883, when he retired, and his death occurred on February 7, 1900. His widow is still living here. The father was a Democrat in politics. This family consisted of five sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are still living, namely: Mrs. Frank Witte, of Wheatland; Otto lives in Wheatland; William F., of this review; Edward, of Wheatland; Paul, of De Witt, Clinton county. The family attends the German Reformed church. William C. Siegmund always took an active interest in local affairs and he was popular and highly respected in his community.

William F. Siegmund, of this review, attended the high school at Wheatland, Clinton county, then in 1880 he came to Calamus and clerked for ten



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years for S. B. Walker in a drug and general store, then Mr. Siegmund and G. Baumgart purchased that store and continued in partnership for a period of five years. Mr. Siegmund was very successful in this business. Since dissolving partnership with Mr. Baumgart he has been conducting a general store and has enjoyed a very liberal patronage,—in fact his well stocked and attractively arranged store at Calamus would do credit to a much larger place, and the courteous and conscientious treatment he has always accorded his customers insures their future trade and also their friendship and good will.

In 1897 Mr. Siegmund and S. B. Walker formed the Exchange Bank, the latter acting as president and Mr. Siegmund as cashier, and they have one of the sound and popular banking institutions in this part of the state which has rapidly grown in prestige and volume of business. Mr. Siegmund also buys live stock extensively, having been engaged in this line of endeavor since 1904. He and D. A. Boyland started in as partners, but they dissolved in 1909, since which time H. H. Dosland has been associated with Mr. Siegmund in the stock business. The subject is a stockholder in the Farmers Savings Bank at Calamus and the German Savings Bank at Wheatland. Whatever he turns his attention to, he is singularly successful, being a man of keen discernment, possessing the ability to forecast with remarkable accuracy the future outcome of a present transaction. He has his extensive business affairs under such a splendid system that he manages them with little or no difficulty. He is deserving of a great deal of credit for the large success that is today his, considering the fact that he started in life for himself practically empty handed and has never relied upon anyone to bear the brunt of life's battle for him, preferring to go it alone at all times, being self-reliant and independent.

Mr. Siegmund was married on November 26, 1889, to Julia Dalton, a lady of genial disposition and the representative of an early and honored family of this county. This union has been graced by the birth of three children, namely: Helen Blanche, born in 1900; Margaret Ellen, born in 1904; Winifred Katherine, born in 1906.

Mrs. Siegmund is a member of the Catholic church at Grand Mound. Fraternally, Mr. Siegmund is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America. In politics he is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in party affairs. He has been tax collector of Olive township for a period of eight years. He is now treasurer of the town of Calamus, which office he has held for a period of twenty years. He is president of the local school board, having been a member of the same for the past fifteen years. He was postmaster during Cleveland's second administration. Since he was twenty-one years of age he has been a member of the

Wheatland Schuetzen Society. He has very faithfully and ably performed his public duties and has long been regarded as one of the most influential and public-spirited men of this township and no man has done more for its general development. Personally, he is known to be a man of scrupulously honest principles, generous, kind, always ready to do his full share of the common duties of citizenship, in short, a genteel, broad-minded gentleman whom to know is to respect and admire, for with all of his commendable attributes he is entirely unassuming, preferring to secure his own ease and advancement last, if he can be of service to his neighbors and friends.

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### JOHN STRUVE.

The gentleman to a review of whose life the reader's attention is here respectfully directed, is recognized as one of the energetic, progressive business men of Lyons, who by his enterprise and modern methods has contributed in a material way to the commercial advancement of this community, besides gaining the position that all men ought to strive for—that of a public-spirited, honored and trustworthy citizen, and, considering the fact that he has labored of his own account to advance himself rather than depend upon the assistance of anyone, the large success that has attended his efforts has been worthily gained.

John Struve was born of an excellent family of German stock, on August 13, 1860, in Jackson county, Iowa, the son of Ernest H. and Catherine Struve. The father was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in April, 1827. He grew to maturity in his native land and was educated there. He crossed the Atlantic in an old-fashioned sailing-vessel and landed, after almost as tedious a journey from the coast, at last in Iowa, settling in Jackson county in 1849, and there he farmed until 1868, getting a good start. He then turned his attention to the milling business and rented a flour mill at Tedds Grove, Iowa. In 1870 he went to the Elk River Mills, Clinton county, remaining there until 1881, and he retired from active business life at that time, having been very successful in his milling business and won a reputation as an able, honest and friendly man of affairs. His death occurred in 1900. Politically, he was a Republican, and in religious matters a Lutheran. He married Catherine Schnoor at Bellevue, Jackson county, Iowa, in the early fifties. Her death occurred in 1898. To this union seven children were born, five sons and two daughters.

John Struve, of this review, grew to maturity in his native community and received a good common school education. He learned the miller's trade under his father and in 1881 he, in company with his brothers, Paul and William, rented the mill at Elk River from their father and continued to run it successfully. In 1887 he came to Lyons, Clinton county, and started the Lyons Roller Mills, and soon had an excellent patronage. This mill was dismantled in 1898 and Mr. Struve erected the present popular Model Mills, of which he has since been proprietor and which is universally regarded as one of the leading mills of this type in eastern Iowa, turning out a most excellent grade of work. It has two stories and basement, thirty-six by forty, engine room attached. It is equipped with the latest and best machinery and has a daily capacity of seventy-five barrels, manufacturing the famous brands, "Star," patent, and "Golden Crust." He keeps two wagons and five people. This mill is the outgrowth of the old mill on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, which was built in 1887. Here may be procured an excellent grade of corn-meal and bran, also.

Politically, Mr. Struve is a Republican and in religious matters a Lutheran.

Mr. Struve was married in April, 1887, to Annie D. Neilsen, of Clinton, Iowa. She was born in Denmark, in July, 1868, and this union has resulted in the birth of seven children, named as follows: Ernest H. is a law student in the University of Iowa, and will graduate in 1911; Hans N. is working in the mill at Lyons; Bertha M. is attending high school; Emma C., Ollie, Elmer and Clarence are in school.

Mr. Struve has been very successful in his operations and is now very comfortably established. He has won the confidence of all with whom he has had dealings owing to his honorable methods.

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### HENRY JENS TOENNINGSSEN.

In the course of an honorable career that has been attended by abundant success, Henry Jens Toenningsen, one of the best known and most representative citizens of Lyons, has shown what an earnestness of purpose and right principles properly applied can accomplish although one's life path be strewn with seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Realizing early in life that the idler and dreamer never attain the goal sought, he went to work with a will and by persistent efforts rose gradually to a conspicuous place in the

community, became well established in the business world and won the confidence and undivided esteem of all classes of citizens.

Mr. Toenningsen, who may be found at No. 431 North Seventh street, Lyons, was born November 25, 1857, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and there his childhood days were spent. He is the son of Nicholas and Henrietta Toenningsen. The father was a blacksmith and did a great deal of iron work on wooden ships, being regarded as a very skilled workman.

Henry J. Toenningsen received a good education, and, having always been a student, he has kept well abreast of the times and is a well informed man. He came to Lyons, Iowa, in 1882, and, turning his attention to merchandising, he clerked in a dry goods store here for a period of seventeen years. In 1900 he became deputy county treasurer under C. Arlen and held this responsible position to the satisfaction of all concerned and with much credit to himself, for a period of six years. He then became assistant cashier of the Iowa State Savings Bank, the duties of which he very worthily discharged until assuming the office of county treasurer, to which responsible position he was elected on November 8, 1910.

In fraternal circles Mr. Toenningsen stands high and is influential, being a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World, and he has been president of the local German Association for a period of twenty years. He is a member of the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, and in September, 1910, he was elected grand master of exchequer in that body. He belongs to the local society of Turners. Politically he is an unswerving Democrat.

Mr. Toenningsen was married on November 25, 1884, to Meta Andresen, a native of Germany, whose birth occurred on May 10, 1861, and to this union one child, Alma, has been born; she is a teacher in the Lyons schools and is a young lady of education, culture and genial disposition. This is one of the popular families of Lyons and its friends are numerous throughout Clinton county.

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#### LANGDON J. CUMMINGS.

The pioneers in any great reform must bear the brunt of the hard knocks and of the disapprobation; then, when the reform is finally accomplished, they are likely to be lost sight of, and the glory rightfully theirs awarded to some opportunist who only espoused the cause of reform after it became popular. Such was the case with the Abolitionists. Slavery would never have

been abolished but for their labor and agitation, yet they were alike unpopular in the North and the South and the praise for the abolition is mostly given to the Unionists of the Civil war period, who directly accomplished it, but whose work was the result of the agitation of the Abolitionists. Such is always the fate of the pioneer in reform, whose task is the hardest on earth, who is hooted and jeered when he begins his agitations, and forgotten when the reform is accomplished. Therefore it requires a brave man to be a reformer. And let us in this instance give full credit to the stanch Abolitionist father of Mr. Cummings.

Langdon J. Cummings was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, November 16, 1845, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Morse) Cummings. His paternal grandfather died in Plymouth, New Hampshire, when Joseph was twelve years old. His maternal grandfather, Josiah Morse, was a resident of Vermont and an early settler in that state, in which he was prominent in public affairs. His wife was Sarah Coffin, a relative of Senator Grimes of Iowa.

Joseph Cummings was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, his wife being a native of Vermont. He was a contractor and builder until he was seventy, and met his death when eighty-eight by falling through a trap-door in a barn. He was an Abolitionist, and was secretary of a local abolitionist society. Of his five children, three are living. One son, William G., was a breveted colonel in the United States army.

Langdon Cummings attended the St. Johnsbury Academy and entered the army on his eighteenth birthday, in 1863, in the First Vermont Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. In the latter portion he was under Custer and Sheridan, whose campaigns are well known. W. G. Cummings, a brother to the subject, was a lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Cummings was captured at Annandale and was five months in Libby prison. His war record is highly creditable. He had learned the carpenter's trade from his father and lived at home and worked at that until 1887, when he came to Clinton, Iowa. There he and his brother entered the coal and ice business, and later added feed to their line and have had a large and extensive trade. In 1905 his brother retired on account of a disability resulting from a head wound received during the war. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Western Star Lodge of Masons, and is a member of the Grand Army.

Mr. Cummings was married in 1871 to Carlie Carpenter, who was born in Vermont, the daughter of A. B. and Cosbi Carpenter, who were of an old Waterford (Vermont) family. They were the parents of one child, Cosbi, who is a graduate of Clinton College and has been some time a teacher and is now principal of the Irving school. Carlie Cummings died in 1877, and



her husband later married her younger sister, Mae, who has borne to him two children, Carlie Mae, a teacher in the Hawthorne school and a graduate of Clinton high school, and William, a railway mail clerk, also a graduate of the same high school.

Mr. Cummings has prospered in his business and is a man who has many friends, being very popular. He was a brave soldier and has been a straightforward, clean-cut business man, and upright, conscientious citizen.

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### ISRAEL HIGGINS.

Iowa owes her high rank among the states to her farms more than to any other cause. Her pre-eminence is as an agricultural and not as a manufacturing state, and the high character of her citizens is largely due to the fact that the most of them received the early training in character and in the practical work of life which is best obtained on the farm. On the farm the subject was born and there he spent the greater portion of his life and the later portion either in handling the produce of farms or in selling farming lands, so that his life has throughout been connected with the farms.

Israel Higgins was born in Lambertville, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, January 9, 1835, the son of Israel and Rebecca (Taylor) Higgins, who were both natives of New Jersey, and here spent the days of their lives. Israel Higgins, Sr., was a farmer and a carder by trade, and also added to his income by acting as auctioneer. In politics he was a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1865, his wife in 1847.

Israel Higgins, Jr., and one sister are the only living members of a family which consisted of four sons and three daughters. He was reared on the farm and attended the common schools. In 1856 he came to Cordovia, Rock Island county, Illinois, and in the fall of the same year he came to Camanche and worked for Butcher & Daily, general merchants and grain dealers, and remained with them for about four years and then bought one hundred twenty acres of land and began to farm. In 1864 he went into the grain dealing business at Remsa, about one and one-half miles east of Malone, Iowa, and after nine years there he went to Malone and was a grain dealer there for some time. There he also carried on a mercantile business, and was postmaster and lived there twenty years. In 1887 he came to DeWitt, Iowa, and entered business as a stock and grain dealer. He continued

in this business until 1901, when he went into the real estate business, continuing in that until recently, when he retired. In his various business enterprises he has displayed much ability and has found them very profitable. He is a charter member of the Farmers and Citizens' Bank, and a director in the First National Bank and in the Farmers and Citizens' Savings Bank. In politics he is a Republican and has been justice of the peace and township trustee, and for nine years city alderman. He is a Mason and attends the Congregational church.

Mr. Higgins was married on October 20, 1859, to Hannah Daniels, of West Virginia, who has borne to him two children: J. M., a Pullman car conductor, and Mary Alice, wife of W. W. McCredie, of Vancouver, Washington, now representing his district in the United States Congress.

Mr. Higgins has made many acquaintances in the course of his dealings in this county, and is well thought of among them.

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#### SAMUEL CREW SCOTT.

There is nothing which stimulates a man to deeds of worth more than the recollection of the strength of character and examples of right living which have been shown by his ancestors. In this respect Mr. Scott is fortunate beyond the majority of men, in being descended from a long line of men who have been in their communities men of strength and influence, doing their duty well, whether in the peaceful pursuits of life, or on the battlefield, at the nation's call. The heritage of such a memory of the lives of one's forefathers is of far more value than the heritage of material wealth.

Samuel Crew Scott was born in Lyons, Iowa, on September 1, 1860, the son of Walter and Anna J. (Crew) Scott. Walter Scott was born on December 10, 1825, on a New Jersey farm, and came to Lyons in 1853. His father, Joseph Scott, was a veteran of the war of 1812, his valor in which service had gained for him almost a national reputation. He came to Lyons in 1860, and died here. Walter Scott engaged in the lumber business, and was a carpenter and building and moving contractor, and has been very successful in his work. He is now retired, and enjoys the respect and esteem of those who know him. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a man of no little influence in his community. Walter Scott was married to Anna J. Crew, a native of West Virginia, who, after many years of married life, died in November, 1907. To this marriage were born five children, of whom

four are living, namely: William W., of Lyons; Samuel C.; Frank O., of Minneapolis, and Augusta W., at home.

Samuel C. Scott graduated from the local high school with the highest honors of the class of 1879. He then took a collegiate course at Iowa State College at Ames, and graduated there in 1883. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Lyons, where he has since remained. He brought to his profession a mind of strong intelligence and high educational equipment, coupled with a spirit of ambition and energy, has spared no pains in the preparation of all legal matters entrusted to his care, and has had a successful practice. In 1896 he was elected city solicitor of Lyons, and served for one term. In politics he is a Republican and takes active part in the local work of the party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religion he is affiliated with the Congregational church.

In 1890 Mr. Scott was married to Emma E. Manz, of Lyons, who was born on April 9, 1862. They are the parents of three children: Anna E., now in Oberlin College (Ohio); Clara Alice, and William L., in school. Mr. Scott is a man whose ability and character have gained for him high standing in his community, and a lawyer whose associates in the profession recognize as thoroughly skilled in its practice.

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#### JEROME DUTTON.

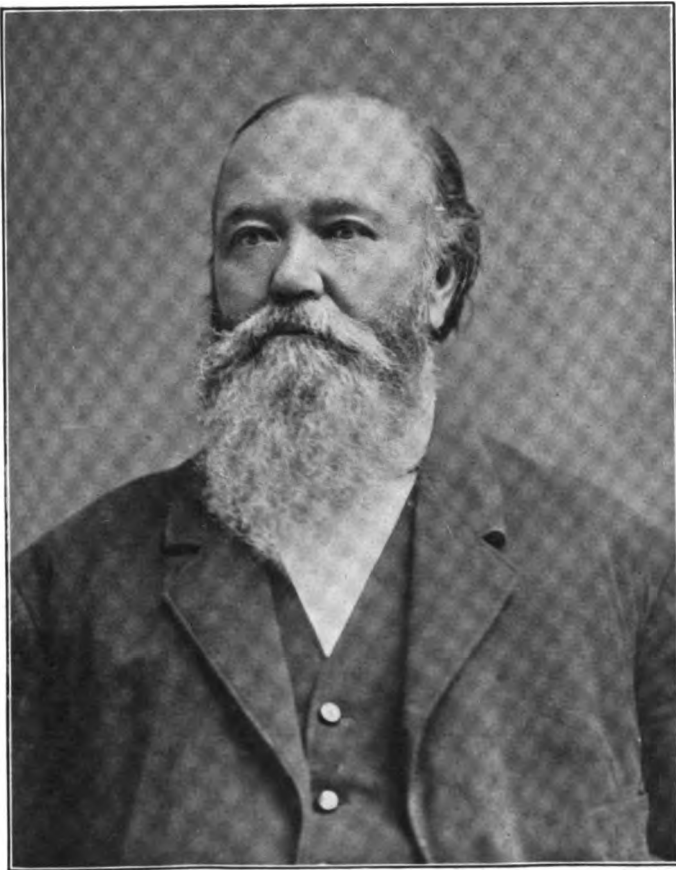
A tradition sometimes repeated by Jerome Dutton ran to the effect that his family was descended from three brothers who emigrated from Wales, but the earliest authentic information is of his grandfather, a Charles Dutton, "who had a brother named Samuel" and who married, "in a suburb of Boston," probably Charlestown, Massachusetts, a widow of the name of Tarbell. Subsequently the couple moved to the vicinity of Bennington, Vermont, where were born to them, in the order given, the following children: Stephen, Sallie (married Van Renselaer), Charles, Asa, William, Polly (married Nichols). The third of these children, Charles, was born in 1788, and about 1796 he, with his parents, moved to a farm in the vicinity of Afton (then Bainbridge), Chenango county, New York. In the war of 1812 he served as sergeant in Capt. Nathan Taylor's Company, Seventeenth (Mead's) Regiment, and in Capt. James Sellick's Company, Twenty-seventh (Bellinger's) Regiment of

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New York Militia, his period of service extending, with intervals, from September 8, 1812, to November 22, 1814. About 1815 he was married to Nancy Pearsall, and from this union resulted the following children, all born at Afton: Leroy (born April 21, 1816, died December 19, 1894, in Olive township, Clinton county, Iowa), Lorenzo Dow (born June 28, 1818, died March 13, 1895, in Olive township), John (born February 2, 1820, died in 1840 in Olive township), Charles (born September 17, 1823, died April 2, 1899, in Durant, Iowa), Jerome Bonaparte (born March 2, 1826, died October 4, 1893, at Wheatland, Iowa), William Butler (born 1828, died 1830), and Lucretia, who died in infancy.

The mother of this family died in 1837 and in the fall of the same year the father, with his five surviving sons, went to Potter county, Pennsylvania, where he worked at lumbering until the spring of 1838. Then, following the great highway of western emigration by the means of transportation so often employed at that period, he built a raft of lumber on which he and his boys floated down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to Madison, Indiana, where his younger brother, William, was a prosperous merchant, operating a large store and shipping merchandise down the river on flat boats to St. Louis and New Orleans. This brother had accumulated large means and supported his family in what at that time was considered luxury, maintaining a private tutor for his children and dwelling in a large mansion handsomely furnished, wherein his visiting nephews beheld a piano for the first time. In December, 1838, the father, with his sons John, Charles and Jerome, took passage on a steamboat destined for Camanche, Iowa, but when the steamer reached Alton, Illinois, in its passage down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, the river became frozen over and the party were detained in Alton until the following spring. In the meantime Leroy joined them, and when the river cleared they all took boat for Camanche, where they disembarked April 2, 1839, and journeyed out on foot to the home of a brother-in-law, William Pearsall, situated on the Wapsipinicon river near what is now the southeast corner of Olive township. Here, on adjoining farms, the father and his sons, Leroy, Lorenzo (who came on from Madison in 1841) and Charles, established the homes where, with the exception of Charles, who moved from his farm only a year or two before his death, the remainder of their days were spent. The father died in 1859.

For many years after his advent to Iowa, Jerome Dutton made his home chiefly with his brother Leroy, working at intervals in other places and at different pursuits. As a boy of fifteen or sixteen, he carried the mail on horseback through the thinly settled country from Davenport to Dubuque and return, making the trip twice per week. In the middle forties he aided in con-



veying a flatboat down the river from Davenport to New Orleans. In 1850 he joined a party of California emigrants headed by R. S. Dickinson. This party was composed of himself, his brother Lorenzo, Josiah Hill, Daniel Carlisle, John Gochenous, Solomon Gee, John and Henry Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Samuel, Adam and John White and the latter's wife, and R. S. Dickinson, wife and son. With their belongings loaded in wagons drawn by oxen, the party set forward on April 3, 1850, and from the Missouri river onward the men in the company made the entire journey on foot. After many hardships, the party arrived at Weaver, California, on the 1st of September. Jerome Dutton kept a journal of this expedition, which, along with many other of his papers, letters and effects, is now deposited with the Iowa Historical Department at Des Moines. In California he followed the varied pursuits of mining, teaming, clerking in a tavern and keeping a store. For the most part, he dwelt in the long-since deserted mining camp known then both as Mormon Island and Natoma, whereof J. Neely Johnson, afterwards governor of California, was the only lawyer, and wherein the leading merchant at the time was Leland Stanford, later foremost in building the Central Pacific railroad. Both were well known to Jerome Dutton, and while living here he also formed an intimate friendship, testified to by much correspondence that is yet preserved, with Benjamin P. Avery, subsequently United States minister to China. In the summer of 1854 Jerome Dutton returned to Iowa, journeying by way of the isthmus of Panama.

In the late forties Jerome Dutton had acquired ownership of a four hundred acre farm bordering the Wapsipinicon river in Allen's Grove township, Scott county, and here he now took up his chief abode, maintaining "bachelor's quarters" in a log cabin built by Asael Baldwin in 1840, being among the earliest habitations in the vicinity and surviving as a noteworthy landmark until its demolition in 1908. It is deserving of record in the interest of local history that the exact site of this cabin is covered by the eastern wing of the house now (1910) standing on this farm. Winding through the valley at the southwest corner of this farm and passing twelve or fifteen rods north of the cabin, ran the "Old Boone Trail," a pathway joining and following a still older system of Indian trails and opened long before the advent of the earliest pioneer by a nephew of Daniel Boone, who drove cattle along its devious course from St. Louis to the mines at Dubuque.

The brief entries of a diary kept by Jerome Dutton during his home in this cabin record the simple happenings of each day, his daily occupations, the visits of his father, brothers and neighbors and his return visits to them. It sets forth that "the Indians camped above the place" on July 9, 1855; that in

the fall of that year he took down the round logs of the cabin, squared them with an adze, and after "E. F. Owens (later Squire Owens of Olive township) laid the corner stone for the house" on October 30th, replaced the logs of the reconstructed cabin; that he "bought a yoke of oxen of C. A. Pearsall for seventy-five dollars" on December 27th, that "Trux found Frenchman that was drowned" on June 7, 1856; that "a boy was drowned" on June 22d; that on June 29th he "heard that old man Warren was hung by a mob"; that on March 19, 1857, a "prairie fire lighted me home from the party"; that on August 3, 1858, he "got an appointment for justice of the peace for Allen's Grove township and joined Albern N. Raymond and Rebecca Ensinger in wedlock in the Pennsylvania House (in Davenport) at eight P. M."; that on October 21st he "qualified for supervisor (Scott county)"; that on December 1st he "went up almost to Wheatland" after signatures for a ferry license.

Pasted in this diary is a newspaper clipping which reads that on November 16, 1856, there were "married in Tipton by the Hon. Judge Tuthill, Jerome Dutton, of Natoma Farm, Scott county, and Miss Celinda Parker, of Spring Rock."

CELINDA PARKER.

Of the progenitors of the three Parker brothers, Jonathan, Samuel and Benjamin, it is now only known that their mother's maiden name was Hunt, although more of their ancestry will probably be revealed by the publication of "Parker in America," a genealogical work now in preparation by Dr. Augustus G. Parker, of Buffalo, New York. The youngest of these brothers, Benjamin, was born February 22, 1758. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill and it is recorded that "he was one of the last to leave the field, while the bullets flew thick and fast about his feet." He served in various Vermont commands from December 27, 1780, to November, 1781. He married Rachel Wetherbee, and died March 27, 1812, at Clarendon, Vermont, where all of his children were born in the following order: Benjamin, Jonathan, Francis, Walter, Pliny, Sarah, Polly and Nancy. Of the foregoing, Francis was born March 16, 1788, and about 1810 married Rhoda, daughter of Col. Moses Chaplin, who was born at Rowley, Massachusetts, June 22, 1760, and who took part in the battles of Ticonderoga and Saratoga, and a sketch of whose life appears on pages 126 to 128 of Davis' "History of Reading, Vermont." Francis Parker moved to Belmont (then Phillipsburg), Allegany county, New York, about 1828, and thence to Scott county, Iowa, in 1840. He made the overland journey to California in 1849, returned to Iowa by way of Cape Horn about 1852, went to Pike's Peak in 1859, and made two trips to New Mexico,

the last, at the age of seventy-six, on horseback and alone, in 1864. He was murdered by outlaws near Albuquerque, New Mexico, in October, 1865. His wife died near Big Rock, Iowa, August 26, 1846.

The children of Francis and Rhoda Parker were Benjamin Harrison (born at Cavendish, Vermont, January 21, 1813, married Eliza Ann Crowner, died March 8, 1891), Nancy Diantha (born Rutland, Vermont, January 13, 1814, married John E. Owen, died April 25, 1898), Francis Jackson (born Cavendish June 10, 1818, married Elizabeth Posten, died August, 1881), Mary Chaplin (born Cavendish, July 13, 1824, married John Walraven, died October 24, 1902), Rhoda (born 1827, married William R. Pearsall, married Edward L. Gallatin), Celinda (born Belmont, New York, March 18, 1830), Elizabeth (born Belmont, January 19, 1833, married Benjamin F. Gue, lieutenant-governor Iowa 1866 to 1868 and author of Gue's "History of Iowa," died July 3, 1888), Laura Lucinda (born Belmont 1835, married Henry C. Baker).

Celinda Parker was the first child born in the village of Belmont, and, in honor of this distinction, the selectmen deeded her a town lot. The journey to Iowa, to whence her father had gone the year before and returned after purchasing a claim near the extreme northwest corner of Scott county, was begun about October 1, 1840, occupied about six weeks, and was made in a fourteen-foot covered wagon built especially for the trip. The father was the only man in the party, which was otherwise composed of the mother and six daughters, ranging in age from five to thirty years. This heavy preponderance of the gentler sex was so unusual in a party of pioneers as to inspire much attention and to awaken a fame that spread in their advance, and they were oftentimes welcomed along the road with such phrases as "Here comes the wagon-load of girls," "We heard you were coming" and similar good natured greetings. Beneath the horse-drawn wagon trotted the family dog, "Bogus," who survived the trip to chase many an Iowa deer. At Buffalo the bulk of the household goods were loaded aboard a sailing vessel to be conveyed to Chicago, but no trace of these goods was ever obtained afterwards, although the father made a winter drive from Davenport to Chicago in search of them. Once, while traversing a heavily wooded country, a railroad train suddenly roared across their path, disclosing to the wondering eyes of the younger members of the party their first view of "the cars." Camping out when the skies were pleasant and in rough weather finding shelter in the homes of settlers along the way, they finally crossed into Iowa at Davenport, and about the middle of November took up their home in a cold, wind-swept cabin that stood only a few rods from the Clinton county line and just across Rock creek south

of what is now known as the Parker cemetery in Liberty township, Scott county.

One night a year later, Celinda Parker, a girl of eleven, joined a gay wagon load of young people gathered and escorted by her cousin, George W. Parker, and drove eastward over the vacant and solemn prairies to a ball given in the timber bordered cabin of Asael Baldwin. From their home down the river likewise came to this pioneer festivity the three Dutton brothers, Leroy, Charles and Jerome, "all famous as good dancers" and the latter then "a handsome boy of fifteen, dressed in gray trousers and a dark sailor round-about." All the floor space was needed, so supper was eaten first and thereafter the table, bed and chairs were set out doors. Extra candles lit an enthusiasm that mounted as the host drew a preliminary bow across his fiddle, and loud applause greeted Leroy Dutton as he sprang from the floor and, clapping his heels together in a rapid tattoo prolonged far beyond the attainment of his nearest competitor, presented his famous execution of the "pidgeon wing" with an agility that made him the envy of all his associates. To such old-time tunes as "Opera Reed," "Monie Musk" and "Fisher's Hornpipe" the dance continued until dawn, and among the partners were the girl of eleven and the boy of fifteen. It was their first meeting.

At the age of fourteen Celinda Parker began attendance at the private school kept in Davenport by her cousin, William P. Campbell. Students of Latin and seatmates in this school at the time were John F. Dillon, afterwards judge of the Iowa supreme court, and Phillip Van Patten. Later she became a pupil at the school of James Thorington, who had married her cousin and was an early mayor of Davenport, later a congressman from the second Iowa district, and finally United States minister to Aspinwall. During her residence in Davenport she lived with her uncle, Jonathan Parker, who surveyed the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific from Peru, Illinois to Rock Island. Sons of this uncle were her cousins, Jonathan W. Parker, who came to Davenport in 1836, was representative from Scott and Clinton counties to the first territorial Legislative Assembly in 1838, president of the State Council in 1841-'42 and mayor of Davenport in 1841; George W. Parker, a resident of Spring Rock township, Clinton county, in 1840, who both christened and procured the establishment of the Spring Rock postoffice, which was originally located in his log house and of which he was the first postmaster, who was one of the Clinton county commissioners in 1842 and a member of the Legislature from Clinton county from 1860 to 1868; and J. Monroe Parker, for many years a prominent banker and capitalist of Davenport.

At fifteen Celinda Parker turned from pupil to teacher. Her first school

was taught at the wage of ten dollars per month in a log cabin with but a single window, which stood on the site of what afterwards became the now almost forgotten village of Cambridge near the southwestern corner of Spring Rock township. The pupils studied McGuffey's Reader if they chanced to have a copy; if not, they read from whatever other book it happened to be that composed between its covers the family library. Later she taught at Little Walnut Grove, as the present town of Dixon was then called, and across the river at the Buena Vista settlement (now locally known as Brushville), where in rainy weather both teacher and pupils alike were obliged to wade sloughs knee deep to reach the school house. She, with her sisters, Mary, Rhoda and Elizabeth, were among the first teachers in the territory described, and Mary Parker taught the first school organized in Olive township. The final experience of Celinda Parker as a school teacher was at Inland, Cedar county, where she was teaching at the date of her marriage.

In April, 1857, Jerome and Celinda Dutton took up their first abode in the log cabin where they first had met and which had come into the possession of Jerome Dutton some eight years before. One day in the latter part of June of this year two hurrying men strode eastward along the road and sped swiftly past the cabin door into the dense timber reaching to the northeast. An hour later down the same road came the vigilance committee from Big Rock in pursuit of Soper and Gleason. All the remainder of the day men were searching the timber and thickets, but the fugitives escaped. A few days later they were captured, and on July 2nd were hung from a white oak tree on the farm of Martin Henry south of Lowden.

In the spring of 1859 Jerome Dutton bought the Buena Vista ferry, the southern landing of which was at the extreme northeast corner of his farm. This ferry was originally established by John Shook, with his Indian canoe, as an adjunct to the Boone trail, which crossed the river at the point described.

The new ferryman moved to the Clinton county side of the river into the house appertaining to the ferry, wherein he served as postmaster, landlord, and proprietor of the only store in the settlement. The Pike's Peak emigrants in their white-covered wagons crossed in great numbers all that first year. In the second year he bought a new fifty-foot flat boat at Davenport and, rigging a broad canvas at its bow, sailed up to the mouth of the Wapsipinicon, from whence the craft was propelled with poles to its destination at the ferry. The force of the current was cleverly employed to propel the boat from side to side of the river. From a windlass at each end of the boat rose a rope connecting with two pulleys plying on a heavy cable that was stretched high across the stream between two tall trees on opposite banks. By winding up one windlass

and partly unwinding the other, the boat was set at an angle with the current which, flowing against the slanting side of the craft, gradually pushed it across the stream.

A couple of years after Jerome Dutton took charge of the ferry there came a period when at intervals of a few days he would be obliged to swim the river to bring back the boat from the opposite shore, to whence it had been mysteriously conveyed during the night. At about ten o'clock on one of several nights that he watched from a hiding place near the landing he saw a man swim from the Scott county shore, clamber aboard the boat and make off with it for the bank from which he had started. Here a second man drove on to the boat with a team and wagon, which the two ferried back to the Clinton county shore. As they drove off the boat the angry watcher stepped forth to detain them. Instantly the two depredators drew revolvers and, with threats and warnings not to interfere with them, sped their horses up the road. Towards morning they returned and ferried to the Scott county bank, where the boat was left.

Before darkness had fairly descended on a night a week later these bold marauders again ferried to the Clinton county bank and drove away up the road. A deputy sheriff was in the vicinity in pursuit of an army deserter, and this official the proprietor of the ferry sought out. The two, joined by several of the neighbors, secreted themselves in a thicket beside the road to await the return of the depredators. Toward daylight they heard the rumble of the approaching wagon. As it came opposite them those in hiding leaped out and seized the horses by the bits. Lashing the animals furiously, the fugitives broke away and, amid the shots of their pursuers, galloped down the road, throwing the contents of their wagon into the brush as they proceeded. They drove on to the boat and off the end into ten feet of water in the river. Reaching the opposite bank, they found that it was too steep for them to ascend with a wagon. With the shouts of their pursuers nearing, they cut the traces of one horse, urged it up the bank and both mounting, made their escape into the darkness. They were afterwards caught and imprisoned, and it was learned that for weeks Neally, as one of them was named, and his companion had been robbing the homes of farmers in the vicinity of Calamus and disposing of their plunder in Davenport. On the night in point the contents of their wagon had all been stolen from the home of Jonathan Hayes, an old and deserted house still standing near the roadside in section 19.

New bridges up and down the river cut off the business of the ferry, which was discontinued by its last proprietor in the fall of 1864, and the bell, once used to summon the ferryboat to the Scott county shore and now swing-

ing in the near-by Brushville school house, and a tall tree still pointed out on the Clinton county bank as the one from which the ferry cable hung, are now all that remain to signify the existence of that one time center of local activity, the Buena Vista ferry.

After a year's residence in Dixon, Jerome Dutton moved to the growing town of Wheatland in the fall of 1865. Here, directly after his arrival, he opened an insurance, real estate, collecting and loan office and also developed an extensive business as an auctioneer. These were his business pursuits and Wheatland his residence for the remainder of his life. He was raised a Presbyterian, but early in life lost faith in all forms of supernaturalism. He was a warm admirer of Horace Greeley and a delegate to the convention that first organized the Republican party in Clinton county. He was secretary of the school board at the time the present school house was built, was a member of the town council in 1873 and served many terms as justice of the peace. He was postmaster at Wheatland at the time of his death.

Of the family of Jerome Dutton there are surviving the mother and two younger children, Claude W. and Bessie (Mrs. John F. Murray). The elder children were Florence Bell, born October 5, 1857, died October 20, 1860), Jerome Parker (born October 19, 1860, died October 2, 1866), and Charles Francis (born October 4, 1863, died September 29, 1865). In the Iowa Historical Department at Des Moines are preserved as a memorial to Jerome Dutton files of *The Boston Investigator* and *The Truth Seeker*, of New York, which he collected during his life. On the tablet erected in the court house at Davenport to the memory of the Scott County Territorial Pioneers are inscribed the names of Jerome Dutton, Celinda Parker and the latter's father, mother, brother and five sisters. Celinda P. Dutton is a member of the Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Davenport. References to Jerome Dutton, his father or brothers, may be found on pages 352, 363, 364, 365, 392, 792 and 810 of the "History of Clinton County, Iowa," published in 1879.

CLAUDE W. DUTTON.

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#### HENRY F. TYLER.

It is a pleasure to look over the well improved and carefully tilled fields of Henry F. Tyler, a progressive farmer of Camanche township, Clinton county, who is the representative of an excellent old family and whose birth occurred on the farm on which he now lives, June 23, 1864. His parents,

John A. and Phoebe J. (Pearsal) Tyler, were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and they came from the East to Iowa in the pioneer days, as early as 1837. They were married in Clinton county in 1845 and spent the remainder of their lives here, being well known and influential among the early settlers.

Henry F. Tyler spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and when but a mere lad was put to work in the fields. He attended the common schools during the winter months and received a very good education. He was married on February 14, 1885, to Kate Eveliza Willet, born August 11, 1867, the daughter of John H. and Eveliza Willet, of this county, who were also well known among the early settlers of the same, the father having been an honest, industrious and respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler spent the first year of their married life on a rented farm, then purchased his father's homestead where he has continued to reside and which he has kept up to a high standard. In 1908 he had just spent a few hundred dollars in remodeling his home, when it burned down; he had no insurance and the loss was fifteen hundred dollars. He at once began preparations for rebuilding, manufacturing his own cement blocks and he hauled his native timber from his own land, and he built a large modern and attractive home of cement, finishing the same with his own lumber sawed from the trees on his farm. He has one of the finest and most desirable residences in the township, valued at eight thousand dollars. No more substantial or convenient house could be found in Camanche township, and it is modern in every respect. He has good outbuildings and his place is well fenced and in every way ranks with the best in this locality. He has always been regarded as a hustler and a man who believed in keeping abreast of the times in every respect. Besides making a great success of general farming, he devotes much time to stock raising and takes much pride in his fine herd of Holstein cattle which he breeds and raises and which, owing to their superior quality, never fail to find a very ready market. He has a reputation for being one of the best judges of cattle in the township. Besides his regular herd, he maintains an excellent dairy and does a large and rapidly growing business; he ships his cream to Davenport, where it finds a very ready sale. His splendid farm consists of two hundred and ten acres.

Politically Mr. Tyler is a Democrat, and he has long taken much interest in local matters, always standing ready to assist in any measure looking to the general good of the community and county. He is the present efficient township trustee and served on the local school board many years. He was for some time district chairman of his party, and he has long been



recognized as an influential and able leader in his party in local matters. Fraternally, he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyler are the parents of seven children, named as follows: Elsie G., born April 15, 1888; Robert J., born July 6, 1889; Florence A., born September 24, 1891; Willard, born October 6, 1893; Fred D., born March 12, 1897; Howard L., born October 28, 1898; Ellis F., born December 6, 1902.

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### MRS. FLORA WILLET.

This estimable lady and her family are well and most favorably known to the people of Camanche township—in fact the eastern part of Clinton county—the several members of this large household having long been more or less prominent in the varied walks of life here, enjoying the high esteem of all classes and well meriting the honor and success they have achieved.

Mrs. Flora Willet was born at Cordova, Rock Island county, Illinois, in 1849. She was first married to Edward Daily, of Illinois, who died on the 29th of March, 1867. To this union one child was born, Grace, now deceased. Mr. Willet was first married to Eveliza Van Epps, daughter of John V. and Katherine Van Epps, of this county. She died on March 10, 1872, and was buried at Camanche, this county. To this union three children were born, namely: Charles, Kate (now Mrs. H. Tyler) and Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Willet were married in 1873 in Rock Island county, Illinois. She was the daughter of William and Rebecca (Ennis) Marshall. Her father represented his county in the Illinois state Legislature for two terms from 1852 and re-elected 1854. He was an able, popular and well known man of his county and state.

Mr. Willet's death occurred on October 27, 1907, and he was buried at Camanche cemetery. He was a member of the Masonic order, also of the Old Settlers' Association. He was a man whom everybody admired, for he was an honest, kind-hearted and generous neighbor and friend. Farming and stock raising were his occupations and he was very successful; a lover of good horses and a good judge of the same, he always kept some excellent specimens. He was well known from the time he first took up his residence here for his sterling qualities. He was kind and indulgent to his family, and took an interest in the affairs of his county. He served as township trustee for a number of years, having had the affairs of Eden township at heart since he settled there in 1853. Also those of Camanche township, which

was his later home. In February, 1876, he moved on the present farm in Camanche township. It consists of one hundred and sixty acres, and in 1882 he built a splendid country residence and made many other substantial improvements, having one of the most attractive homes and choice farms in the township. Later he added twenty-eight acres of timber to his original purchase.

It is worthy of note here that James W. Marshall, who discovered gold in California, leading to the memorable rush to that state in the middle of the last century, was a first cousin of Mrs. Willet's father.

To Mr. and Mrs. Willet four children were born, namely: Fannie, now Mrs. Thomas, of Clinton county; Addie, now Mrs. Boucher, living in the state of Washington; William, living in this county; Genevieve, a graduate of the common schools and who attended the state normal at Cedar Falls, has taught in this and Scott counties for the past ten years in the public schools; she has won an envied reputation as a capable and painstaking instructor, and is still at home.

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#### CHARLES W. COLE.

Being ambitious from the first, but surrounded by none too favorable environment, the early youth of Charles W. Cole, a well known shoe merchant of Lyons, Clinton county, was not especially promising, but all through life he has accepted every discouraging situation without a murmur, and, resolutely facing the future, has gradually surmounted the difficulties in his way and in due time has risen to a prominent position in the commercial circles of his community.

Charles W. Cole was born at Batavia, New York, May 18, 1869, and is the son of William and Anna (Burns) Cole, the father born in England and the mother in Ireland. The elder Cole was a carriage blacksmith by trade, having learned the same in England, where he grew to maturity and was educated. When about twenty-one years of age he emigrated to America and located at Batavia, New York. Anna Burns came to America when fifteen years old. Mr. Cole lived in Batavia until the Civil war, when he, taking sides with his adopted country, enlisted in the Federal army, in which he served very faithfully for a period of three years, but, being wounded, he was honorably discharged before the war was over. He never recovered from the wound and it resulted in his death at Fulton, where he had moved in

1866, living there one year when his death occurred. Charles W. Cole had one sister, May Agnes, now deceased.

Charles W. Cole received his early education in the parochial schools of Lyons, Iowa, and after leaving school he worked at saw filing as a trade in the Gardener & Bachelor Mills, and he finally took up railroad work, operating a stationary engine. In 1906 he entered into partnership with Walter A. Stuedemann, beginning in a retail shoe store, which was very successful from the first, and which has become popular throughout the county and is one of the best stores in the city. A complete, modern and carefully selected stock is always carried. They bought out E. M. Henley's store, located at No. 519 Main street, Lyons, and their trade has constantly increased under efficient management.

Mr. Cole is a member of the Catholic church and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Modern Woodmen. He is a clear-headed, progressive, public-spirited business man, who is deserving of the confidence that is reposed in him by everyone and of the success he has achieved.

Mr. Cole was married first, in 1900, to Nellie Doherty, whose death occurred in 1902, and on July 14, 1908, he married Mary Cleary, who was born in Petersville, the daughter of John Cleary, an early settler. Mr. Cole has two children, Charles Raymond, now nine years old, and William Robert, a year and a half old at this writing.

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#### CHARLES H. WILLET.

An enterprising citizen of Camanche township, Clinton county, who is making a good living and rearing his family in comfort and respectability is Charles H. Willet, a man who believes that success can only be achieved by hard work and continuous application along a given line, and, with this belief uppermost, he has achieved notable results.

Mr. Willet was born November 19, 1864, in Clinton county, Iowa, and he is the son of John and Eveliza Willet, an excellent family of this county. They were natives of New York where they were reared, educated and married and from which state they came to Clinton county about 1850. A fuller mention of them is to be found on another page of this work, hence will not be repeated here.

Charles H. Willet, of this review, received a good common school education and was reared on the farm. He was married on March 25, 1903, to

Lena Nissen, daughter of N. P. and Sophia (Boysen) Nissen. Her parents emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1881 and located in Clinton county, Iowa, on a farm which they improved and on which they established a good home. The father is still living, having reached the age of seventy years. The mother died in 1906 and is buried at Camanche cemetery. Mrs. Willet was reared on the home farm and was educated in the public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Willet began their married life on their present farm of eighty acres, which they have greatly improved and on which they have established a very comfortable home, erecting modern and substantial buildings and in many ways adding to the utility and appearance of the place.

Mr. Willet is a successful young farmer and is highly respected, being regarded by his neighbors as honest and industrious. He engages in general farming and feeds stock for the market, keeping a good grade of all kinds of live stock. He is widely known as a thresher, having for the past eighteen years operated a threshing outfit, which he owns and the management of which he well understands. His neighbors say that they can always depend upon him. He is a good machinist and understands every detail of his business, his farm being a model for neatness and convenience. His wife shares with him the merits of their success.

In politics Mr. Willet is a Republican, but he does not find a great deal of time to mingle in political affairs. To Mr. and Mrs. Willet one child, Elsie, has been born, the date of her birth being January 21, 1904.

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#### SEBASTIAN CABOT DILLEY.

In this sketch is recorded the life of a man who can trace his descent through a long line of men and women of worth and consequence, the stimulus of whose memory has ever been present to guide him in his own life. He is a man well known in Clinton and is the proprietor of the leading hotel of the city, which far outranks in quality of accommodations offered to the public any other establishment in the city of Clinton, having no superior in the state of Iowa or in the middle West. To Mr. Dilley belongs a proportionate share of praise as the manager of this enterprise, the Lafayette Inn.

Sebastian Cabot Dilley was born on May 21, 1843, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, the son of Thompson and Jane (Patten) Dilley. Thompson Dilley was born in 1801 in Canada, the son of Ezra and Sarah Dilley. Ezra Dilley was a native of France, and was a captain of artillery in the Napo-

leonic army. He emigrated to Canada, and afterwards removed to Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his life. Thompson Dilley was brought up on a farm in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and followed farming there until 1847, when he removed to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and farmed there until his death in 1863. In politics he was a Democrat, but departed from his party to vote for Abraham Lincoln. In religious affiliations he was an Episcopalian, and fraternally a Mason of the third degree. He was a man of strong character and influential in his community. Jane Patten, his wife, was a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and died in Wisconsin.

Sebastian C. Dilley grew up on a Wisconsin farm, and received his education in a district school. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Battery F, Fourth United States Artillery, and served three years, taking part in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, and others. The only casualty he suffered during this period of long and hard service was that his right knee was knocked out of place, and he had dropsy of the knee as a result. In 1863 he was honorably discharged, and went back to the Wisconsin farm. He had learned the blacksmith's trade, and began the manufacture of buggies and wagons, which he continued until 1872, when he went into the mercantile business in Iowa City, Iowa, and remained in this for ten years. In 1882 he went to Hastings, Nebraska, and was a cattle buyer there for five years. He now began to see a good opening in the hotel business, and for three years operated the New Perkins hotel in David City, Nebraska, and followed this by managing a line of eating houses in Nebraska on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for the same period of time. Three and one-half years were spent as the proprietor of a hotel in Alma, Nebraska, and three years in the Northwestern Hotel at Boone, Iowa. After a year and a half in the Wilson Hotel at Mason City, Iowa, he decided to retire, and moved to Omaha, but in 1907 he came to Clinton and bought the Lafayette Inn, of which he has since been the proprietor. This is a large square building of white brick, containing one hundred and twenty-five rooms, sixty of which are fitted with baths, and is well furnished and equipped, while the cuisine of the house has gained a deserved reputation for its quality. Mr. Dilley has followed the paternal example in being a Democrat and an attendant of the Episcopalian church. Fraternally, he is a Mason of the thirty-second degree.

On February 23, 1865, Mr. Dilley was married to Emily Johns, who was a native of Hazel Green, Wisconsin. Four children were born to this union: Joseph, who is concerned with his father in the management of

the Lafayette Inn; Laura, who married R. B. Wahlquist, of Hastings, Nebraska; Mary, the wife of S. R. Graham, of Hiawatha, Kansas; and Jane, who married John Reynolds, of Boone, Iowa.

Mr. Dilley is a man who is well informed on all subjects of public interest and an entertaining talker. He possesses strong executive ability, as is evidenced by the success of the many enterprises in which he has been engaged, and is considered one of the prominent business men of Clinton.

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#### WILLIAM LESTER WILSON.

It is proper to judge of the success and the status of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, at his devotions, hear his views on public questions, observe the outcome of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization and thus become competent to judge of his merits and demerits. In Lyons and Clinton county there is nothing heard concerning William Lester Wilson, who has spent many long years of toil and association with the people of this locality, but good words, having passed so many years here that his worth is well known.

Mr. Wilson was born near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1825, and is the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Brewer) Wilson, the father having been a native of New Jersey. The latter spent his life as a farmer, emigrating to Pennsylvania at an early age. He married Elizabeth Brewer, a native of Pennsylvania, after reaching this state, and this union resulted in the birth of eleven children, four of whom are now living. The elder Wilson came west in 1852 and located on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Lincoln township, Clinton county, and in that year his wife died there. In 1854 Jonathan Wilson moved to Blackhawk county, Iowa, and there died soon afterwards. He was a very successful farmer of the early days and was known as a man of piety and generosity. Politically, he was a Republican and, religiously, a member of the Society of Friends.

William L. Wilson, the immediate subject of this review, was reared on the farm in Munsey Valley. When but a boy he became acquainted with the labor of the fields during the crop seasons, attending the neighboring schools during the winter months. In 1850 he came to Davenport, Iowa, where he spent two years, then moved to a farm west of Clinton. He purchased forty

acres of his father's old farm, and later added one hundred and thirty-two acres, making a very valuable farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres. Mr. Wilson farmed this place fifty years, during which long period he brought it up to a high state of perfection and made an excellent living, besides laying by a competency for his old age, retiring from active work in 1901.

Politically, Mr. Wilson is a Republican and has long stood by the party. He served for some time as justice of the peace in Lincoln township, and also as school director. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist church and a liberal supporter of the same.

Mr. Wilson was married on January 1, 1867, to Margaret Ann Dutcher, who was born on January 1, 1837. She was the daughter of a sturdy old Canadian family and was born in Canada. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, namely: Pearl D., the wife of Daniel Herring, of Clinton, and Arthur R., who is now very ably filling the responsible position of Indian agent at the White Earth Indian agency in Minnesota.

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#### VERY REV. EDWARD JOHN McLAUGHLIN.

Among the residents of Clinton who have done most for the general development of man Father McLaughlin stands conspicuously forth. All that he has done for the material advancement of the interests of his congregation, great though it is, becomes of little worth in comparison with the lessons he taught them in regard to the right manner of living, and which he has so well exemplified in his own life, as men of all denominations who have known him during his ministry in Clinton will testify.

Edward John McLaughlin was born in county Wexford, Ireland, on June 24, 1853, the son of James N. and Mary B. (Foley) McLaughlin.

James N. McLaughlin, before coming to America, had secured a large tract of land in northeastern Iowa, with the intention of pursuing an agricultural life, with which he was familiar in the old country. On reaching the site of his prospective home in the early part of 1855, he found the location so far distant from church and school that he disposed of his property and removed to Dubuque, where could be found all those advantages of religion and education which he sought for his children. To each of his children he gave a superior education, fitting them for their chosen vocations in life. He continued his residence in Dubuque, one of its most respected citizens, until his death, which occurred on the 4th day of April, 1889. The partner of his



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joys and sorrows for half a century, his estimable wife, followed him into that better land on the 13th day of March, 1890.

They were the parents of five children, of whom Edward J., the youngest, is the only survivor. Peter died in Chicago, Elizabeth J. in Dubuque, Mary E. died in Dubuque as a child.

The other son, the Rev. P. V. McLaughlin, the founder of St. Mary's parish at Clinton, was educated at the Cathedral school at Dubuque, at Bardstown, Kentucky, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and finished his courses at St. Francis Seminary of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was ordained a priest at St. Louis by the late Archbishop Feehan, then bishop of Nashville, on July 19, 1866, during the interregnum before the consecration of Archbishop Hennessy for this diocese. Within less than a year after ordination he was sent to Clinton to found St. Mary's parish, which he did in 1867, and remained in charge until his death, January 16, 1879. He was always a man of delicate health, and was only thirty-four years of age at his death. The property which is the present site of the church was secured by him, the small church which he found here enlarged, St. Mary's school founded, and the parish built up on a strong and enduring foundation. A very brilliant young man, he was most beloved by all citizens, irrespective of nationality or creed. His funeral was attended by the citizens at large, and his body laid away under the altar of the old church, whence it was removed to a vault under the altar of the new church, where it now reposes. Immediately on the notice of his death his brother, Edward J. McLaughlin, was appointed by Archbishop Hennessy to succeed him, though he had been ordained but six months.

Edward J. McLaughlin graduated from the school of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Dubuque, after which he entered the public high school, but on account of delicate health was withdrawn from school for a time. In September, 1870, he commenced his collegiate course at Our Lady of Angels Seminary, Niagara Falls, New York, where he spent two years. In September, 1872, he matriculated at the University of Notre Dame in Indiana, from whence he was graduated, valedictorian of his class, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts June 24, 1875, and later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. For three different years since leaving he has been chosen as president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association. After graduation from Notre Dame he taught higher mathematics in St. Joseph's College, of Dubuque, for one year, and from there went to St. Francis' Seminary, at Milwaukee, where he completed his theological course. In all of his school work he ranked extremely high.

Father McLaughlin was ordained in Dubuque by Archbishop Hennessy May 26, 1878, and assigned to the parish of Sigourney, with several missions attached, where he remained until he succeeded his brother at St. Mary's January 17, 1879. One of his first steps after coming here was to improve and enlarge the old parochial school building to more than twice its original capacity and to refurnish it. He then started a fund to build the new St. Mary's church, for which the cornerstone was laid June 24, 1884. The building was put under roof that same year, but a wait of two years for funds was necessary before the work was resumed and pushed to completion, when it was dedicated on June 24, 1888, by Archbishop Hennessy. The dedication was one of the important events in Clinton's history, as this was the largest and most magnificent building yet attempted in the city, and was attended by citizens of all classes who had liberally assisted in building. After the completion of the church it was found necessary to erect a new rectory or parochial residence, as the old one was entirely inadequate to supply the needs of the growing parish. This was built in 1896. When the rectory was completed, the next taken in hand was the erection of a new school building, the old one having been partially destroyed during the vacation of 1906. The present magnificent structure, one of the best equipped and most solidly built school buildings in the state, was completed in January, 1908. While building the school, the whole of the parish property was graded and transformed from its former rough condition to its present shape, and much beautified.

Occupying a prominent place in the work of the parish is the convent of the Holy Family, at the corner of Ninth avenue and Fifth street, conducted by the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose mother house is at Dubuque. This order was founded for the purpose of educating children in parochial schools and academies, and has now houses scattered throughout the country from Illinois to the Pacific coast. The St. Mary's school is considered one of the most up-to-date and best educational institutions to be found anywhere. A full grammar and high school course is given, and the pupils take highest rank in higher institutions.

Father McLaughlin has been the presiding spirit in all the work of building which has been done by St. Mary's parish and deserves much credit for his work in building the church, rectory and practically two schools. He was made dean and irremovable rector by Archbishop Hennessy and thus has under his charge the priests and parishes in Clinton, Jones and Jackson counties. This charge bears with it the title of Very Reverend.

Though Father McLaughlin has been pastor here for only about thirty-two years, he has practically been a citizen of Clinton since 1870. for while he

was receiving his higher education, he considered his brother's house as his home, and always spent a portion of his vacations with him. He has been interested as a public spirited citizen in all that has been for the advancement of Clinton, and on numerous occasions his eloquent voice has been heard at the great public gatherings here of national and civic interest. He has, it may be said, no enemies, and his friends are legion among all creeds and nationalities.

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### GEORGE M. SMITH.

The problem of satisfactory insurance in farming communities and cities and towns is solved by mutual associations. These, if wisely managed, do away with the greater portion of the expense which attaches to the operations of the old-line companies, which are run entirely for profits and carry a force of high-salaried officers and solicitors. The mutual companies are not run for profits, but only actual expenses of the organization are paid out of the annual premiums, and as such companies are usually more cautious about risks, never over-insuring property or taking that heavily insured, they have solved the problem of protection for the people at minimum cost, the actual cost of such insurance often averaging less than one-half of that in old-line companies. At times a run of fires may seem to make the premiums and assessments seem heavy, but, taking the average for a length of time, it is found that any well-conducted mutual company operates a great saving to its patrons.

George M. Smith was born near De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, in 1866, the son of J. Alexander and Ursula (Mummey) Smith, who came from Ohio in 1865 and located near here, where Alexander long lived and where his wife died. Alexander Smith has been a farmer and had over one hundred sixty acres of land. In 1885 he moved to DeWitt and has since been secretary of the County Insurance Company. He was the father of two children. He attends the Methodist church and is a Republican in politics. He has always been active in local affairs and in everything which made for the good of the community.

George M. Smith attended the public schools of De Witt, and at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. For two years he taught school in this and Scott counties, then was a bookkeeper in the First National Bank for one year. For five years he carried on general farming on a one-hundred-and-

sixty-acre farm, then, in 1900, he organized the Iowa Assessment Mutual Insurance Company and was made its secretary and still holds that office and has been in the active work since 1900. He is a partner in the firm of Walker & Company, general merchants, of De Witt, and is a director in the Pioneer Fire Insurance Company of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Smith was married on January 25, 1893, to Charlotte Walker, of De Witt, and has two sons living, Harold and Karl. She is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Smith is a Republican, and an Odd Fellow. He has been active in local politics and takes interest in all matters which concern the general welfare. He is a man who possesses much executive ability and business skill and whose enterprises have uniformly prospered. In his insurance company he has organized a society of much worth to his state. Personally he has gained many friends by his genial character.

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#### PHILIP HOWES.

One of the men who stamped the impress of his strong individuality upon the minds of the people of Clinton county in a manner as to render him a conspicuous character, was the late Philip Howes, for he was a man in whom there was such a combination of commendable characteristics that those who knew him could not help admiring and respecting him. Faithfulness to duty and a strict adherence to a fixed purpose, which always do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances, were dominating factors in his life, which was replete with honor and success worthily attained.

Mr. Howes was born in Bristol, England, March 2, 1830. His parents died when he was very young, and, although deprived of their solicitous care and guidance, he was by nature courageous and by indomitable will forged to the front, becoming, in due course of time, a useful and successful man. He was reared by William Lewis, a Scotchman, and received a fairly good education. He spent most of his life in America, having been brought to Minersville, Pennsylvania, in 1836, when six years of age, where he engaged in coal mining. In 1849 he emigrated westward and located at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he found employment as a railroad fireman. In 1852 he became engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, having charge of an engine named "Rocket," and he became well known in railroad circles.

He came to Clinton, Iowa, in 1859 as engineer for the Chicago & North-western road, remaining with this company as one of their most faithful and trusted employes until 1872, when he retired and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, and turned his attention to gardening, at which he was successful, and spent his last years in quiet and comfort.

Mr. Howes married Esther Waters on March 2, 1852. She was a native of Minersville, Pennsylvania, and to this union thirteen children were born. Politically, Mr. Howes was a Republican, but he had neither the time nor inclination to mingle in politics. In religious matters he was a Methodist.

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#### CLAUS BUENNIG.

It is a pleasure to look out over a well improved and neatly kept farm, one that shows that its owner takes a pride in keeping everything in "ship shape." A large number of farmers care very little for the general appearance of their place; about all that seems to interest them is how much they can force the ground to yield in staple crops or truck, as the case may be. They allow the fences to become surrounded with weeds, the pastures abound in underbrush and the buildings go to decay, the gates drop from their hinges and soon the entire place is badly in need of general repairs. Claus Buennig, of near Calamus, Clinton county, is of that class of farmers who believe in keeping everything in first class condition, and he works incessantly that this may be so, consequently it is an inspiring sight to look out over his fields and his substantial buildings.

Mr. Buennig was born in Germany, November 29, 1841, and is the son of John and Mary Buennig, both also natives of Germany, and there they grew to maturity, were educated and married, and there died, the father in 1857 and the mother in 1900. Their family consisted of three children, two of whom are living, Katie, in Germany, and Claus, of this review. This family were always known as hard workers.

Claus Buennig grew to maturity on the farm which he began working on when a very small boy, and he was educated in the common schools of Germany. He came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1869, and turned his attention to farming here. Saving his money, he was enabled to purchase eighty acres of land in 1874 in the vicinity of Calamus. He later added forty acres to this, until now he owns one hundred and twenty acres of excellent farming land. In connection with general farming, he raises con-

siderable live stock for the market. He built a fine residence in 1904, modern and attractive.

Politically, Mr. Buennig is a Republican, but he has never been an office seeker. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

In 1875 Mr. Buennig was married to Anna Martins, a native of Germany, born there in 1853. She was the daughter of John and Margaret Martins, both natives of Germany, from which country they came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1865, the father dying in Crawford county, Iowa, in 1893, and his wife in 1865. They were the parents of four children, all of whom are living. To Mr. and Mrs. Buennig nine children have been born, namely: Mary, Amelia, John, Charley (deceased), Herman, Adolph, Gustav, Ernest and Elma.

Mr. Buennig is, or should be, proud of what he has accomplished, for he has acquired his own property without the assistance of anyone, having always been a hard worker and a good manager.

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#### LEROI B. WADLEIGH.

The life of Mr. Wadleigh is so well known to the citizens of Clinton, and so interwoven with the history of the town and its development, as to need little mention here. Suffice it to say, that he was born of distinguished and honorable parentage, and that in whatever situations he has been placed in life he has always acted in a manner worthy of that parentage; that he has always fulfilled his duty, and that his course of action has brought to him material success and the respect of his neighbors; that he has ever taken his full share in whatever enterprises he believed to be for the good of his city, and has greatly aided in its development.

LeRoi B. Wadleigh was born on August 20, 1833, in Meredith, New Hampshire, the son of Gen. John Wadleigh. The family trace their ancestry back to early Scottish immigrants to this country, and for several generations in the mother country.

Mr. Wadleigh came to Clinton in 1863, and was for several years in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. Then for eight years he was in the service of W. J. Young & Company. Later he became extensively interested in the Clinton Lumber Company, of which he was the president. For several years he has been retired from active life. His

largest property interests are at present in the Dakotas, where he is the owner of extensive tracts of land.

In politics, Mr. Wadleigh is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a Mason, and has attained to the thirty-second degree in that order. He was married in 1856 to Mary C. Pollock, who has borne to him five children. Mr. Wadleigh's connection with so many of the larger interests of Clinton shows his force as a business man. Personally, he is a thorough gentleman, agreeable and accommodating in social life, and, though advanced in age, is physically well preserved, and his mental vigor is as good as a man of fifty years.

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### NIS PETER WORK.

The name of Nis Peter Work, one of the best known citizens of Clinton, Iowa, stands out prominently in the architectural world. He has by persistent endeavor and the application of right principles, properly exercised, forged his way to the front in one of the most exacting of vocations and has shown by his course and attitude toward his fellow men that he is deserving of the large success that has attended his efforts and of the high esteem in which he is held.

Mr. Work was born March 22, 1861, in north Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and he is the son of Peter and Anna Work, both natives of Denmark. His father was a corporal in the army. Both he and his wife lived and died in the old country. They were honest and hard-working people.

Nis Peter, their son, grew to maturity in his native land and attended the common schools there. At the age of nineteen years he came to America and located at Sabula, Iowa, where he worked as a laborer for a period of four years, then came to Clinton in 1884 and worked for the Northwestern railroad six years. He then began general contracting, which he continued successfully until 1908. In the meantime he had studied architecture and received a diploma from the International Correspondence Schools, and since then he has devoted his attention to this line of endeavor with marked success, maintaining offices in the Toll block. He erected the south part of Dane Hall, on Elm and Fourth streets, Clinton; built the sash and door factory in Fulton, Iowa, built a clothing store in Fairfield, Iowa, made the plans for the First United Presbyterian church at that place, also built a six-thousand-dollar residence there; he built Wolf's hardware store on Fourth



street, Clinton, and three residences in Charlotte, Iowa, and has done much other work that stamps him as a leader in his line. That his work is eminently satisfactory and is meeting with general approval is attested by the many testimonials that his patrons are furnishing, verbal and written. In quoting two of these we will be able to learn something of how his work is appreciated.

F. W. Jericho, proprietor of the drug firms bearing his name at Fairfield, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and the one in Moline, Illinois, in which he is interested, writes: "To Whom It May Concern: I take pleasure in recommending N. P. Work as a first-class, up-to-date architect. I have just finished a six-thousand-dollar dwelling of which he drew the plans, and I am more than pleased with same. There were no extras to pay for, so you may know the plans were complete and drawn up carefully." C. C. Risk writes as follows of Mr. Work's ability as an architect: "I take pleasure in recommending N. P. Work, architect, of Fairfield, Iowa, who drew the plans for my store front, and I am very well pleased with his work. More than that, I can recommend him as a painstaking, honest man and one that is willing at all times to give you good, valuable advice in the building line. Give him a call."

Politically, Mr. Work is independent, preferring to vote for the man rather than the party. Religiously, he is a Lutheran, and belongs to the Masonic order, also the Dane Society of Clinton. He takes an interest in church and fraternal work and is always ready to do his part.

Mr. Work was married on September 28, 1882, to Marie May, of Sabula, Iowa, and this union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Nissen and Peter are living in Clinton; Marie is the wife of Ray Mulkins, of Fairfield, Iowa.

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#### CHARLES ALBERT BLAKE.

In the present article is presented the partial history of a family who have been for some time prominent in the affairs of the region in which they have resided and the members of which have in many ways proved their worth and excellence. They are men and women of a high stamp and caliber, and, in their neighborhood, to be known as one of the family of Blake is sufficient.



**CHARLES A. BLAKE**

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W. C. Blake was born in Pennsylvania, April 4, 1851, son of Johnson and Mary Jane (Parker) Blake, both natives of Pennsylvania. Johnson was a farmer and in 1852 removed with his family to Clinton county, Iowa. He located in Berlin township and there followed farming until his old age, when he removed to Calamus and there spent his last days. During the war he served in Company I of an Iowa infantry regiment and established a good record as a soldier. His wife died in 1873, and he in 1895. They were the parents of nine children. Both of them were members of the Free Will Baptist church. Johnson Blake was a staunch Republican, and was active in politics. He was much respected wherever known.

W. C. Blake attended the public schools of the county and took up farming at an early age. He owns two hundred ninety acres northwest of Calamus, very fertile land, on which he has put up all the improvements. His farming was general in character. In 1909 he retired to Calamus, and is now a teamster. He was married in 1876 to Aurora Dubois, a native of New York state, who bore him two children, Charles and Mary. She died September 21, 1908. He was married again on October 12, 1909, to Anna Goodel, of Clinton, Iowa. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Republican, but has never cared for office. He is a man who has made many friends, and is very popular.

Charles Albert Blake was born in Olive township, Clinton county, Iowa, October 14, 1877, the son of William C. Blake. He was brought up on the farm one mile west of Calamus, and attended the public schools. He then graduated from the schools of Calamus, and attended the Northern Illinois College, at Fulton, Illinois, graduating from the latter in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. For five years he remained on the farm with his father and in 1907 became cashier of the Farmers' Savings Bank, which position he has since efficiently filled, and is also interested in the furniture and undertaking business, under the firm name of Hayes, Blake & Company. He owns a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres two miles west of Calamus. In politics he is a Republican. He is treasurer of the Farmers and Business Men's Mutual Telephone Company. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Odd Fellows. He and his family are members of the Methodist church, and he has been for a number of years superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Blake was married on August 18, 1909, to Edith Kuebler, daughter of Conrad Kuebler, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Blake is a highly accomplished lady, having, after graduating from the public schools of Calamus, attended the State Normal School, graduating in 1903. She taught school in Cherokee county and was engaged in the Calamus schools three

years prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Blake a son, Charles Albert, Jr., was born November 2, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Blake reside in an elegant home, where their many friends always receive a hearty welcome.

C. A. Blake is a man of strong Christian character, which is exemplified in his daily life and in his business. He has been successful in business, and is quite influential in his town.

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### CHARLES S. BOHART.

As a business man fully in touch with the progress of the times, Charles S. Bohart, the prime moving factor in the popular and well-known firm of Bohart & Company, of Clinton, Iowa, takes high rank, being broad-minded, modern and painstaking in his methods, and always honest in his relations with his fellow men, so that the large success that has attended his efforts is well merited, and the fact that he has risen to such a high position in the commercial world while yet a young man would indicate superior ability, energy and integrity.

Mr. Bohart was born May 11, 1876, in Center township, Clinton county, Iowa, and is the son of Ballantine R. and Margaret (Shambaugh) Bohart. The father was born in Center township, this county, on January 9, 1855, and he was the son of Jacob Bohart, who was born near Scranton, Ohio, and was one of the early settlers of Clinton county, Iowa. He first had an interest in a saw-mill at Camanche, Iowa, which he later sold to W. R. Anthony, of Camanche. Later he bought a large farm, and sold it, and moved to a one and one-half section of land in Center township. He was a hard worker and amassed a fortune in stock raising and buying and selling farms. He married Susan Ballantine, a native of Iowa. Ballantine Bohart was reared on a farm and spent his entire life in farming and fancy stock raising, until 1895, and in mercantile pursuits until 1907, when he went to Colorado for his health. They are members of the United Presbyterian church and Mr. Bohart is a Republican in politics. He married, on September 2, 1874, Margaret Shambaugh, a daughter of John and Eva A. Shambaugh, who came to Clinton county in the forties from Pennsylvania, having driven through in wagons, there being no railroad farther than central Illinois.

Charles S. Bohart received a common school education and he later

spent two years at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, making an excellent record for scholarship. He started in life for himself by clerking awhile in Clinton, then went to Chicago and was with the firm of J. C. Bohart Commission Company in the Union stock yards; he then moved to Elvira, Iowa, where he remained three years and was engaged in the general merchandise business with his father. In 1899 he came to Clinton and launched in the wholesale grocery and flour business under the name of Bohart & Company, his father financing the company. It was a success from the first and by the judicious management of Mr. Bohart it has grown to large proportions. In an advancing way Mr. Bohart has been manufacturing a great deal of his own goods. While he has met with reverses, he is not made of the fiber that bends easily and he has succeeded in bringing this business up to its present sound and growing status. He is a man of indomitable will and always aims to be "four square to the wind," honest in all his dealings with his fellow men, and has taken first rank in the local business world. In 1905 he arranged the building of his present offices on Fifth avenue. The company is housed in a modern, substantial three-story building. This company of food specialists is in every way deserving of the large patronage it is receiving and the great prestige it is gaining. It is incorporated.

Mr. Bohart is purely a business man, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his business affairs, and this is the keynote of his success. He has remained single and he takes only a passing interest in politics or public life. He is a good mixer, is well liked, genteel, pleasant and educated, keeping well advised on business and current topics.

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#### NICHOLAS EDWARD INGWERSEN.

There can be no greater honor or privilege than to conscientiously serve one's country during its days of peril. It requires something more than patriotic zeal for a man, especially if he be foreign born, to forsake home, business, the pleasures of social or public life and voluntarily assume the hardships of the camp and the field, much less risk one's life in the brunt of battle. The younger generation today are apt to not give the respect due the brave "boys in blue" who saved the nation's integrity and did so much for them. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is one of those

whose name is to be found on the scroll of honor in this connection. But that is not the only reason why he is eligible for mention in this history. He has been a conspicuous figure in the business life of Clinton county for several decades in connection with the lumbering and agricultural industries and he is one of the pioneers here.

Nicholas Edward Ingwersen, of No. 222 Fourth street, Lyons, Iowa, was born December 25, 1833, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, a province just south of Denmark. He is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Ingwersen, who spent the early part of their lives there and who brought their son, Nicholas Edward, in 1852, to America, he being then twenty-one years of age. The family came west and located on five hundred acres of valuable land in Center township, Clinton county, Iowa. There the father developed an excellent farm and became well established; he farmed here until his death, in 1865, his wife surviving until 1880. They were members of the Lutheran church and were highly respected in their community. Seven children were born to them, named as follows: Paul J. died in Germany; Henry C. died in Lyons, Iowa; B. B. lives in Clinton; Nicholas Edward, of this review; C. H., for many years a sheriff, died in Chicago; August died in Lyons, Iowa, in 1905; Helen, who married Doctor Recht, died twenty years ago.

Nicholas E. Ingwersen was educated in his native land and grew to maturity there. After coming to this county on the date mentioned above, he worked on his father's farm until the commencement of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, under Col. Milo Smith. He was ordered to Helena, Arkansas, and was subsequently in the battle of Arkansas Post, also Missionary Ridge, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain and Atlanta, and in many minor engagements. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea. On the day of Lee's surrender he took the smallpox and was taken to Newbern, South Carolina. After remaining there two months, he was taken to Canton and honorably discharged on June 15, 1865. Although his clothes were frequently pierced by the bullets of the enemy, he was never wounded. According to his comrades, he made a very faithful and gallant soldier, bravely facing the vicissitudes of camp and field, march and hospital. When possible he was always at the front or on the firing line. He was promoted for meritorious service and was sergeant when mustered out.

After his military career, Mr. Ingwersen returned to Clinton county and resumed farming. He partly inherited and partly bought the old home place in Center township, and he farmed very successfully up to 1896, then

entered the lumber business, under the firm name of Ingwersen, Berbeck & Company. He severed his connection with the firm in 1909, and is now president of the E. J. Ingwersen Manufacturing Company, which, under his able and judicious management, has grown to large proportions and its business is rapidly increasing. Politically, he is independent, leaning toward Democracy, and in religious matters he is a Lutheran.

Mr. Ingwersen was married in November, 1865, to Lena Rowedder, who was born in 1841 in Holstein, Germany, from which country she came to America in 1852, when eleven years old and here grew to maturity and married Mr. Ingwersen. This union resulted in the birth of seven children, namely: Mark J. lives at Elvira, Center township, this county; August S. lives in Lyons; Tony was the wife of Carl Schoenjan and she died in 1905; Margaret is living at home, as is also Hattie; Freda died in Lyon in 1905.

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### JULIUS DETLEF.

The early environment of Julius Detlef, a hardware merchant of Grand Mound, Clinton county, was such as to develop a strong, independent and sturdy manhood which, no doubt, has been responsible for his subsequent success in life. Prosperity, of late years, has, it seems, attended every worthy effort he has made, with the result that before the evening of life advances upon him he finds himself and family very comfortably situated, and the future, whatever it may have in store for him and his, inspires no shadow of fear in his breast.

Julius Detlef was born in Germany in 1859, the son of Daniel and Metha (Harmes) Detlef, both natives of the Fatherland, where they grew to maturity, were educated and married and from which country they emigrated to America in 1869, when their son Julius was ten years old. The family located in Davenport, Iowa, where the father found employment as a bricklayer. The family moved about two months later to Grand Mound, Orange township, Clinton county, where they soon had a very comfortable home. Both parents are now deceased. Daniel Detlef spent most of his life as a farmer and he became the owner of a good farm here of one hundred and sixty acres, of which he improved eighty acres. He and his wife were the parents of six children. They were members of the Lutheran church.

Julius Detlef was educated in the common schools of Clinton county



and when very young began working in the fields during crop seasons and he devoted his early life to farming, but he always had a desire to enter the mercantile field and while yet on the farm he began laying plans how he could do so. Finally the opportunity presented itself and he embraced it. He and Henry Moeller, in 1882, formed a partnership in the hardware business at Grand Mound, Clinton county, under the firm name of Moeller & Detlef, and they have continued to do a very satisfactory business, having a well stocked and neatly arranged store, which is patronized by farmers from a wide range of adjacent territory. They keep an excellent stock of all kinds of farming machinery and general hardware, and their desire to please and render honest service at all times has brought them increased prestige and a larger business from year to year.

Mr. Detlef was married in 1889 to Johanna Boehl, a daughter of a highly respected family. This union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Harry, Hilda, Myrtle and Elsie, all at home.

Mr. Detlef is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics he is independent, preferring to vote for the man best fitted, in his estimation, for the office sought, than the party. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and he stands high in each, endeavoring to live up to the teachings of these orders in his everyday life.

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#### WILLIAM LEIMBACH.

Among the citizens of Lyons and Clinton county none stand more deservedly higher for the display of characteristics in the conduct of their lives than does the gentleman whose name heads this review, who is one of the strongest and most substantial of those people of German descent who have made this country the home of their adoption, and have won success by their masterful application of the racial qualities which everywhere give to the people of his race an advantage in the strife of life.

William Leimbach was born near Cassel, province of Hesse, Germany, on Christmas day, December 25, 1833. His parents died in Germany years ago. William attended the common schools of the village where he was born and there received the foundation of a good education. During his boyhood he served as an apprentice to a wagonmaker. His older brother, Conrad, had served three years in the army, and William was given notice to appear for examination prior to serving his four years in the army. But

he had a natural antipathy for military service and his brother having wearied of the service, they, in the spring of 1852, took "French leave," and came to America to try Dame Fortune's wheel here. They landed in New York after seven weeks on the water, and then went to Cleveland, Ohio. There William applied the skill he had acquired in the days of his apprenticeship and worked two years as a wagon and buggy maker, during which time he endeavored to further his education by attending private school three evenings a week. He was considered by his employer and fellow workmen as one of the best and most expert men in the shop. In 1857 he went to Chicago by steamship with a phaeton and two open buggies, which, on account of the hard times, he had taken as part of his wages. Failing to sell them in Chicago, he came to Dubuque, Iowa, and there had the same experience. He then came to Lyons, where he finally disposed of his vehicles, and shortly afterwards bought a vinegar factory on Water street. In 1859 he bought the wooden building east of the old bank building on Main and Second streets, and moved his factory there. Here he carried on a wholesale liquor and vinegar business, also rectified spirits, and, by the exercise of good judgment and close application, he was very successful, built up an extensive patronage and became well known for his integrity and progressive methods. He was one of the original stockholders in the First National Bank.

In 1888 Mr. Leimbach retired from active business, and has since lived in his handsome, substantial and well-furnished home at No. 210 South Fourth street, surrounded by all the comforts of life as a result of his early years of thrift.

In political matters Mr. Leimbach has been independent, and in religious matters he is an adherent to the German Lutheran faith. He has lived a well-regulated life and now in his seventy-seventh year he is hale and hearty and well preserved, his notable intelligence showing no signs of diminution by age and his activity and interest in public affairs are unimpaired. He is well liked by all who know him and has a host of warm personal friends. He is a pleasant, genial and kindly disposed gentleman whom to know is to admire and respect.

In the month of April, 1860, Mr. Leimbach was married to Mary Clark, of Fulton, Illinois, who was born in St. Louis in 1844. Their union was blessed by the birth of one daughter, Mary, now living with her parents. She is a lady of many winning traits and is popular with a wide circle of acquaintances.

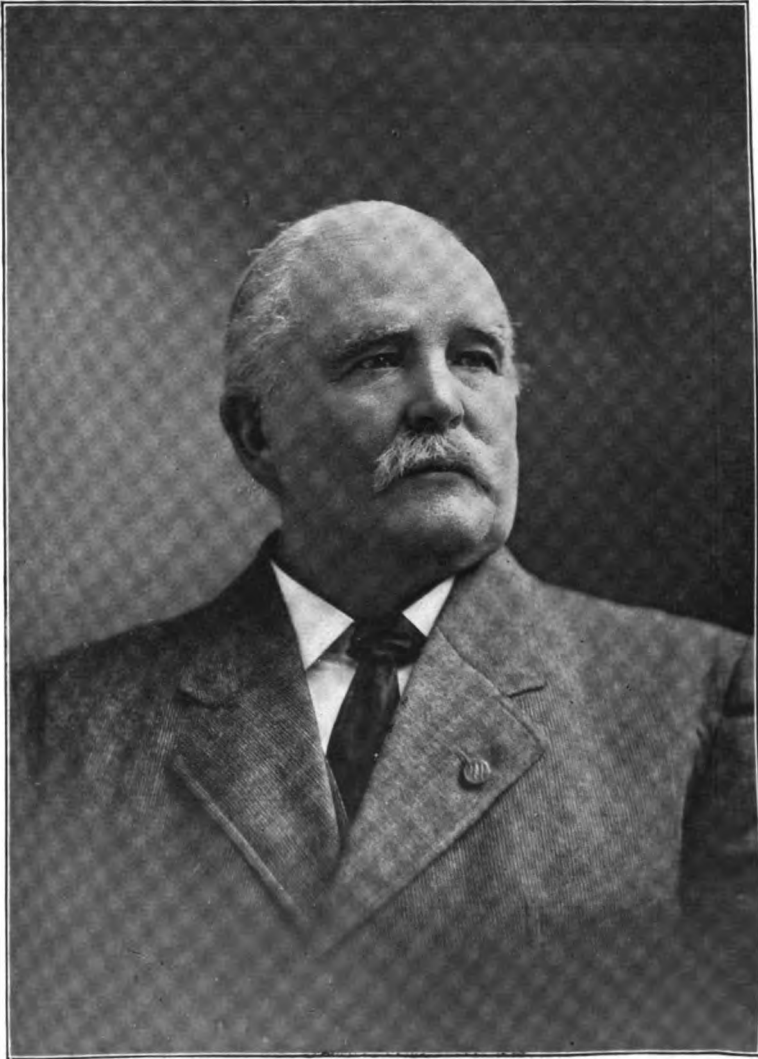
Among the qualities which have helped Mr. Leimbach to gain his present standing may be mentioned his habit of unfailing punctuality in keeping appointments, his deliberation in judgment, which has protected him from rash ventures and has made his decisions of rare discrimination, and his possession of those attributes of disposition which attract to their possessor the esteem of their fellows. He is a man of very charitable disposition, much of a philanthropist, and always doing something to help some one. In every way he is a citizen of whom his city is proud.

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#### ESEK B. CHANDLER.

All honor is due a man who, starting in life with few advantages other than a strong heart and willing hands, surmounts obstacles one by one and becomes a progressive and useful citizen, a man in whom his fellows repose the utmost confidence and respect and who does a great deal of good for the community where he is laboring for his own advancement. Such a man is Esek B. Chandler, of Clinton, Clinton county.

Mr. Chandler was born in Perry county, Illinois, May 2, 1844, and is the son of John D. and Mary (Olds) Chandler. The father was a wool-card maker at Akron, Ohio, and later in life farmed in Perry county, Illinois, near Egypt. From there he moved to Whiteside county, Illinois, when the son, Esek B., was an infant, and there continued farming. He was a hard working man and was successful as an agriculturist, rearing his family in comfort and respectability. His early death was a severe setback to his family, and the son, the subject, was left to hustle for himself at a tender age. This aroused in him an independent spirit and fostered a fortitude that the vicissitudes of future years could not subdue, so he is entirely responsible to himself for what success he has achieved, being a splendid example of the American self-made man. He lived in Albany, Illinois, with his mother, sister and brother until he was twenty-one years old, though he had, in the meantime, served his country in her dark days, having enlisted in the Union army when only seventeen years of age and was in the service nearly four years as a member of Company F, Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After serving two years as a drummer, he was promoted to drum major and served with a fidelity that earned the praise of his officers. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, also Corinth, and was with Sherman on his march to the



**ESEK B. CHANDLER**

THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTOR, LENOX, AND  
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sea. After reaching Savannah, Georgia, he started for Washington City, and was mustered out at Chicago in 1865.

Mr. Chandler started to learn the carpenter's trade in Missouri, but his uncle dying in Illinois, his mother summoned him back to Albany and there he remained until 1870. Then he came to Clinton, Iowa, and became a sawyer in the local mills, soon afterward being promoted to head sawyer and became an expert in this line. In 1881 he had the misfortune to fall upon a rotary saw which resulted in the loss of a leg and an arm. After recovering from this accident he opened a notion store and made a success of the same. He was secretary of the Workingman's Building & Loan Association for nineteen years, performing his duties in a most faithful manner. He was elected city treasurer in 1908 and re-elected in 1910, having made a most commendable record in this capacity and giving entire satisfaction to his constituents and to all concerned. He defeated a man in 1908 who had held this position twelve years. Mr. Chandler's majority in 1910 was fourteen hundred and eighty-four, which shows his popularity and which is a record so far as city elections are concerned. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On May 28, 1880, Mr. Chandler was married to Emma Koechert, of Davenport, who was born May 8, 1857, and this union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Louis is a printer by trade and lives in Chicago; Mary is the wife of Clyde Hammer; Clara M. is at home and is deputy city treasurer; Henrietta is also living at home.

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### JOHN W. KELLY.

A man who has well earned the honor to be addressed as one of the progressive, public-spirited men of Clinton county, is John W. Kelly, a well known business man of Grand Mound, Orange township, since from the beginning of his residence here he has been conspicuously active, securing for himself the comforts of life and home and is laying by a competence for his declining years.

Mr. Kelly was born in DeWitt, Iowa, 1868, and is the son of Roger and Jane A. (McDevitt) Kelly, the father born in Indiana and the mother in Ireland. The latter came to America when a child. This family moved to Clinton county, Iowa, and located on a farm five miles west of Grand Mound. In that vicinity the paternal grandfather, Alexander Kelly, entered

land and was a well known farmer in the early days here. Roger Kelly and his brother finally entered business in DeWitt. In 1868 or 1869 Roger Kelly and family moved to Grand Mound and there started a grocery store, continuing successfully until 1885, when he turned his attention to the live stock business, which he had been engaged in for some time previously, and he continued in this business until his death, on March 15, 1901. His wife died in 1885. They were the parents of four children, two dying in infancy, John W. of this review and one daughter, Margaret, being the only survivors. Roger Kelly was twice married, his second wife being Mary A. Harkins, and this union resulted in the birth of two children, Roger and Alice, both of whom are living. Roger Kelly was a member of the Catholic church, while politically he was a Democrat. He took a great deal of interest in local affairs and he was mayor of Grand Mound and he always did his full duty in developing Grand Mound.

John W. Kelly was educated in the public schools at Grand Mound. He grew up in the live stock business with his father and still continues in it. He has been very successful in this line of endeavor, as he has also been in the furniture business, which he began in 1891. He is a man of splendid business ability and is a tireless worker, being universally known as a man of integrity and honor.

Mr. Kelly was married on November 25, 1890, to Myrtle McLaughlin, of Grand Mound, where her family has long been well and favorably known. To Mr. and Mrs. Kelly three children have been born, Raymond, Harry and Leo.

Mr. Kelly belongs to the Catholic church and politically he is a Democrat. He takes an abiding interest in local affairs and has held various offices at Grand Mound.

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### JOHN H. W. RATHJE.

One of the successful and well known business men of Orange township is John H. W. Rathje, merchant, of Grand Mound and one of the representative citizens of Clinton county, where he has spent his life and where he has labored for the general good, thereby winning and retaining the confidence and general esteem of his scores of customers and acquaintances. He is one of those men who make a success of whatever they turn their attention to because they persist along legitimate lines.

Mr. Rathje was born in DeWitt township, this county, February 8, 1866, the son of John and Justine (Bolte) Rathje, both born in Germany, where they grew up and attended school, coming to America with their parents, he at the age of eighteen and she when seventeen years old. After arriving in this country, John Rathje worked for some time at the carpenter's trade in New York. Later he helped build a house for Fred Douglas, a runaway slave. Justine Bolte came direct from the fatherland to Davenport, Iowa. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. John Rathje came to DeWitt township, Clinton county, where they bought forty acres of land and later added eighty acres to his original purchase. They later moved to Orange township and bought one hundred and sixty acres. He prospered by reason of persistent application and judicious management and became the owner of four hundred and forty acres before his death, which occurred on August 30, 1894. He was one of the influential and substantial men of his township. He was the father of two sons, A. E. and John H. W. of this review. He was first a Republican and later a Democrat, but independent in local politics, though always active in political affairs, and he served as trustee of Orange township for many years, and was also treasurer of the local school board many years. In religious matters he was a Lutheran. His wife was called to her rest on April 4, 1901.

John H. W. Rathje was educated in the common schools and he took up farming when a young man, following that pursuit for himself for eight years. Although he was very successful in this line, he turned his attention to the mercantile field and in 1900 became a partner in the firm of Brick & Rathje, dealers in implements, coal and salt at Grand Mound. They have since carried on a very satisfactory and constantly growing business, carrying a large and complete line of implements, and their customers come from all parts of this locality. Mr. Rathje is still the owner of a fine farm of two hundred acres, constituting a choice estate in Orange township.

Mr. Rathje was married in 1891 to Amelia Waack, who was born in Germany, having come to this county when young where she was living at the time of her marriage. Her death occurred on April 6, 1899. Two children were born to this union, namely: Edith J. and Gilbert J., both living at home.

Mr. Rathje is a Lutheran in his religious belief, and he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being at present treasurer of the local lodge. He is a Democrat in national politics and independent in local affairs. He has been councilman at Grand Mound, but he has never sought public office. He is now school director of the independent district of Grand Mound.



## HANS JOHNSON.

Even in his early youth Hans Johnson gave evidence of being the possessor of those praiseworthy traits of character which have won material success and at the same time gained the confidence and good will of those whose acquaintance he has formed, and he is today regarded as one of the best farmers and citizens of Olive township, Clinton county.

Mr. Johnson was born in the township where he now resides, July 17, 1862, the son of John and Threna Johnson, both born in Norway, the father on August 22, 1824. They grew to maturity in their native land and attended school there, and were married in Chicago shortly after their arrival there. They came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1853, and took up one hundred and twenty acres of land, the patent being signed by President Pierce. They soon had a good farm and a comfortable home, and this place now consists of two hundred and eighty acres of land, consisting of as good soil as the township affords. The elder Johnson was not only an extensive and successful agriculturist, but he also bought and sold land, laying by an ample competency, and he now lives retired. In politics he was a Republican until Cleveland's time; since then he has been a Democrat, but he has never aspired to public office. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

Five sons and one daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, of which number only two sons are now living, Hans, of this review, and Aaron J., of Olive township. The mother of these children was called to her rest, and the father has remained on the old homestead spending his declining years in a serene and comfortable manner, surrounded by plenty as a result of his former years of thrift.

Hans Johnson was reared on the farm and early in life began assisting with the general work on the place. He received his education in the public schools, and he has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He now manages the homestead of two hundred and thirty acres, and he also owns land at Spring Rock, Iowa. He is regarded as an excellent manager and he keeps his land well improved and properly tilled, being rewarded with abundant harvests.

Politically, Mr. Johnson is a Democrat, and he takes more or less interest in local affairs. He has been township clerk for a number of years and for about sixteen years he was a member of the local school board, and performed the duties of secretary of the same. In 1910 he was elected su-

pervisor by a majority of thirteen hundred and ninety-six, in the face of a strong opposition, a marked testimonial to his popularity and the public confidence in him.

Mr. Johnson was married on October 30, 1889, to Lona Pauline Anderson, a native of Olive township, this county, where she was born April 12, 1870. She is a member of an excellent family, being the daughter of Thomas and Betsy Anderson, of Olive township. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson the following children have been born: Threna, Alfred, Guy, Agnes, Ruth, Clifford, Ethel, Ida and Grace.

The Johnson home is a large, substantial and pleasant one and the family holds a high rank in the community. Fraternally, Mr. Johnson belongs to the Odd Fellows, while in religion he is a Lutheran.

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#### CONRAD BRICK.

Inheriting the thrifty and frugal habits of a sturdy German father and mother and he himself one of that thrifty horde of welcomed citizens from the Fatherland who have done so much for the upbuilding of nearly every locality in our national Republic, it is no wonder that a large measure of success has attended the efforts of Conrad Brick, the well known hardware and implement dealer at Grand Mound, Orange township, Clinton county. The people of this locality have known him as a boy and man, and as his dealings with his fellow men have always been honorable, they repose in him the most implicit confidence, as the large patronage they have accorded him would amply demonstrate.

Mr. Brick's birth occurred in Germany on December 26, 1850, the son of ——— and Henrietta (Bolte) Brick. The father died in Germany, where he had spent his life, and the mother brought her son, Conrad, to America some time afterwards, and they located near the home of her brother, six miles west of Davenport, Scott county, Iowa. Mrs. Brick married a second time, her last husband being Christ Gettmann, whom she espoused in 1868. In the winter of that year the family moved to Clinton county and located three miles northeast of Grand Mound, and there Conrad Brick still owns a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he continued to reside until 1893, in which year he entered the implement business, which he followed alone until 1900, then the firm became Brick & Rathje, which is doing a large and ever-growing business. For several years they handled grain:

now they deal in coal and salt, in addition to a general line of implements, in which they have a most excellent trade with the surrounding country for many miles. They treat all customers in a straightforward, honest and courteous manner and hold high rank with the firms of this line in Clinton county.

Mr. Brick was married in 1884 to Caroline Erbs, a native of Germany and the representative of a sterling family. This union has resulted in the birth of these children: Mata Henrietta, now Mrs. Mients, and Herbert, who is living at home.

Mr. Brick is a Lutheran in his religious belief, and politically he is a Democrat. He is now very ably serving as councilman in the town of Grand Mound, having been a councilman for the past ten years. He has never aspired to political offices, though he was township assessor for twelve years while living on the farm.

Mr. Brick ran a traction engine for twenty-two years up to 1892. He brought the first traction engine to Clinton county, and for years he threshed all over this part of the county. He owned the first automobile in Grand Mound, his first machine being a six-horse-power, but he now has forty-horse-power machines.

Personally Mr. Brick is a very congenial gentleman, always ready to assist in any worthy cause looking to the betterment of his community, and he has a host of friends throughout the county.

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#### HENRY S. MUELLER.

One of the old settlers of Clinton county and a man who figured more or less prominently in local affairs for many years was Henry S. Mueller, a man in whom the utmost confidence was reposed by all who knew him owing to the fact that his dealings with his fellow men were uniformly honorable. He came here in the year 1864.

Mr. Mueller was born in Colvitz, province of Magdeburg, Germany, in 1833, and in him were the characteristics, thrift, courage, enterprise and loyalty common to his race. He was the son of David and Kathrina Mueller, who came to the United States in 1854, settling at Hampton, Illinois, buying eighty acres of what is known as Hampton Bluffs, in Rock Island county. After living there ten years they moved to Clinton county, Iowa, with their sons, Henry and Fred, their other child having died in Germany. Fred was

the oldest, and he was born in Germany. Henry, who was then married, bought three hundred and twenty acres of land upon the arrival of the family in Clinton county, and his father and mother lived with him, the latter dying about 1874, the father surviving for a time. Both were highly respected, and were devoted members of the Lutheran church.

Henry Mueller was a man of such exemplary character that it was frequently said of him that no better man ever took up his abode in Clinton county, and his friends were limited only by his acquaintance. He was a successful farmer and stock man and did much for his community. He established a substantial, comfortable and attractive home and kept his place well improved. He was a faithful member and contributor to the Buena Vista Lutheran church,—in fact one of the founders of the same. When he came here the land was wild prairie, but he upturned the thick sod and soon had it in a high state of cultivation, and the old shanty on the land in due course of time gave way to the modern dwelling which he erected himself.

In 1860 Mr. Mueller was married, prior to his coming to Iowa, to Margaret Gernand, daughter of Henry and Martha M. (Davis) Gernand, who came to America from Saxony, Germany. They also settled on the Hampton Bluffs, in Illinois, mentioned above. Their home in the fatherland was near Wartburg, famed on account of the great reformer, Martin Luther, and also because of Wagner, the noted composer, who wrote his masterpiece, "Tannhauser," there.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mueller, an equal number of boys and girls, named, in order of birth, as follows: Marie, born July 17, 1861, married Fred Brockman, of Rock Island, Illinois, and they had seven children, the mother dying February 17, 1896; Henry was born December 5, 1862, is married and lives on the homestead; Fred, born October, 1864, lives in Clinton county; he and the first two children named were all born in Illinois; Minnie M., born January 15, 1867; Margaret, born April 6, 1870, is deceased; Frederica, born September 28, 1872; Adolph, born December 2, 1874; Emma, born September 3, 1877; George, born November 18, 1880; Gustav, born January 23, 1884. Nine of these children were living in Clinton county at the time of Mr. Mueller's death, which occurred on December 18, 1905. Mrs. Henry Mueller is now making her home in Calamus, surrounded by her children and all the comforts of life. She owns two beautiful houses in this pleasant little village and has the income of all the properties. She is a lady of high ideals and beautiful traits of character and is a favorite with a wide circle of friends. The Mueller family has long been regarded as one of the leading ones of the county, the children taking a delight in maintaining

the excellent reputation of their honored father. Mrs. Mueller is making her home with her youngest son Gustav. The latter married Bertha D. Nabel, daughter of Michael and Dora (Staub) Nabel, both living in Davenport, one of the excellent families of that old city.

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### LORENZO DOW DUTTON.

In looking over the list of the influential, well remembered and highly honored citizens of a past generation in Clinton county, the name of Lorenzo Dow Dutton is encountered, and, although he is now "sleeping the sleep of the just," his life was such a model that it will long be patterned after by the younger generation. He was successful in his business career and did a great deal toward the general development of the county. He was one of the sterling citizens of the old Empire state, braved the primitive life of the West as a pioneer and assisted in pushing the boundary of civilization far into the unknown wilderness. Such hardy characters deserve our commendation and reverence. He was born in Chenango county, New York, June 28, 1818, and was the son of Charles and Nancy (Pearsall) Dutton, both natives of the state of New York. There the mother died in 1837, and the father emigrated, in the same year, to Clinton county, Iowa, and took up government land, eighty acres, where a good home was established, the land cleared and developed and where for several generations the Dutton family has had their abode. The elder Dutton died in this county in 1858. He was a strong character among the pioneers.

Lorenzo D. Dutton was reared on the home farm, which he helped to clear, and he received his education in the public schools of the early days. He came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1841 and became the possessor of three hundred and forty acres of land. He was very successful as a farmer and stock man and had one of the best farms in this part of the county. In politics he was an independent voter, and at one time he held the office of county assessor for several terms. He was supervisor on the county board, held various other township offices, and at his death he was vice-president of the Old Settlers' Association of Clinton county.

Mr. Dutton was married in 1856 to Sarah H. Allison, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on November 13, 1838. She was the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Perry) Allison, both born in Virginia, the father in 1810, and they came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1851, and settled on a farm



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and here Mr. Allison's death occurred in 1883, at the age of seventy-two years, his wife having survived him until 1907, reaching the age of eighty-eight years. David Allison, a son of Robert and Hadassa (Smith) Allison, came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1851 and here both died, she in March, 1859, and he in February, 1867.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Dutton the following children were born: Charles A., of Hartley, Iowa; Viola M., the wife of William Mellon, of Santa Cruz, California; Orsina L., who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Nancy P., of Clinton county, Iowa; Martha J., the wife of Buel King, of Scott county, Iowa; Lorenzo D. is deceased; Elva B. is the wife of R. D. Allison, of Grand Mound, this county; Orpha M. lives in Santa Cruz, California; Blanche I. is deceased; Goldie May is the wife of Earl Scaggs, who was born in Marshalltown, Iowa, and he is a farmer and works the old homestead. They have one child, Dorothy Dutton Scaggs, who was born on May 12, 1904.

The children of Charles and Nancy Dutton, parents of the subject, are: Leroy, deceased; Lorenzo D., of this review; Charles, deceased; Jerome, mentioned elsewhere in this work (see sketch of O. L. Dutton).

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#### CHARLES HENRY LATHROP, M. D.

This biographical memoir has to do with a character of unusual force and eminence, for Dr. Charles Henry Lathrop, whose life chapter has been closed by the fate that awaits us all, was for a long lapse of years one of the prominent citizens of Clinton county, Iowa, having come to this section in pioneer times and assisted in every way possible in bringing about the transformation of the county from the wild condition found by the first settlers to its later-day progress and development. An eminent surgeon, a general practitioner who ranked second to none in eastern Iowa, a patriotic, well-informed man, he had the esteem and good will of all classes and is eminently deserving of conspicuous mention in his country's history.

Charles H. Lathrop was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, September 3, 1831, of English descent and of an old New England family of sterling worth. He grew to maturity in his native community and received a good preparatory education in the home schools. Actuated by a laudable ambition to take up the medical profession, he entered the medical department



of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated with an excellent record on June 30, 1858. He had previously attended Brown University, and began life as a teacher and was superintendent of schools at Youngstown, Ohio, for one year. He gave the greatest degree of satisfaction as an instructor and would doubtless have made his mark as an educator had he continued that line of endeavor.

In July, 1858, Doctor Lathrop located in Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, and began the practice of his profession, and soon had a very satisfactory business.

The military chapter in the life of Doctor Lathrop is one of the most interesting and important, for he was one of the loyal supporters of the national union whose patriotism prompted him to leave the pleasures of home and the prospects of business and do what he could to save the government from humiliation and treason. Governor Kirkwood appointed him additional assistant surgeon of the First Iowa Cavalry. Afterward he was appointed to assistant surgeon, and upon the retirement of Surgeon Cochran was promoted to be surgeon of that regiment, which position he held until his final muster-out in March, 1866. The history, an interesting and comprehensive one, was later written by himself in which, with characteristic modesty, he writes of his own connection with this historic regiment, occupying one of the brightest pages of the history of the war, and which was organized in the spring of 1861, soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, many of the members coming from Lyons and vicinity, especially the "Hawkeye Rangers," which was raised by Captain Leffingwell and was the first company of equipped cavalry in the state. Doctor Lathrop served throughout the war in a faithful and gallant manner, in the course of which he was in fifty-two engagements of greater or less severity.

The ripe experience gained through the five years of service in the army, added to the firm foundation laid by his early studies, eminently fitted him upon his return home to become one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of his day and generation, a rank which he maintained until the day of his death; and it is an evidence of the mental superiority of the man that, in spite of the terrible affliction which he suffered,—the germs of which he contracted during those days of marching and nights of exposure which he so graphically depicted in his history of the regiment, and which for a period of seventeen years made his life such a torture as none can conceive but those who were with him and attended him, and which he knew could only end in death,—he could take such an interest in his profession

as to maintain such a position. He was engaged for several years on the work of his praiseworthy book, "History of the First Iowa Cavalry." He was greatly beloved by every man in his regiment, and it is safe to say that no regiment in the Union received better care at the hands of their surgeon than the First Iowa Cavalry while in charge of Doctor Lathrop. Always with the boys, whether on the battlefield, the march, in the camp or hospital, he was ever present during an engagement with willing hands and cheering, loving words. He was an ardent patriot, a true friend, a faithful surgeon, a man whose kindness of heart was exceeded only by his ability as a physician and surgeon. Courteous to all, the humblest private received the same consideration at his hands as did the major-general commanding the department. No officer in the regiment was more active than he to relieve the regiment of the dishonor cast upon it by General Custer. While some were evidently afraid to express their opinions, Doctor Lathrop was outspoken and fearless of the result. Reporting the matter to the governor of Iowa, he was largely instrumental in causing the court martial of Custer and his retirement for a year from the army.

Doctor Lathrop was a man of earnest convictions and an ardent patriot, and was greatly loved by all who knew him. After the war, though for many years deprived of the use of his lower limbs from paralysis, resulting from disease contracted in the service, he carried on an extensive practice, and besides was actively engaged in literary and other pursuits. In addition to the publication of various valuable medical papers, he compiled a "Medical and Surgical Dictionary of Iowa." He contributed a great deal to magazines and his articles were always eagerly read.

The Doctor was a member of the American Medical Association, the Iowa State Medical Society, the Iowa and Illinois Central Medical Association, Clinton County Medical Society, etc., and was a member of the examining committee of the medical department of the Iowa State University, of the Col. N. B. Howard Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Charles H. Lathrop Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Dysart, Iowa. He was also an examining surgeon of pensions.

The death of this eminent surgeon and beloved citizen occurred on February 6, 1890, at his home in Lyons.

Doctor Lathrop was married to Sarah Virginia Ernst Naille on May 6, 1873. She was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1840, the daughter of Rev. John and Sarah B. (Ernst) Naille. Rev. John Naille was born in Frederick, Maryland, February 18, 1800. He was the son of

Jacob and Elizabeth Naille, and he received a good education, having taught school at the early age of fourteen years, and later entered the ministry of the German Reformed church. He was considered a great builder of congregations, always greatly strengthening the church wherever he went. Up to 1880 he was active, and he lived until in 1902, his death occurring in Trapp, Pennsylvania. Politically, he was a Republican. He and Sarah B. Ernst were married in February, 1824, in York, Pennsylvania. She was born in that city in 1808, and her death occurred in November, 1885. Of their six children only Mrs. Lathrop survives, living at her cozy home at Lyons. At the reunion of the survivors of the First Iowa Cavalry at Des Moines on June 9, 1910, they adopted a resolution thanking Mrs. Lathrop for completing the history of that regiment, a part of which was left unfinished by her distinguished husband, and adopted her as "mother of the regiment."

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#### JAMES B. WOLFE.

The Emerald Isle, far-famed in song and story, has furnished a large number of enterprising and high-minded citizens to the United States, and they have ever been most welcome, for we have no better class of citizens. They are, almost with no exceptions, industrious, and they are loyal to our institutions and may always be relied upon to do their full duty as citizens in whatever community they may cast their lot. Among this large class the name of James B. Wolfe, whose long, strenuous and interesting career has resulted in much good to himself, his family and to his friends and neighbors, for his example has ever been exemplary and his influence salutary.

Mr. Wolfe was born in Ireland, on April 13, 1843. He is the son of John R. Wolfe, mentioned at length on another page of this work. Most of Mr. Wolfe's life has been spent in the country of his adoption, for he was but a child when his parents crossed the great Atlantic and brought him to Chicago in 1847. Later they moved to Ottawa, Illinois, and in May, 1855, they reached Clinton county, Iowa, and here James B. Wolfe was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was put to work in the fields when old enough, and early in life became acquainted with general farm work. Farming has been his principal occupation and he also engaged in merchandising at Lost Nation for some time. He has been very successful as a business man and has laid by a competency for his de-

clining years. He is the owner of a valuable and highly improved farm of two hundred and eighty acres, and he has also given his son a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Stock raising has long been one of his hobbies and chief occupations and he has sent out some very fine live stock from his place, being a breeder of Shorthorn cattle. He also feeds cattle and hogs extensively. He is an excellent judge of live stock of all grades, and he has long been regarded as one of the leading general farmers in this township. He has a beautiful home in the midst of forest and fruit trees and he has such substantial outbuildings as his needs require.

Politically, Mr. Wolfe is a Democrat, and while he has never taken a very prominent part in public affairs, he has been more or less active in local matters, and has been school director for twenty years. He and his family are members of the Catholic church and very faithful in their support of the same.

Mr. Wolfe was married in Clinton county, on February 8, 1872, to Anna O'Connor, a native of Jackson county, Iowa, the daughter of Jeremiah O'Connor and wife. Her father was born in Ireland, from which country he came to America in an early day, and here he and his wife spent the rest of their lives, being now deceased. They were highly respected in their community.

To Mr. and Mrs. James B. Wolfe seven children have been born, named as follows: John O. C.; Jerry, a veterinary surgeon of Grand Mound; Mary, Nora, James, Walter and Anna. They are all living and have received good educations and are popular in the social life of their community. There are no more worthy or highly honored people in Clinton county than the Wolfes.

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#### CONRAD KUEBLER.

To his own efforts is due the success of Conrad Kuebler, who is now living in retirement at his beautiful home at Calamus, but for several decades one of the leading agriculturists of Olive township, Clinton county. He started out on his life career with no large amount of this world's goods, but, being ambitious, he forged ahead and is the owner of very valuable farming property in this county and he is one of the substantial men of Calamus who has done his full share in promoting local conditions.

Mr. Kuebler is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Craw-

ford county, Ohio, August 24, 1847, and he is the son of L. G. and Agnes Barbara (Steinhilber) Kuebler, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. They left that country in 1833 and came to America, locating in Ohio, where they were married. Mr. Kuebler started life in the New World as a farmer, and also wrote for a German paper at Allentown, Pennsylvania. He was a man of fine attributes of head and heart, and he was a graduate of Tuehning University. When a young man he studied chemistry and was later a druggist in Germany. In the general literature of the world he was well advised and, being a student all his life, was well informed on the current topics of the day. In June, 1853, he moved to the place where his son, Conrad, now resides and where the town of Calamus now stands, all south of the railroad. He entered it at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, entered two hundred and forty acres. At that time there was no Calamus. He improved this land and became well-to-do, and died here in September, 1862. In his family there were seven children that grew to maturity, one dying in infancy. He and his family were Lutherans. The elder Kuebler donated twenty acres upon which to start the town of Calamus. He did a great deal toward the early development of this community and was a man who was admired by the pioneer element.

Conrad Kuebler attended the public schools one year and studied under his mother, becoming very well educated. He has followed farming and stock raising all his life and has been very successful. He is the owner of two hundred and ninety-four acres in the outskirts of Calamus, which is as valuable land as could be found in Olive township. He also has one hundred and sixty acres of excellent land in Carroll county, Iowa. For the past twenty-five years he has kept bees on a large scale, keeping on an average of one hundred colonies. Everything about his place indicates thrift and good management.

Mr. Kuebler was married November 27, 1877, to Wilhelmina Wagner, daughter of Conrad and Anna (Gaatch) Wagner, natives of Germany. The father came to America with his parents in 1832, and the mother came in 1852, when sixteen years of age, making the voyage alone. They both located in Davenport, Iowa, married there and lived for some time in Scott county. In 1856 they came to Calamus, Clinton county, Mr. Wagner having entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of which is now the site of Calamus, and here they established an excellent home and became well known.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kuebler the following children were born: Anna R., Edith E., Leonard J., Rhoda (died in infancy) and Irwin C.

Mr. Kuebler and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Brotherhood of America. Politically, he is a progressive Republican. He has long taken an abiding interest in local affairs and for nine years he has been trustee of Olive township. He was a candidate on the Republican ticket for supervisor in 1893, but was defeated. For nine years he was school director at Calamus and justice of the peace for six years. He has performed his duties very faithfully and acceptably when any public trust has been reposed in him and he has the confidence of all classes.

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### JOSEPH G. STEINER.

Joseph G. Steiner, of Wheatland, Spring Rock township, Clinton county, holds worthy prestige in business circles, and has always been distinctively a man of affairs. He wields a wide influence among those with whom his lot has been cast, having won definite success and shown what a man with lofty principles, honesty of purpose and determination can win while yet young in years.

Mr. Steiner was born in this county in 1872. He is the son of George Steiner, who came to Clinton county in 1850 and bought six lots for six thousand dollars in Lyons. He later sold out for six hundred dollars. He was a stone mason by trade. Later in life he moved to Waterford township where he engaged in farming. He subsequently moved to Charlotte, Waterford township, and engaged in the saloon business and there he passed the rest of his life, dying at the advanced age of eighty-four years, on September 13, 1905, and is buried at Lyons. The mother of the subject, who was known in her maidenhood as Catherine Simmons, lives in Clinton. These parents were born in Germany. The mother is the sister of Nick Simmons, an early settler in Clinton county. The parents of Joseph G. Steiner came to America from Germany and located at Albany in 1848 and there married. This union resulted in the birth of ten children, an equal number of sons and daughters. One son died when thirty-six years of age, after having been engaged in business in Clinton for several years; Fred was constable of Waterford township; Joseph G., of this review, has been a councilman for eight years and was also elected justice of the peace; Nick is a councilman of Charlotte. They are all Democrats and this family are Catholics.

Joseph G. Steiner was educated in the German schools at Lyons, later studying at Sugar Creek and Charlotte public schools, and one term at a business college in Clinton. After leaving the school room he engaged in the restaurant business at Preston, Iowa, and was later in the saloon business at Charlotte, Waterford township, this county, also engaged in the saloon business at Marshalltown, Iowa, for a period of about two years. On September 28, 1900, he entered the saloon business at Wheatland, Iowa, and followed the same for a period of six years. In 1907 he built a fine brick building on the corner of Railroad and Washington streets, and he has since operated a restaurant and confectionary there, building up a very extensive trade and doing an excellent business from the first. He also has other real estate in Wheatland, Clinton and Camanche townships. He has been very successful as a business man.

Mr. Steiner was married on September 24, 1900, to Wilhelmina Pearl Lahs, of Clinton, representing an excellent family. Mr. and Mrs. Steiner are members of the Catholic church and faithful in their support of the same, and socially Mr. Steiner is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

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### JOHN HENRY EDENS.

Among the many men who have held public office in Clinton county Mr. Edens possesses some enviable and unique distinctions. For sixteen years he has filled the office of county clerk, a period of service unequalled in length by that of any other person ever holding a county office in the county. This fact alone speaks volumes for his popularity and his efficiency.

John Henry Edens was born in Clinton, Iowa, September 20, 1867, the son of John and Dora (Heide) Edens. John Edens was born near Kiel, in northern Germany, January 22, 1832, and in his native country followed the stonemason's trade. He came to Clinton in 1852, was a stonemason and contractor until 1886, then became a member of the firm of Nammany & Edens, doing a general mercantile business. In 1894 he retired from business and died January 5, 1903. In politics he was a Democrat, in religion an adherent of the German Lutheran church, and in his fraternal relations a member of the Iowa Workmen and of the Turners. John Edens was a strong and successful man, honest and upright, and personally as well liked as any man in Clinton.



**JOHN H. EDENS**



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Mr. Edens was married on December 8, 1863, to Dora Heide, who was born in Germany May 4, 1834, and came to this country in 1861, her parents having died in Germany. To this union were born three children: Elizabeth, who married Frank Frahn, of Clinton; John H.; and Emma, now Mrs. John Johansen, of Clinton.

John H. Edens received his education in the public schools of Clinton, as a young man began work in his father's store, and remained there till 1891, when he was appointed deputy county clerk under D. R. Markham. In the election of 1894 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as county clerk, took office January 5, 1895, and has since continuously filled that position. Since his first nomination he has never had opposition for the nomination, has always led the Democratic ticket in the election, and twice in presidential years was the only Democrat to be elected to a Clinton county office. This is a remarkable tribute to the personal popularity and capable services of Mr. Edens, which is rendered even greater when one remembers that the voters of Clinton county are not guided so much by party lines in electing county officers as they are by a preference for good and capable men to fill the offices, a fact shown at the 1908 election when Mr. Edens was elected on the Democratic ticket by a majority of two thousand, while Mr. Leedham, the Republican candidate for auditor, received a majority of one thousand five hundred.

Mr. Edens is a member of the Lutheran church. Fraternally, his relations are varied. He is a member of the De Molay Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons, of the Odd Fellows, of the Woodmen of the World, of the Mystic Workers, of the Elks, the Eagles and the Yeomen. But he takes most interest in the Clinton Turn and Benevolent Society, Vorwaerts. He is athletic director for this society, gives to his work there much time and attention, and in this way has done much good in the way of building up the bodies of the young people who come into his classes.

Mr. Edens was married on August 30, 1893, to Amelia Schultheis, daughter of Michael Schultheis, a tailor of Clinton. She bore to Mr. Edens one son, Ernest, born January 15, 1895, now in school, and she died shortly after his birth, January 23, 1895.

On December 5, 1898, Mr. Edens was married to Ida Foote, a daughter of William and Amelia (Hoffmister) Foote and born in Kansas October 1, 1872. The Foote family is of English descent and were very early represented in this country. Mrs. Edens' parents were both born in this country and now live near Lisbon, Iowa, her father being a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Edens are the parents of the following children: Mabel, born December 9,

1899; Arthur, born April 11, 1901; Edwin and Alfred, twins, born September 17, 1903 (Alfred died when eleven months old); Elizabeth, born December 25, 1905; Frank, born February 20, 1907; and Albert, born March 16, 1908.

Sufficient has been said to show Mr. Edens' standing in his community, deservedly gained. Truly he is one who is a lover of his fellow men and even a casual acquaintance cannot fail to be impressed with the good humor and good fellowship which are reflected in his face.

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### LIMAN J. CURTIS.

A man who has won a competence by working long and hard in the proper direction and is now living in honorable retirement, surrounded by the comforts of life as a result of his former years of strenuous endeavor, is Liman J. Curtis, of Calamus, Olive township. He is one of the sturdy spirits who has contributed largely to the material welfare of the locality in which he resides, having been one of the leading farmers and stock men for many years, and as a citizen he has always been public spirited and progressive in all that the term implies.

Mr. Curtis was born in Clinton county, Iowa, in 1850 and is the son of D. C. and Maria (Alger) Curtis, the father a native of Vermont and the mother of Madison county, New York. D. C. Curtis came from Vermont Hills, his native state, to Clinton county, Iowa, in a very early day, and located here, entering land in Olive township, one hundred and sixty acres. He found the country wild and rather sparsely settled, but he set to work with a will, cleared and improved his place and lived there many years, becoming very well established. His death occurred about 1907, at the advanced age of eighty-two years and some months. He was always a very active man, and in connection with his farming he preached here for over fifty years and did a great deal of good, being an earnest church worker and a thoroughly good and useful man whom everybody admired and esteemed. He was a Free-will Baptist and, politically, was a staunch Republican. His family consisted of three sons and three daughters.

L. J. Curtis, of this review, was educated in the home schools and he assisted with the general work on his father's farm when a boy, having always been a farmer. He started life for himself in Olive township and steadily

progressed up to the time of his retirement. He is the owner of one of the choice farms of this favored section of the great Hawkeye state, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, which was all improved by its present owner. He worked hard and managed well both as a general farmer and stock raiser and hence is now able to spend his declining years in ease and comfort. He always kept good cattle, hogs and horses, being a good judge of all kinds of live stock. Through C. W. Cole, of Ohio, he bought and imported the first Norman stallion ever brought to Olive township. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Curtis retired to Calamus where he has a comfortable, commodious and nicely furnished dwelling, and he has lived here continuously ever since with the exception of three years spent in Clinton. He is now retired from all active business. He is universally regarded as a man of high integrity.

Mr. Curtis was first married on June 3, 1877, to Eliza E. Boyd, after whose death he married Grace Rector. His third wife was Clarissa Jane Rector, who was born in Madison county, New York, from which state she came with her mother and brother to Clinton county, Iowa, when a young girl. To Mr. and Mrs. Curtis one daughter has been born, Blanche, who married Frank People, of Calamus.

Mr. Curtis has never aspired to political office, but he has held the office of trustee of Olive township in a very acceptable manner for a period of thirteen years. He is a Democrat.

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#### HENRY N. HAHN.

It is with a great degree of satisfaction that we advert to the life of one who has made a success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life, whether it be one of prosaic endeavor or radical accomplishment, abounds in valuable lesson and incentive to those who have become discouraged in the fight for recognition or to the youth whose future is undetermined. During a long, strenuous and honorable career Henry N. Hahn, one of the substantial and representative citizens of Clinton county, directed his energies and talents toward the goal of success in this locality and by patient continuance has won, now living in retirement at his cozy and beautiful home at Grand Mound, Orange township.

Like many of the thrifty citizens of this county, Mr. Hahn is of German

birth, having first seen the light of day in the fatherland on April 5, 1829, but the major part of his life has been spent in America, and now in the mellow autumn of his years he can look backward over a well spent career with no compunction for misdeeds, for he has always done his duty in all the relations of life. He grew to maturity in his native land and was educated there, remaining with his parents, Hans and Minnie (Heintz) Hahn, until he reached manhood. The parents were born, reared and spent their lives in Germany. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters. All but the oldest daughter came to America. One son, Augustus, was a soldier in the Union army and was wounded at Pittsburg Landing and died there.

Henry N. Hahn, of this review, began life as a farmer in Germany and in 1854 he came to America, the trip across the great Atlantic requiring forty-nine days in an old-fashioned sailing-vessel. He located in the city of Baltimore and began working at five dollars per week putting up stoves and furnaces, continuing thus for one entire year. In 1860 he came to Clinton county, Iowa, reaching his destination in the then new but rapidly developing Middle West on March 20th. He located one and one-third miles northwest of Grand Mound, where he rented land for a period of eight years in order to get a start. By close application and hard work he laid by a competency. The town of Grand Mound had then just started. On March 1, 1868, he moved to the farm of eighty acres that he had purchased in 1865, and where he still resides. In 1866 he bought forty acres additional. In that year he turned the prairie sod on fifty acres and sowed it in grain in the spring of 1867. In the fall of that year he built the house in which he still lives. He has continued to buy land until now he has one of the "banner" farms of the county, consisting of two hundred and eighty acres, on which stand three good dwellings and a number of substantial outbuildings, nearly all of which Mr. Hahn has erected himself. He has kept his land well improved and the soil has been so adroitly tilled that it has retained its original fertility, and Mr. Hahn has long been regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of Orange township. He is also the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of good land in Martin county, southern Minnesota. No small part of Mr. Hahn's income has been derived from handling live stock, of which he has always been an excellent judge, and he has the reputation of owning the best stock in the community, and being of such superior quality he has always found a very ready market for them. He retired from active farming in 1889. He has long been prominent in local financial circles. He was at one time a director in the bank at Grand Mound and for a period of twenty-six years he was secre-

tary of the Mutual Insurance Company. He was connected with the Farmers' Store at De Witt for a period of thirteen years. He has been very successful in whatever he has turned his attention to, and is eminently deserving of the competency he can today call his, owing to the fact that he started in life empty-handed and has made unaided the property he now owns, and made it, too, in a perfectly honest and legitimate manner.

Mr. Hahn was married on December 28, 1849, while still living in Germany, to Sophia Frahm, who, like himself, was of an excellent family. This union resulted in the birth of the following children: Henry M., of De Witt; Emilia married John Blunk, of Grand Mound; Lizzette, now Mrs. Anderson, of Greene county, Iowa; Sophia, now Mrs. Monsen, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Louise Weeks, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Louis is living on the farm; Julius lives two miles west of De Witt; Minnie, now Mrs. Perry, lives south of De Witt. They all received good educations and were reared in a wholesome home atmosphere. The mother of these children passed to her rest on March 8, 1899.

Mr. Hahn is a member and liberal supporter of the German Lutheran Evangelical church, and, politically, he is a Democrat. He has been trustee of Orange township for many years, and has been school director. He has always been interested in the general development of his community and county, but he has never aspired to public office.

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#### EDWARD RANSON.

One of the owners of extensive farming interests in Clinton county is the gentleman whose name initiates this sketch, who resides in Orange township. His valuable property has been acquired through his own efforts, his persistency of purpose and his determination, and the prosperity which is the legitimate reward of all earnest effort is today his.

Edward Ranson, like many of our thrifty farmers, is a Belgian, but he has spent most of his life in this country. His birth occurred in Belgium in 1863, and he is the son of Peter and Thresa (Spribroek) Ranson, the father a native of France and the mother born in Belgium. Peter Ranson was taken to Belgium in infancy and there he grew to maturity, was educated and he became a farmer; he died in that country, as did also his wife. They were both twice married and in all twelve children were numbered in their families. They were members of the Catholic church and good honest people.

Edward Ranson was educated in the schools of Belgium, having attended St. John's Academy at Bentille and graduated from the high school there in 1879. The following year, 1880, he came to America, direct to Clinton, Iowa, soon seeking employment in the farming districts in the county. He saved his money and by economy and hard work was enabled, in 1892, to purchase a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres. This he has added to as he has prospered until he now has a very valuable place of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has brought up to a high state of modern improvement and which yields abundant harvests under his skillful management. His is one of the choice farms of Orange township. He carries on general farming and raises some excellent live stock, making a specialty of Poland-China hogs and Hereford cattle.

Mr. Ranson was married February 4, 1891, to Rosa Greene, a native of Clinton county, where she was reared and educated, being the daughter of Bernhard and Susie Greene, a very early family in this county. Her people having long been well and favorably known here. To Mr. and Mrs. Ranson three children have been born, Susie T., Edna E. and Wilfred J.

Mr. Ranson is a member of the Catholic church and politically he is a Democrat. He is known to be a hard working, honest man and is liked by his neighbors and acquaintances. Mr. Ranson attributes much of his early success to his wife's parents, who encouraged and assisted him, and for which he expresses the greatest gratitude.

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#### JOHN KALLENBACH.

Perhaps no class of foreign-born citizens have done so much in bringing Clinton county to the front as the Germans, and, indeed, we are very ready to admit that they have performed a great service for us throughout the Union, and while their labors have resulted in the general uplift of the country they have also resulted in incalculable good to those who performed it. Of this large class is John Kallenbach, of Olive township, Clinton county. He was born in Germany in 1849 and is the son of Anton and Margaret (Gergen) Kallenbach, both natives of Germany, from which country they came to America in 1854 and located at Muscatine, Iowa, the father buying forty acres in that vicinity. Later, in 1862, he came to Clinton county and settled in Olive township on a farm adjoining that on which the subject now lives, owning one

hundred and forty acres, and there his death occurred. He put all the improvements on that place and had a very comfortable home. His wife also died there. They were the parents of seven children. The father was a Democrat, but he lived a quiet home life; he and his family were members of the Catholic church.

John Kallenbach was educated in the public schools of Muscatine, Iowa, and also went to school after coming to Clinton county. He grew to maturity on the home farm, which he worked when a boy. When twenty-five years old he began farming for himself on forty acres, which he bought in Olive township. He sold this and in 1891 bought the place where he lives at present, now owning one of the model farms of the township, consisting of three hundred and forty acres in one body, which he has placed under a high state of improvement and on which stands an attractive and substantial dwelling and large and convenient outbuildings. He also has thirty acres of timber. He carries on general farming in a manner that stamps him as being fully abreast of the times. He still resides on his farm, but merely oversees it, having practically retired from active work in 1903.

Mr. Kallenbach was married in 1875 to Louisa Hesse, who was born in Davenport, Iowa, and who had lived in Scott county until her marriage. This union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Maggie J., John J., Marcus C., Anton, Frank H., Mary A., Henry L., Clara E. and Veronica C. Elizabeth and Lawrence died in infancy.

Conrad and Dora (Derhing) Hesse were both born in Germany and they came to America in 1853 and located in Davenport, Iowa, later farmed in Scott county. The father was a tailor by trade. The father of Mrs. Kallenbach was twice married and his family consisted of eleven children. They were members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Hesse are both deceased, but her step-mother is living.

Mr. Kallenbach is a Democrat and he has long taken more or less interest in local affairs. He has very ably and acceptably held various local offices. Personally, he is a genial and pleasant man to meet and is deserving of the large success that he has achieved considering the fact that he has won in the battle of life without the aid of anyone, having to overcome many obstinate and discouraging obstacles. Mr. Kallenbach has bought a property in De Witt, to which he will move in the coming spring and take the rest from his labors he so much needs. He has sold one hundred and forty acres to his son Marcus and the balance of two hundred acres he has rented to his son Frank.



## WILLIAM R. BARBER.

The subject of this sketch has seen more than the allotted number of years, and has during the most part of that time engaged in active work on his farm, which has well repaid him and has been to him the source of much pleasure. He has always found much attractiveness in farming and the cultivation of crops and caring for stock, and has found that they are as paying in a monetary way as any occupation could well be expected to be. In his life he has also gained for himself many friends, who have been attracted by his worth and capabilities.

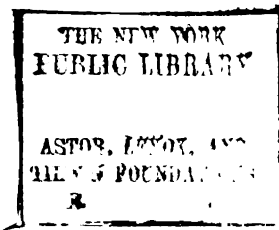
William R. Barber was born in the fort at Dixon, Illinois, January 1, 1838, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Pearsall) Barber. His father was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1809, and his mother in that state in 1814. They moved to Pennsylvania in 1835, remained there one and one-half years, and in September, 1838, came to Dixon, Illinois. On September 3, 1838, they moved to Iowa to what was known as the Black Hawk Purchase, three miles southeast of Grand Mound, in what is now Orange township. They took up one hundred sixty acres, to which they added until the farm consisted of two hundred forty acres, and here they died. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom are living. In politics Nathaniel Barber was in early life a Whig, later a Republican, and held several township offices. He was a prominent and respected farmer of the township.

William R. Barber attended the district schools, first attending in a log school house, then in a brick, and finally in a frame. Early he took up farming and stock raising and was an extensive hog breeder. He owned two hundred sixty acres of land, but has sold eighty of this to a son. In 1902 he retired from active farming and came to Grand Mound, where he owns a fine and commodious residence, and has since lived. He is a stockholder in the Peoples' Savings Bank, and in the gas company, of which he is manager. In politics he is a Republican and has held the offices of justice of the peace, school director and constable in Orange township, and has been mayor of Grand Mound for the past six years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Barber was married on August 18, 1860, to Mary E. Norman, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, March 30, 1841, the daughter of John and Mary (Allison) Norman, natives of Virginia, who came to Scott county, Iowa, in 1851, settled on a farm and kept a ferry on the Wapsipinicon river. Here John Norman died; his wife died in Mr. Barber's home in Clin-



**MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM R. BARBER**



ton county, having lived with him for twelve years. Of their seven children, four are living. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. They were honorable and respected people.

Mr. and Mrs. Barber are the parents of nine children, Elmer E., May M. (dead), Howard (dead), Lillian (dead), William C. (dead), Albert F., Ida May, Minnie Pearl and Nellie Blanche.

Mr. Barber is one of the most respected and esteemed residents of Grand Mound, and has always had the interests of the community much at heart. He has ever lived a life of honor and uprightness.

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#### GEORGE HOMRIGHAUSEN.

Among the foreign-born citizens who have taken up their residence in Clinton county, building up highly creditable reputations and have distinguished themselves by right and honorable living, is George Homrighausen, who, for a period of thirty years, has been prominently identified with the agricultural life of Spring Rock township, and who is now living in retirement in his beautiful residence in Wheatland. He has for several decades been regarded as one of the strongest factors in the western part of the county, being a man of sound sense and ripe judgment and always willing to do his full share in bettering the general condition of his community.

Mr. Homrighausen was born in Germany in 1854 and is the son of Johann and Elizabeth (Fuchs) Homrighausen, both born in the fatherland, where they were reared, educated and married, and, in fact, spent their entire lives, the father being an extensive farmer for that country, owning over two hundred acres of land. They were members of the Evangelical church and thrifty, honest people.

George Homrighausen grew to maturity on his father's farm in Germany where he assisted with the general work about the place, attending the neighboring schools during the winter months. As is the custom in his native country, he served in the army for a period of two years, in Castile. He had so frequently heard of the numerous opportunities in the United States awaiting young men of thrift and ambition that he resolved to cast his lot here. Accordingly he emigrated in 1880, coming direct to Wheatland, Clinton county, Iowa, and began farming in Spring Rock township, where he acquired one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he worked in such a manner as to lay by an ample competence for his declining years, and in 1906

he retired to make his residence in Wheatland, in which town he erected a modern, commodious and attractive dwelling.

Mr. Homrighausen was married in 1884 to Mrs. Katherine (Keller) Schneider, who had first married Johanas Schneider. She was born in Germany and reared there, receiving her education in the public schools. She came to America alone, while yet single, in the year 1869, also coming direct to Wheatland, Iowa. By her first marriage she became the mother of the following children: Ann, Joseph, Amil, Rudolph and Henry. Her last union has been without issue.

Mr. Homrighausen is independent in politics, preferring to vote for the man rather than the party, and in religious matters he and his family are members of the Reformed church.

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#### HUGO KLAHN.

Among the younger farmers and stock raisers of Liberty township, Clinton county, who have made a success in life not because they have depended upon others for advice and to do their work, but because they have had the tact and industry to forge ahead despite obstacles and discouraging situations is Hugo Klahn, the representative of an old German family of sterling worth.

Mr. Klahn was born in Liberty township, this county, in 1873, the son of Ludwig and Mary (Klahn) Klahn, both natives of Germany, from which country the father came to America when twenty-two years of age and located in Clinton county, Iowa. The mother was nine years of age when she was brought to the United States from the fatherland, having accompanied her parents, who located in Clinton county, Iowa, in 1857, both families being early settlers. They began farming here and in due course of time, being people who were not afraid of hard work, they became well established and had comfortable homes. Ludwig Klahn, father of Hugo, became quite well-to-do, finally owning six hundred acres of very valuable land. He was a general farmer and stock raiser and a man of influence in his community, being highly honored for his exemplary character and his industry. In his family were seven children. The father was a Democrat and a Protestant.

Hugo Klahn, of this review, was educated in the public schools and was reared on the home farm, where he was put to work in the fields when a mere lad. He thus became acquainted with all phases of agricultural work

early in life, and he has never cared to follow any other line of endeavor but farming. He operates now two hundred acres in a most successful manner, being a general farmer, and he also keeps considerable stock, which forms no small part of his annual income. He feeds a great deal of live stock for the market. He has an excellent place which he keeps well improved and he has a very substantial, cozy and neat dwelling and good outbuildings.

Mr. Klahn was married in 1900 to Agatha Hoffmeister, daughter of Carl and Dora (Boettger) Hoffmeister, both natives of Germany, from which country the father emigrated to America in 1865 and located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained two and one-half years, then came to Wheatland, Clinton county. The mother came to our shores about 1875, making the trip to Lowden, Iowa, alone. Mr. Hoffmeister was very successful as a business man, having kept a saloon most of his active life. He is now living retired in Wheatland.

To Mr. and Mrs. Klahn two children have been born, Ludwig and Omer. Politically, Mr. Klahn is a Democrat and a man who takes a great deal of interest in the affairs of his community.

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### THOMAS J. BURKE.

During twenty years of service in maintaining peace and order in Clinton and Clinton county, Mr. Burke has been tried and tested in many ways. So efficient has been his work, so noticeable his courage and his determination in performing his duties, that law breakers have learned justly to fear this comparatively mild mannered man, and the citizens of the county feel safe in entrusting the peace of their community to his keeping.

Thomas J. Burke was born in Philadelphia, January 19, 1861, the son of Thomas and Marcella (Burns) Burke, both of whom were natives of Ireland, who had come to this country when young with their parents. Thomas Burke died in Amboy, Illinois, in 1862. He was a laborer, an honorable and honest man. To him three children were born, John H., of Clinton, a blacksmith in the Northwestern railroad shops; Mary H., now living in Amboy with her mother; and Thomas J. Mrs. Burke was later married to John Brady, by whom she was the mother of two children: Frank, a butcher at Amboy, and Jennie, who married Russell Conden, a contractor at Omaha, Nebraska.

Thomas J. Burke lived in Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, until 1883. Dur-

ing this time he attended the common schools, spent a year in private schools, farmed for a time, worked in the railroad shops for a short period, returned to the farm, then entered the Illinois Central shops at Amboy, which he left in 1883 to go to Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1885 he came to Clinton, worked in a saw-mill for one year, then entered the Northwestern boiler shops, where he remained four years. On April 23, 1890, he entered the Clinton police force, and received rapid promotion. When he resigned December 31, 1899, he bore the rank of captain, won by bravery and merit. January 11, 1900, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Clinton county under Sheriff J. E. Moran, and served as such until January 1, 1907, when he took his office as sheriff, having been elected on the Democratic ticket at the 1906 election. In 1908 he was re-elected and again re-elected in 1910.

Mr. Burke is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, of the Modern Brotherhood of America and of the Knights of Columbus. He and his family are members of the Catholic church.

Thomas J. Burke was married on May 28, 1889, to Katherine Chapman, born in Amboy, Illinois, February 14, 1861, the daughter of John and Johanna (O'Connor) Chapman. Her parents both came from Ireland and died in Clinton. Her father was a blacksmith by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Burke are the parents of the following children: Marcella, born in February, 1890, died in March, 1890; John, born March 25, 1891, a graduate of the Clinton high school and Clinton Business College; Joseph, born May 23, 1896, now in school; and Mary, born March 24, 1900, died in infancy.

Mr. Burke's many good qualities have made hosts of friends for him. He is esteemed as a good neighbor and citizen in every sense of these words, and in his official duties his grit, fearlessness and conscientiousness have been very marked.

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#### HENRY PORTH.

It would indeed be hard to find a man in Olive township who understands better how to get the best results in manipulating the soil of Clinton county, for he has spent his life here and has devoted his time, for the most part, in studying the relation of soil, climate and seeds, with the result that he never has to ask the advice of anyone when he wants to rotate his crops or plant any new kind of grain, for he has experimented until he now knows definitely what to do in every instance.

Mr. Porth was born on the old Porth homestead in Olive township, this

county, on December 23, 1869. He is the son of Karl and Thresa (Beuman) Porth, the former born in Germany and the latter in Pennsylvania. The father is further mentioned in the sketch of Charles Porth.

The subject was educated in the public schools of this township, which he attended when not working in the crops on the home place. He operates in a very successful manner two hundred and thirty acres of land, on which he has placed modern and substantial improvements. This is the old homestead, and under his skillful management the richness of the soil has been retained and he has a very well kept home and carries on general farming and stock raising in a manner that stamps him as one of the leading agriculturists of this township. He has begun the breeding and raising of Polled-Angus cattle. He also feeds extensively and is a good judge of live stock. He has been very successful both as a farmer along general lines and as a stock man.

Mr. Porth was married in 1893 to Emma Mueller, who was born in Olive township, this county, where she was reared and educated. She is the daughter of Henry and Margaret (Gearnert) Mueller, both natives of Germany, from which country they came to America and were early settlers in Clinton county, Iowa. This family became well known and well established here. To Mr. and Mrs. Porth the following children have been born: Francis, Minnie, Carl and Esther.

Mr. Porth is a member and liberal supporter of the Catholic church and in political matters he is a Democrat, but he is not a public man, preferring to lead a quiet life on his farm.

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#### W. A. McGARRY.

The present sketch is concerned with a man who was one of the largest landholders and most prominent farmers of the county, one who made an unquestioned success of farming, and the value of whose holdings would aggregate to an amount which if invested in manufacturing would represent a large establishment. His experience showed that agriculture can be made to pay on a large scale and that it offers to a capitalist an inviting field of endeavor.

W. A. McGarry was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1843, the son of Amos and Elizabeth (McClurg) McGarry, his father a native of Ireland, his mother of New York state. Amos McGarry came in 1821, at the age of twenty-one, to America, and located in Ohio, where he was a contractor in road building, and later a farmer. In 1854 he removed to Scott county, Iowa,



three years later to Clinton county, and located on a farm four miles east of his son, W. A.'s later residence. Although there was much land which had not yet been entered from the government, he purchased two hundred and forty acres, improved it and lived there until shortly before his death, from time to time adding to his possessions until he accumulated six hundred and forty acres. His farming was general in character, stock raising and stock feeding receiving special attention. He was active in all local affairs, but never cared for office, preferring private life. Always much interested in the Catholic church, of which he was a member, he donated ten acres of land to the first Catholic church in Scott county, and gave much aid to the early churches in Clinton county. Of his family of three sons and five daughters, two are living. Amos McGarry was a man of strong and forceful nature, upright and honorable, and highly respected.

W. A. McGarry attended the common schools, and began to assist in the work of his father's farm when very young, remaining with his father until his death in 1875. Then he bought a farm of two hundred and twenty acres northeast of Welton, broke it and sold it; next bought one hundred and sixty acres in Iowa county, Iowa, partly broke it, remained there about a year, then rented it and returned to Clinton county. Here he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Washington township, and lived there and cultivated that farm for five years; then he sold this tract and bought two hundred and forty acres in the same township, on which he lived for twenty years. Selling this he bought three hundred and sixty acres where he later resided. Mr. McGarry always bred Hereford cattle, but raised mixed breeds of hogs. He fed cattle and hogs extensively. Much of his attention was given to dealing in real estate, and his own total holdings in Clinton county amounted to eight hundred acres. Besides these farms, he owned three sections of land in Alberta, Canada, which he rented as a stock and grain farm; four grain farms in Oklahoma, also rented; and two grain farms in South Dakota; also two hundred acres of timber land. These lands bring in an extensive revenue, and their management takes much time.

In 1875 Mr. McGarry was married to Mary Murtoth, who was born in Canada, but grew up in Scott and Clinton counties, Iowa. To their union seven children were born, John, Willie (deceased), Mary, Margaret, James, Frank, Justin and Dorothy. The entire family are consistent Catholics. Mr. McGarry is a Democrat, but never cared for office. He is a man of much business ability, a progressive and influential citizen and by his genial manner has won many friends. In all respects he is one of the leading farmers of his township and county.

## CHARLES JOSEPH PORTH.

The Porth family, for a number of generations, has been among the best known and most highly respected in the central part of Clinton county, and they have shown themselves as especially worthy of commendation in connection with agricultural pursuits, their farms always being well tilled and well kept and they have always made a comfortable living and had good homes and their reputations for honesty and integrity have been without a stain.

No better representative of this honored family is to be found than Charles Joseph Porth, who is a native of this county, born in Olive township on the old homestead, May 4, 1869. He is the son of Carl and Thresa (Boman) Porth; the father was born in Germany on April 20, 1830, and the mother was born in Pennsylvania on July 20, 1831. Carl Porth spent his early manhood in Germany and was educated there. He emigrated to America in 1856 and settled in Hampton, Illinois. In 1858 he located in Clinton county, Iowa, on a forty-acre farm. He was an excellent manager and farmed on an extensive scale. As he prospered, he added to his original purchase until he owned five hundred acres of excellent land at the time of his death, all lying in Olive township. He was a general farmer and an extensive stock raiser and feeder, and he became well known and influential here. In politics he was a Democrat, but he never asked his friends for public office. He was a loyal member of the Catholic church, in which faith he died. His family consisted of six children, of whom five are living, three sons and two daughters. Carl Porth was also the father of four children by a former marriage, three of whom are living. By a former marriage the mother of the subject also had four children, of whom three are living. Carl Porth's death occurred on January 20, 1908, having been preceded to the grave by his wife on October 20, 1907.

Charles J. Porth, of this review, grew to maturity on the homestead and received his education in the local public schools. When a small lad he began farming and he has always followed this line of endeavor, with a large degree of success attending his efforts. He is now the owner of two hundred and eighty-seven acres, and he makes stock raising one of the principal lines of his work, being a good judge of all kinds of live stock and some excellent specimens are to be found at his place in all seasons. He has a comfortable home and good outbuildings.

Politically, Mr. Porth is a Democrat, but he has never sought office, preferring to devote his attention to his farm and live stock exclusively. He and his family are members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Porth was married on August 27, 1891, to Dora Schroader, who was born in Scott county, Iowa, and who is the daughter of Carl and Hannah Serik, both natives of Germany and early settlers of Scott county, Iowa, and there the father is still living, the mother being deceased. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living. To Mr. and Mrs. Porth five children have been born, namely: Yangle, Harry, Edwin, Norwin and Lester.

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#### A. E. BARBER.

One who is interested in the history of Clinton county could spend a few hours very pleasantly talking with A. E. Barber, a well known and successful farmer of Orange township, for he has spent his life here and has grown up with the county, his individual career and the history of his locality being interwoven. He has come down to us from the days of the first settler and has played well his part in the general work of transforming the country from a wild prairie to what is today, one of the choice agricultural sections of the Union. Improvement and progress may be said to form the keynote of his character and he is a man whom to know is to accord the fullest respect, for his life has been without the shadow or suspicion of underhanded dealings.

Mr. Barber was born March 27, 1845, on the old Barber homestead in Orange township, Clinton county, being the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Pearsall) Barber, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

He grew to maturity on the home farm and when but a lad was put to work in the fields, attending the neighboring schools during the winter months, and he has made general farming and stock raising his life work, succeeding well at both, and, having accumulated a competency through his habits of thrift and good management, he has retired from active work, leaving the management of his fine farm to his son.

On December 24, 1868, Mr. Barber was united in the bonds of matrimony with Celia M. Phillip, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Oliver H. and Mary (Robinson) Phillip, who spent their early lives in New York state and were married there, then moved to the state of Illinois, later coming to Clinton county, Iowa, where Mr. Phillip bought a farm, becoming well established and lived many years in Orange township. Mr. Phillip's death occurred in 1868, he being survived thirty years by his wife, who died in 1898.

To Mr. and Mrs. Barber one child has been born, Clarence, whose birth occurred on January 28, 1871. He received a good education and has de-



**MR. AND MRS. A. E. BARBER**

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voted himself to agricultural pursuits, managing the home in a manner that stamps him as a young man of much ability, keeping the place well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He married Matilda A. Walrod, of this county, and who is the daughter of R. A. and Lucinda Walrod, both natives of Clinton county.

Politically, Mr. Barber is a Republican and while he has always been more or less interested in political and public affairs, he has never taken a very active part in either. He has an attractive, modern and neatly furnished home south of Grand Mound where the many friends of the family often gather, both he and his estimable wife being highly regarded throughout the county.

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#### FRANK HESSE.

The life of Frank Hesse has been one of great activity and since coming to this country his industry has been rewarded by the comfortable competence which he now enjoys. He has made many valuable improvements on his farm in Olive township, Clinton county, including a beautiful dwelling and substantial outbuildings, while the fertility of the place has been increased to its greatest productive capacity. As a farmer he takes high rank, sparing neither labor nor expense to make his place as nearly ideal as possible and doing all within his power to raise the standard of agriculture in the highly favored locality where his home is situated. He has been a resident of Clinton county nearly forty-nine years, during which time he has seen and taken part in the great changes that have occurred.

Mr. Hesse was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1837, and he is the son of Andrew and Dora (Claus) Hesse, who were also natives of the fatherland, where they grew to maturity, were educated and married and where they remained until 1854, when they emigrated to the United States and settled in Scott county, Iowa. There the father bought forty acres of land, and lived there two years or until his death; his widow survived him many years, dying there in 1874.

Frank Hesse was educated in the schools of Germany and grew to manhood there, being seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents to America. He began doing farm work soon after reaching Iowa. It was in 1862 that he came to Clinton county and bought his present farm, which he has made his place of abode continuously from that time to this. He first purchased eighty acres. He has added to this until he now has a good farm

of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has placed under excellent improvements. In 1908 he erected a new set of buildings, his son living in the old buildings and operating the place for his father, the latter merely overseeing the general farm work, doing very little hard work, though he is well preserved for one his age.

Mr. Hesse married, in 1862, Gustine Linderman, of Scott county, Iowa, and this union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Elizabeth, Minia, Johanna, Robert, Julia, Peter, Katie, George, Marcus, Rosa and Mary. The mother of these children passed to her rest in 1904.

Mr. Hesse and his family are members of the Catholic church and faithful in their support of the same. Politically, he is a Democrat, but he has never been particularly active in the affairs of this party. He was at one time road supervisor, and he has always taken much more than a passing interest in the things that had for their object the general improvement of his community and county.

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#### WILLIAM HINES.

Here we mention a man who has prospered in his dealings, as his history shows. He has done this by the application of business principles and exceptionally good management, and is a man in whom his neighbors have confidence, being just and square in all his dealings, such a man of sterling and unassailable character as the biographer is always glad to write of and whose virtues he is glad to depict.

William Hines was born at De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, September 11, 1867, the son of Michael and Bridget (Meigher) Hines, both natives of Ireland. His father was born in 1814, and received his education in Ireland. In earlier life he followed railroading, came to Clinton county in 1860, and was there a farmer. He died in August, 1907. He was a Democrat, and he and his family were faithful to the Catholic church of their fathers. His wife came to Clinton county in 1857, with her parents, Jack and Margaret Meigher, who spent their last days in Clinton county. She is still living and bore to Mr. Hines two sons, John, who owns the paternal farm, and William. By a previous marriage she was the mother of one child, and Michael Hines had two children by a previous wife.

William Hines grew up on the farm and attended the common schools and De Witt high school. He was a farmer until he was twenty-seven, when

he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and has since been so engaged, having built up a very large business. In politics he is a Democrat and has served fourteen years as treasurer of De Witt. He and his family are Catholics.

Mr. Hines was married on November 10, 1898, to Theresa Quigley, who was born in De Witt, the daughter of Edward and Matilda (McErtain) Quigley. Edward Quigley was born in Ireland in 1836 and was brought to Canada when six months old by his parents, John and Bridget Quigley, who came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1852, and here both died. John Quigley was a farmer and also a sub-contractor in the building of the Northwestern railroad. Edward Quigley received his education in Canada, being sixteen when his parents came to this county. He was first a farmer, then was engaged in business with his brothers as Quigley & Brothers for thirty years, and, with his brother Thomas, was prominent among the organizers of the First National Bank of De Witt. He was leading and influential in business circles in that city. In politics he was a Democrat. He and his family were Catholics and were active in church work. He was the father of four children, of whom two died in infancy and those surviving are Edward J. and Mrs. Hines. He died September 18, 1899, and his wife is now living.

Mr. and Mrs. Hines are the parents of two children, Mary Madeline and Edward Raymond. Mr. Hines was one of the organizers of the De Witt Savings Bank and is now its vice-president. His business ventures have prospered, thanks to his business sagacity and skill, and his standing in the community is deservedly high.

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#### JOHN CLANCY.

The ability to produce great results in the business world from small beginnings is an art greatly coveted by commercial men. It is indeed marvelous how some men possess the power—even though beginning the struggle with empty hands—to rise from one position to another, while others fail and are unable to keep what they had at the inception of their business career. One of the business men of Clinton who has shown skill in whatever he has turned his attention to and whose progress has been steadily marked from year to year is John Clancy, a well known retail shoe merchant, temperance worker and public spirited citizen of Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. Clancy was born in Geneva, Illinois, October 14, 1860, and is the son of Patrick and Bridget (Hartigan) Clancy, both born in Ireland, the father



in county Cork and the mother in Tipperary. Patrick Clancy grew up in his native country and was educated there, emigrating to the United States when young and locating in Sterling, Illinois, in the year 1850. He was a mason by trade and he worked on the construction of the Northwestern railroad when it was being built through Illinois to the Mississippi river and to Clinton, Iowa. He also built the Gault House in Sterling, Illinois. After living in Sterling for a time, he moved to Geneva, Illinois. Here he became foreman of a gang of masons constructing a public school house at Batavia, Illinois. One day in the year 1870, at six o'clock in the evening, while inspecting the building, which was up to the roof, he stepped on a swinging scaffold and received a fall, dislocating his spine, resulting in total paralysis, which finally ended in his death in the year 1874. Four sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Clancy, namely: William, foreman in the machine shops of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at Clinton, Iowa; James, a machinist also in the same shops; Mrs. Timothy Conroy, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; two children, Edward and Helen, dying in childhood, and John, the subject of this sketch.

The subject's early schooling at Geneva was interrupted, it being necessary for him to go to work, leaving school at thirteen years of age to assist his widowed mother in the support of the family. While this was somewhat trying, it was good experience and fostered self-reliance and fortitude. In 1875, the family moved to Clinton, Iowa, and William went into the railroad shops there and learned the trade of machinist. John also learned the trade of a machinist in the W. J. Young machine shops, and eventually became night foreman in Young's shops, holding that position for several years. In 1886 he and John Keefe went into the retail shoe business, adopting the trade name of the "Two Johns," and although the firm changed later, Mr. Keefe retiring in 1898, the owners becoming Clancy & Kennedy, the name remained the same. On January 1, 1910, Mr. Clancy bought out his partner's interest and is now the sole owner and proprietor. He has a well established business and a large and ever-increasing trade, carries a complete and up-to-date line of fine shoes, housed in a very convenient and well arranged store building at No. 707 South Second street, Clinton.

Mr. Clancy was married on February 10, 1898, to Josephine Hanrahan, who was born in August, 1875. She is the daughter of Daniel and Mary Hanrahan, early settlers near Petersville, this county, and this family became well known and highly respected in that part of the county. Three children have been born to this union, namely: Josephine Bridget, Edward Daniel and Mary Margaret.

Mr. Clancy has never had any political aspirations, but he is a great fraternal society man, and a very enthusiastic temperance worker. He is a loyal Catholic and very proud of his family and that he is of Irish blood. His example is worthy of emulation by the youth of the land for various reasons, partly because he has never taken a drop of liquor in his life, and this is no doubt largely responsible for the fact that he has retained his youth into age, being now fifty years old, but having the appearance of a man of thirty-five. It is rarely that a man can be found who has had the courage of his convictions and the fortitude to live as clean and wholesome a life as has Mr. Clancy, and such a man is deserving of a great deal of credit and praise.

In 1875 Mr. Clancy joined the St. Mary's Catholic Total Abstinence Society, and is at the present time serving his twelfth term as treasurer of this society, which was founded in 1869, and he has always been a very active and influential worker in the same. In the year 1889 he organized the Arch-Diocesan Total Abstinence Union, of Dubuque, the convention being held at Clinton, and was elected treasurer of that union. In 1889 he was one of the principal organizers of the local court of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and has been treasurer of that court almost from the beginning. He has much influence in lodge circles of this vicinity. For many years he has been financial secretary and treasurer of the Woodmen of the World, having paid out to beneficiaries of this order thirteen thousand dollars in the last three years in the city of Clinton.

In all the relations of life, Mr. Clancy has proven himself to be a high-minded, genial, honest and upright gentleman who is eminently deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by all classes.

In January, 1894, owing to the hard times, many people were out of work and the charitable societies of the city were unable to care for all who applied for relief. The president of the Associated Aid at that time, Mrs. G. A. Smith, wife of Doctor Smith. She asked Mr. Clancy to take some measures to provide for the Catholic poor of Clinton. Mr. Clancy brought the matter before the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Rosary Society. These societies appointed committees, which met in the basement of St. Mary's church in January, 1894, and formed St. Mary's Aid Society. With Mrs. T. F. Murphy, president, Miss Mae Mason, secretary and John Clancy, treasurer, the society started out well, Rev. E. J. McLaughlin giving a check for twenty-five dollars and Rev. Father Murray ten dollars. Judge Wolfe, who was then on the bench, called at the store one day and asked Mr. Clancy if he was attorney for the Aid Society. Receiving an affirmative reply, he

tendered his check for ten dollars. Many others gave valuable assistance in both time and money. The depression was severe for the years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, in the city of Clinton. In 1896 Mrs. E. M. Purcell became president and Mrs. Sidney Robb, secretary. Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Purcell, during their terms as president, the society accomplished a great deal of good work. Orphans were placed in good homes in the country, work was found for the unemployed men and aid cheerfully given where it was required. The society not only took care of the poor Catholic people of Clinton, but extended aid to all cases of distress, regardless of race, color or religion, the funds being ample to care for all cases that came to their attention.

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#### HENRY F. FOX.

An enterprising and successful young farmer of Clinton county is Henry F. Fox, of Spring Rock township, where his family has long been well known and influential, the excellent reputation of which he has ever sought to bear aloft. He was born on the farm on which he now lives, in 1883, the son of Louis and Wilhelmina (Homrighausen) Fox, both natives of Germany. The father, who came to America when young and settled in New Jersey, was one of the famous band of forty-niners who went to California at the time of the rush for golden Eldorado of the West and he remained there fifteen years, engaged in mining, in which he was fairly well repaid for his labor. In 1871 he came to Clinton county, Iowa, and was married on September 2, 1876, to Katherine Schneider. One son, George, was born to them. The marriage of these parents occurred after they came to Clinton county. Mr. Fox was again married, his second wife being Wilhelmina Homrighausen, which union resulted in the birth of three children, Louis, Henry and Arnold.

Louis Fox, the father, devoted his attention to farming in Clinton county and was very successful, accumulating three hundred and four acres of land, all of which was in Clinton county, and also fourteen acres in Cedar county. There were no improvements on the place, but he was a man who delighted in overcoming the barriers he met in the road leading to success, so he went to work with a will and improved his land and had a fine farm and a very comfortable home. He became one of the influential men of his community and was well and most favorably known, for his life was that of a man of strength both of mind and character, and he had the good will and the hearty

friendship of all his neighbors and friends. The death of this splendid citizen occurred on February 16, 1904; his widow survives and makes her home at Wheatland. The elder Fox was twenty-six years of age when he left the Fatherland and took up his residence in the state of New Jersey, remaining there two years; with the exception of the time spent on the Pacific coast, he lived on a farm in Spring Rock township, Clinton county.

Henry F. Fox, of this review, was educated in the public schools of Clinton county where he grew to maturity. He began working on the home farm when old enough and has always remained here. He is a general farmer of the most approved methods, and he has been very successful. He operates one hundred and seventy acres, which he has kept not only well tilled but well improved.

Mr. Fox was married on November 25, 1908, to Lily Laschanzky, who was born in Cedar county, Iowa, near Liberty postoffice, the daughter of a highly respected family.

Politically, Mr. Fox is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Reformed church.

George Fox, brother of Louis Fox and uncle of the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany on February 7, 1825, and died on October 22, 1887. In 1852 he came to America and in 1856 went with his brother Louis to California, where they worked in partnership. He never married.

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#### PERRY T. BUXTON.

It is the honorable reputation of the men of standing and affairs, more than any other consideration, that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true greatness of a community revered at home and respected abroad. In the true light which things of good report ever invite, the name and character of Perry T. Buxton, the well known and popular proprietor of the *Wheatland Gazette*, stand revealed and secure, and he easily takes a position in the first rank of Clinton county's representative and public-spirited citizens, who, without ostentation, endeavor to perform their duty as they see and understand it, without especial hope of reward or fear of punishment.

Mr. Buxton is the scion of an excellent old family, well known in Jones county, Iowa, where his birth occurred on September 3, 1882. He is the son of Frank W. Buxton and wife, a full sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Perry T. Buxton was reared in Orange City, Iowa, and at La Crosse, Kansas. He received a very serviceable education in the home schools. He came to Wheatland, Clinton county, in November, 1888, and he was graduated from the high school here, also attending the Monticello high school. He subsequently took a course in the Clinton Business College. He learned the printer's trade with his father and when a young man he decided upon a newspaper career, and his first newspaper work was on the *Clinton Age*. On January 2, 1901, in partnership with his father, he undertook the publication of the *Wheatland Gazette*, under the firm name of F. W. Buxton & Son, and the subject has since been the sole manager and editor. He has met with much success, having built up a large circulation, and is issuing a neat, attractive, well edited and newsy sheet, which has been rendered valuable as an advertising medium and takes a high rank with the papers of this type in eastern Iowa.

In politics Mr. Buxton is a Democrat, and he publishes the only Democratic paper in the county outside of Clinton. He has always stood unswervingly for the principles of his party and the *Gazette* is recognized by local party leaders as a potent factor in promulgating Democratic principles in this county. Fraternally Mr. Buxton is a member of the Spring Rock Camp, No. 24, Modern Woodmen of America.

On May 29, 1907, Mr. Buxton was married to Lucy A. Stevenson, who was born in Clinton county, Iowa, on June 14, 1887, and she was reared and educated here. She is the daughter of a well known family, John R. and Mary Stevenson, residing in Sharon township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Buxton two children have been born, namely: Miriam Itha and Franklin Howard.

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#### WILLIAM OTTO LANGBEHN.

One of the substantial and thrifty citizens of the vicinity of De Witt, Clinton county, is William Otto Langbehn. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained a satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in many respects, and he has ever supported those interests which have for their object the welfare of the community and the benefit of his neighbors and friends.

Like many of the honored citizens of this county, Mr. Langbehn is a native of Germany, having first seen the light of day in the fatherland on September 19, 1864. He is the son of Henry and Marie Langbehn, both



**MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM O. LANGBEHN**

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born in Germany, where they were reared, educated and married and from which country they came to America in 1881 and settled in Orange township, Clinton county, Iowa, on one hundred and sixty acres. The father established a good home here, and he spent the latter part of his life in retirement, living in his comfortable home in Grand Mound. His death occurred in 1907, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his widow still lives in Grand Mound, at the age of fifty-eight years. They were the parents of two children, William Otto, of this review, and Charley.

William O. Langbehn was reared in Germany and attended school there, being seventeen years old when he accompanied his parents to Clinton county, Iowa. He grew up on the farm here and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and stock raising. He has placed excellent improvements on his farm and has a good home. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally, he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Daughters of Rebekah. He takes an abiding interest in local affairs and is now trustee of Orange township, a position which he very ably fills. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran church; his parents were also always identified with the Lutheran church. Mr. Langbehn was married on March 5, 1890, to Agnes Langbehn, who was born in Clinton county, Iowa, the daughter of William H. Langbehn, an early settler of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Langbehn five children have been born, named as follows: Bertha, Otto, Rosa and Adolph, all living.

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#### FRANK O. KERSHNER, M. D.

Frank O. Kershner attended the Baldwin (Kansas) high school; the Baker University preparatory department; and graduated from Kansas University in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He took one year of medicine at the University of Kansas; he completed his course in medicine and graduated, with honors, from Northwestern University in 1905; after graduation from the medical department at Northwestern University, Doctor Kershner devoted the next two years of his life to hospital work at Wesley Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. In 1910 he went to Vienna, Austria, and took special courses in graduate work, especially in medical and surgical diagnoses.

Dr. Frank O. Kershner has been located in Clinton, Iowa, since October, 1907, and he is prominently identified with the local hospitals and medical organizations. Doctor Kershner is a member of the surgical staff at Mercy



Hospital and Agathe Hospital, the two Clinton hospitals; he is vice-president of the Clinton County Medical Society; is a member of the Iowa State Society, the District Society, and of the American Medical Association. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason, a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and of the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity. Doctor Kershner takes an active interest in everything that stands for Clinton's welfare, and is a member of several local organizations of prominence. He is unmarried, and is a member of the Methodist church and one of its official board.

Doctor Kershner is a deep student and a man who intensely applies his strong natural faculties. He is a man of high personal character and one who possesses the esteem of those who know him. He is an able man and has exceptional future prospects.

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### JULIUS KLAHN.

The present review is concerned with the life and deeds of one who stands high among the representative farmers of his township, a man who is descended from worthy men and women of the stanch German stock, which has been tried and proved in this country so many times and has always shown up with qualities of blood which are not the possession of the descendants of any other race. And he himself is such a man that the luster of the race will not be diminished by his life, but rather brightened.

Julius Klahn was born in Liberty township, Clinton county, Iowa, on July 24, 1880, the son of Henry and Anna Dorothy (Groth) Klahn, both natives of Holstein, Germany. Henry Klahn was born in Grossenaspe, Holstein, in 1844, the son of John and Anna (Lahann) Klahn. John Klahn died in Germany in 1855, and Henry, with his mother and one sister, came to America in 1856 and settled on what afterwards became the site of Wheatland, in Spring Rock township, Clinton county, Iowa. Mr. Klahn has followed farming since, until the approach of age he retired to Wheatland in 1892, and is now the owner of four hundred and forty acres of land, all of which he himself improved. He was married in 1870 to Anna Groth, born at Heid, Holstein, in 1849, who came to America in 1869 and located near Wheatland. Four children have been born to this marriage, Lesitta, Otto, Julius and Hattie. In Germany Mr. Klahn was a member of the Lutheran church. Politically he is a firm adherent of the Democratic party, and was elected by them as trustee of Liberty township, which position he filled with

great satisfaction to the residents of the community. At present living in retirement, he possesses the respect of all who know him, and is in his peaceful old age reaping the reward of his well spent life.

Julius Klahn attended the schools of Wheatland, and began farming at the age of eighteen, and has since followed that occupation. He is now operating one hundred and sixty acres. In February, 1904, he was married to Bertha Muhl, a native of Liberty township, the daughter of Herman and Mathilda (Armiss) Muhl.

Herman Muhl is a son of John D. Muhl, who was born in Germany in 1832, a son of Powell and Margaret Elizabeth (Slahr) Muhl. His father died in Germany. John D. was married in 1860 to Wiebke Sievers, and in 1869 came with his mother, wife and family to America and settled on a farm in Clinton county, near Wheatland. At first he rented, but by thrift managed to save, invested his accumulations in land, and later owned four hundred and forty acres. He is the father of seven children, six of whom are living. In religion he is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. No man is held in higher esteem about Wheatland than is Mr. Muhl.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Klahn are the parents of one child, Vera Lillian. Mr. Klahn is a Democrat, and is just entering upon his first term as justice of the peace in Liberty township. Though young, he has been successful, and has made a splendid start in life.

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#### FRANK WITTE.

At this point we enter brief record concerning another of the representative citizens of Clinton county, and aside from the position which the subject occupies as a leading and highly esteemed citizen of the community, there is added interest attached to the resume of his career from the fact that he came here early in life and has seen the wonderful advancement of this section, having located here as one of the advance guard of progress and material advancement, and while he has benefited himself in a material way he has been of much value to the surrounding country owing to his public spirit and his loyalty to the support of any movements which have as their ultimate aim the bettering of the community in which he maintains his home.

Frank Witte was born in the state of Indiana in 1852. His father and immediate family are given proper notice under the sketch of Fred Witte, in another part of this work.

Frank Witte came to Clinton county, Iowa, when young and here he grew to maturity and has resided here continuously to the present time. He was educated in the local public schools and grew up on the farm where he began working when a mere lad. At the age of twenty-eight he began farming for himself in this county, and he continued to till the soil with satisfactory results until 1888, when he moved to Wheatland. He started with one hundred and twenty acres and he prospered as the years went by until he became well fixed. Since the date mentioned above he has resided in town and has dealt extensively in live stock and has become widely known as a stock man. He has cried sales for the past twelve years and is a very successful auctioneer.

Mr. Witte has long taken much interest in local affairs, and for the past twenty years he has very ably and successfully filled the office of constable of his township, and he is still in office. Politically he is a Democrat, and has always been active in the ranks. He is a member of the Reformed church.

In 1880 Mr. Witte married Carolina Siegmund, daughter of a highly respected family, and this union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Robert, living at Wheatland; Augusta, Mrs. Twatchmann, and Harry.

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#### CHRIST SOENKSEN.

The Germans everywhere show racial qualities which place them at the front. Patience, perseverance and thrift seem to be the traits which have most to do with their advancement. The German is not like many of our present day Americans, and like some of the more excitable European races, determined to have results at once. He is willing to lay plans, then to wait until results come, and the larger and more difficult undertakings usually require most time and patience, so at these the German excels. But he does not lay his plans and wait idly; he perseveres in performance of his part, and, by thrift, economy and attention to small things, he prevents expenses from using up his means.

Christ Soenksen was born in Germany in 1860, the son of Broder and Anna (Jensen) Soenksen. His parents came to America in 1872, and settled in the neighborhood where their son now resides. His father, who owned forty acres of land and was a sturdy and hard working man, farmed until his death. They were Lutherans.

Christ Soenksen was one of five children. He received part of his edu-

cation in Germany, the rest in the American public schools. He began to farm while young and in 1886 bought sixty acres, near Charlotte, Iowa. Shortly afterward he bought eighty acres where he now lives, and now has one hundred and ninety-five acres in one farm, on which he has erected good buildings. He also owns one hundred and sixty acres in Oklahoma. His farming operations are general in character and consist in the raising of the crops which experience has shown to be best adapted to the soil of this section, and in cattle raising, and in this latter line his herds of Shorthorns cannot be excelled in the county.

In February, 1884, Mr. Soenksen was married to Bertha Hoffmann, who has borne to him the following children: Andrew, who is living on his father's Oklahoma farm; Melinda, Emma, Carl, Edwin, Ernest, at home. Mrs. Hoffmann is a daughter of Peter and Martha (Paulson) Hoffmann, both born in Schleswig, Germany. They came to America in 1873 and settled in Clinton county, near Charlotte, where they owned a small place. Mr. Hoffmann died in 1901 and his wife makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Soenksen.

Mr. Soenksen is a member of the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican and has been elected school director. He is a very able and successful farmer and has won his present prosperity by his own exertions, and is a strong example of the successful German citizen. He has the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

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#### M. F. CARLIN.

It is well once in a while to stop and think how absolutely all humanity is dependent on the farmer. All its food supply must come from the farm; it can come from no other place, for all animal life must live on organic matter and no chemist has as yet been able to originate life, nor even to combine the elements in such a manner as to make a food which will sustain life. That is reserved for living plants and animals to do, and on the farmer, whose duty it is to take care of these plants and animals in such a way that they may become fit for food, we are all dependent.

M. F. Carlin was born in Scott county, Iowa, near Davenport, in 1854. a son of William and Jane (Dockarty) Carlin, natives of Ireland who came to this country and to Davenport in 1846. There William Carlin entered one hundred and twenty acres of land and farmed there until his death, not removing from his first location. He made many improvements on the place,

and died April 18, 1874. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters and he and all the family clung to their Catholic religion. In character he was a unassuming man, not caring much for excitement, and he passed a quiet life, leaving behind the memory of a lovable character.

M. F. Carlin received his education in Scott county, and began young to farm, at which he has since continued. In 1892 he came to Clinton county and for eleven years rented the farm on which he now lives, then bought it. It consists of two hundred thirteen acres, of a high degree of fertility and supplied with good buildings, which he has erected. While his farming is general, he gives special attention to the raising of grade Durham cattle and believes that to be the best and most paying method of farming in this locality. Mrs. Carlin raises Plymouth Rock chickens and ducks on a large scale and finds it highly profitable.

Mr. Carlin was married in 1886 to Mary O'Brien, who was born in Muscatine county, near Stalkton, Iowa, a daughter of Michael and Anna (McGuire) O'Brien. Michael O'Brien came from Ireland in 1848, and located at Syracuse, New York, and was there married, his wife being also a native of Ireland. Two years after his marriage he came to Davenport, Iowa. He had been a shoemaker, but after coming to Iowa he farmed and later bought eighty acres in Muscatine county.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlin are the parents of the following children: Frank, born in 1887; Sylvia, in 1889; Al in 1891; Charles, in 1893; Gertrude, in 1895, and Anna, in 1897. The entire family are Catholics. Mr. Carlin is a Republican.

Mr. Carlin has found farming profitable to him in a marked extent. He is well liked by his neighbors and much esteemed in the community.

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#### WILLIAM E. YOUNG.

Among the highly honored and well remembered residents of Clinton, Iowa, of a past generation, was William E. Young, whose successful and praiseworthy career has been brought to a close, but whose influence still pervades the lives of those who knew him best, for he was a man who delighted in doing good to others and assisting his neighbors and friends to succeed while laboring for his own advancement. He became well and most favorably known throughout the county and is eminently deserving of conspicuous mention in the history of this locality.

William E. Young was a native of the old Empire state, from whence came so many of the sterling citizens to the new commonwealth of the West. His birth occurred in Syracuse, New York, November 16, 1844, and when he was eleven years of age he was brought to the West by his father, Joseph Crassett Young, now deceased, long one of Clinton county's prominent citizens, a full sketch of whom appears on another page of this work.

The Young family has figured conspicuously in the affairs of Clinton county from the year they first settled here, 1835, to the present time, always ready to do their full duty as citizens and they justly earned the rewards that always come to the diligent and worthy.

William E. Young received such education as he could in the schools of his time and in 1855 he located in Clinton, Iowa, with his father, whose grocery store he entered as a clerk upon reaching manhood, and soon became familiar with the business, his courtesy and energy doing much to build up a large trade with the town and surrounding country. Later he became associated with the late Amos G. Ewing and they successfully conducted a grocery store on Second street. In the year 1879 Mr. Young entered the employ of C. Lamb & Sons, and was identified with the firm in a responsible capacity until his death. He was a man of large business interests and was a supporter of his home city, though his disposition was quiet and reserved and he did not take a prominent part in political or municipal affairs. He was one of those stanch and sterling citizens who was of inestimable value to the community. He made friends easily, and thus in his long residence in Clinton came to be known as one of her most influential citizens. He had been in failing health for some time prior to his death, but he bore his sufferings manfully and was never heard to complain.

Mr. Young was a member of the Masonic order, blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and of the Clinton lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the Wapsipinicon club. In all of these he was active and prominent.

On December 25, 1869, William E. Young was married to Emma E. Lamb, daughter of C. Lamb, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Young survives, and she is a favorite with a host of warm friends and acquaintances owing to her many commendable attributes. She is the mother of one child, a daughter, Grace, born December 29, 1872, who received a good education and has long been popular in the best social circles. She married M. B. Poole, a well known citizen here, whose death occurred in April, 1907.

## BISMARCK C. HORSTMANN.

Among the leading business men of Liberty township, Clinton county, is B. C. Horstmann, who is widely known as a grain dealer, having for a number of years maintained a large elevator at Toronto, and the fact that his dealings have ever been honest and straightforward among his fellow men has resulted in winning and retaining their confidence, so that his prestige as an industrious and honorable man of affairs has been worthily attained and is widespread.

Mr. Horstmann is a native of Liberty township, Clinton county, Iowa, having spent his life here at home, believing that as good, if not better, opportunities were to be found right at his door than in any other locality. His birth occurred on June 12, 1872, and he is the son of Henry and Emma (Petersen) Horstmann, both born in Germany, the father on October 11, 1830, and the mother on October 25, 1838. There they spent their youth and were educated in the common schools. The father emigrated to America in 1856, locating in Scott county, Iowa. The mother had preceded him to Scott county in 1855, having made the trip with her parents, Adolph and Augusta (Stockfled) Petersen, and in 1867 they came on to Liberty township, Clinton county. Her father finally emigrated to California, where he spent the rest of his days, dying at the advanced age of ninety-six years. The parents of the subject were married in Scott county, Iowa, in 1859 and they came to Liberty township, Clinton county, in 1865, locating on eighty acres, where the father prospered by reason of hard work and good management and he added to his original purchase until he became the owner of three hundred acres of land, establishing an excellent home, and he is now living retired. He is a man of influence in his community, his reputation being above reproach. His family consisted of two children, Pauline, now deceased, and Bismark C., of this review. In politics the father is a Democrat, and he has been very active in the affairs of his party. He has been trustee of Liberty township and has been representative from this district in the sixteenth and twenty-fourth General Assemblies, during which he made his influence felt for the good of his constituents, winning their hearty approval and proving himself to be well posted on current affairs and a man of ability. He and his family are liberal in their religious views.

The son, Bismark C., of this review, was reared on a farm and when but a lad knew the meaning of daily toil in the fields, and he was educated in the public schools and in the Duncan Business College at Davenport. He turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed successfully

until 1909, when he sold out and moved to Toronto, this township, in 1910, and launched out in the grain business, in which he has met with signal success, by reason of his judicious business methods and his persistent application. He is the owner of the elevator at Toronto and for the past five years he has devoted his attention for the most part to the grain business. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Savings Bank at Wheatland. Politically, he is a Democrat and he has been township clerk for four years, was appointed assessor in 1909, and he took the census for Liberty township in 1910.

Mr. Horstmann was married on March 4, 1895, to Erna Schmidt, a native of Davenport, Iowa, having been born there on February 19, 1873. Her parents, P. D. and Margaret (Peters) Schmidt, were born in Germany, having come to Scott county, Iowa, in 1868 and to Clinton county in 1887. The mother's death occurred in Berlin township, this county, in 1894 and the father is now living retired in that township. To Mr. and Mrs. Horstmann three children have been born, Adolph, Harold and Cora. Fraternaly, Mr. Horstmann belongs to the Modern Brotherhood of America, while politically, he is a Democrat.

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#### FRED WITTE.

The name of Fred Witte, of Wheatland, Clinton county, has long been associated with progress in this locality and among those in whose midst he has labored to such goodly ends he is held in the highest esteem by reason of an upright life of fidelity to principles. He was born in Cedar county, Iowa, three miles west of Wheatland, in 1858, and is the son of Frederick and Louise (Sealing) Witte, both born in Germany, from which country they came to America in 1852 and located in Indiana, and in 1856 they moved to the place whereon their son Fred was born. They bought a farm about six months later, in 1860, Spring Rock township, Clinton county. The father was a man of thrift and he accumulated in all three hundred and twenty acres. Taking the land when it was raw, he developed it into an excellent farm. He spent his last days in Wheatland with his son, Fred, and here his wife also died. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters, one son and one daughter being deceased. The oldest son, Henry, served in the Civil war as a member of Company H, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and he was in the famous march of Sherman to the sea. The parents of these children were members of the Lutheran church.

Fred Witte was educated in the common schools at Wheatland. Early



in life he turned his attention to farming and has since been interested in this line of endeavor. He now owns the homestead, consisting of one hundred and eighty-seven acres lying near Wheatland; he also owns fifty-two acres and two and one-half acres where he resides. He lived on the home place from the time he was six months of age until 1900, when he came to Wheatland. He has been an extensive stock buyer for the past twenty-five years and for a period of twenty-two years has been an auctioneer and is well known in both lines, being very successful.

Mr. Witte was married in 1883 to Alvina Martins, one of the first children born in Wheatland. She is the daughter of John and Emma (Buck) Martins, early settlers of this county, having come here from Germany, the mother having come here with her parents and located first at Davenport, being among the first settlers there. Members of this family shot wild turkey where the town of Moline now stands. Later, in the fifties, the maternal grandparents of Mrs. Witte moved to Lost Nation, Clinton county, where they died. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Witte died in Germany. The father of Mrs. Witte was twenty-two years of age when he came to America in 1853. He was an early settler of Wheatland, having come here about 1856. He was a liveryman and farmer by occupation in 1872.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Witte these children were born: Emil, who lives on a farm; Edward is in the bank at Wheatland; Herman, on the Northwestern railroad, and John, at home.

Mr. Witte and family are members of the Reformed church, and politically Mr. Witte is a Democrat. He has been school director and road boss, township trustee and township assessor and for two years was justice of the peace, all in Spring Rock township, this county.

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#### LOUIS E. SCHMITT.

One of the best known and most successful of the younger attorneys of Clinton county is Louis E. Schmitt, a man who, in his trial of cases, his intercourse, argument, and competitions with the other members of the bar, treats them with the respect and kindness he expects them to observe toward him. The Golden Rule applies with force to the bar. The members are, perhaps, too sensitive, always ready to repel fancied aggressions, and some are frequently disposed to carry the traditional "chip on the shoulder" and project the war further than the occasion demands. In disposition and temper

Mr. Schmitt is bland, approachable and sociable, liberal and accommodating, a natural man in a natural way, asserting himself and relying upon himself, and accomplishing his ends by his own methods and processes.

Mr. Schmitt was born in Pulaski township, Iowa county, Wisconsin, and is the son of Conrad and Marie Schmitt. The father was born April 17, 1842, in Germany, from which country he emigrated to America when a mere boy, and settled in Iowa county, Wisconsin. There he grew to maturity and was educated. In 1862 he enlisted in the Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and at the close of the war he returned to Iowa county and became a farmer and insurance agent. He was very comfortably established there and a well known and influential citizen of his community, devoting most of his time to his insurance later in life. He is still engaged in this line of endeavor in Muscoda, Grant county, Wisconsin. His father held a prominent government position in Germany during nearly all of his life. He is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in his church relations. He served for many years as president of the school board in his community, and his greatest desire was that his children should receive a liberal education. He married Maria Stark, in 1866, a native of Germany, from which country she emigrated to America when a small girl with her parents, who settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This union resulted in the birth of nine children, six sons and three daughters, the sons all becoming professional men. The mother is also still living.

Louis E. Schmitt, of this review, was educated in the public schools of Iowa county, Wisconsin, and later spent two years at Stoughton Academy. He entered the University of Wisconsin and was graduated from the collegiate course with honors, in 1895. Then he took a post-graduate course in the Iowa State Normal. Although well equipped for a teacher, in which line of endeavor he doubtless would have become eminent, he decided that the law held special charms for him and accordingly took up the study of the same in 1897, under Pascal & Armentrout, in Clinton, and he was admitted to the bar in May, 1900, having made rapid progress in the same. He at once opened an office and has enjoyed a very satisfactory clientele from the first, which is constantly and rapidly growing, for he has won a reputation for painstaking persistence, accuracy, a profound knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and is an eloquent and forceful pleader, and, judging from his past excellent record, the future will doubtless shower greater honors upon him. Politically, he is a Republican, and he very ably served as city solicitor for two years. In fraternal matters he is a Royal Arch Mason, belongs to the Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Presbyterian church

and a faithful supporter of the same. In April, 1905, he organized Company H. Fifty-third Regiment Iowa National Guard, and was commissioned its captain and served for nearly three years, resigning on account of business interests demanding all his time.

On August 9, 1902, Mr. Schmitt was married to Elizabeth Francis Davie, a lady of talent and culture, the daughter of an excellent Eastern family, her birth having occurred at Bolivar, New York, September 9, 1880. This union has been graced by the birth of two children, Gordon Walcott and Robert Louis.

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### JOHN H. TURNER.

It is a privilege of which few Americans can boast, and which should therefore be ranked correspondingly high, to trace one's ancestry to one who fought for his country in the war of the Revolution. Such a heritage is priceless and its value cannot be estimated. And with such example of patriotism and devotion as that furnished by the Revolutionary ancestor of Mr. Turner and those nearer in the line of descent, certainly we would expect to find Mr. Turner as he is, an honorable, upright, patriotic citizen and one who is highly interested in the common welfare.

John H. Turner was born March 4, 1874, on the farm on which he now resides, the son of Joseph and Fannie (Dougherty) Turner, the former born in Pennsylvania, of Scottish descent, and the latter a native of Ireland. Daniel Turner, the great-grandfather of John H., served under George Washington for seven years in the Revolution and after the war was a government surveyor and purchased seventy-two thousand acres of land from the government in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. He was the father of seven children, but John H. and his children are his only living descendants bearing the family name. Joseph Turner made a trip to California in 1849, and accumulated a store of gold, but which he had the misfortune to have stolen before his return. Later he made another trip. He was married at Le Clair and bought of Enoch Wood the farm where his son lives. This consisted of one hundred and sixty acres and here he lived until his death, in February, 1875. He was the father of five daughters and one son, but the latter is the only survivor of his children. He was a Republican in politics, and his wife was a member of the Presbyterian church. He has left behind him the memory of an honorable and useful citizen.

John H. Turner began his education in his home public school, attended

the De Witt high school, and graduated in 1896 from the Clinton Business College. He spent one winter at Monmouth College, at Monmouth, Illinois. He then returned to the farm, where he has since lived, and has put up excellent new buildings. He was formerly a stock raiser, breeding Polled Angus cattle and Chester White and Poland China hogs, but is now a general farmer and a stock feeder. For the past three years he has averaged feeding twenty carloads of cattle, sheep and hogs. The hogs are raised on the farm, the other stock purchased. He has his father's original one hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Turner was married on October 23, 1901, to Hannah Haring, born in Pennsylvania, who came to this county with her parents. She has borne to him three children, John H., Willie J. and Jennie E. M. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the United Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder. For three years he has been a school director.

Mr. Turner is a young man and has prospered much in his short, active career. He is a man of strong Christian character and a neighbor with whom it is a pleasure to associate.

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#### HENRY W. DIERKS.

The Dierks family have long been prominent in the western part of Clinton county and have for many decades been regarded as among our leading agriculturists, at the same time maintaining a reputation for honesty and integrity second to no other family in the county. A well known and progressive member of this household is Henry W. Dierks, who was born on January 21, 1869, in Lincoln township, this county, on his father's farm. He is the son of Hans Dierke, an excellent citizen, who was born in Schleswig, Germany, on October 7, 1838. In that country was also born the paternal grandfather, John Dierks, born in 1810 and he lived to the age of eighty-four years and one day. The paternal grandmother was Katrina Lass, who was born in Germany in 1813. The grandfather of the subject was a farmer in Germany and in 1854 he emigrated to America, arriving in Chicago on July 3, 1854. About one hundred Germans came across the ocean on a small sailing vessel, the voyage requiring seven weeks. Upon their arrival in Chicago they were compelled to spend their first night in a lumber yard owing to the fact that there were no accommodations. That city was little more than a mud hole then. The subject's father was the oldest member in the family.

Henry W.'s grandfather located in Hampshire township, Clinton county, Iowa, beginning with one hundred and sixty acres. The father of Henry W. Dierks helped break the prairie sod, using sometimes five or six yoke of oxen. Grandfather Dierks prospered here, adding to his farm from time to time until he finally became the owner of four hundred and forty acres, besides his original farm. Hans Dierks, the father, grew to maturity in Germany and attended school there and he received a fairly good education. When he reached Iowa he assisted his father and was his principal dependence on his large farm, and he remained on the farm until the breaking out of the Civil war. Hans Dierks proved his loyalty to his adopted country by enlisting in the second company out of Lyons, Company M, First Iowa Volunteer Cavalry. He was first with this regiment in Missouri, fighting the bushwhackers. He served very faithfully and received an honorable discharge at Davenport before the system of drafting began. After the war he returned home and began renting land and later bought eighty acres. By hard work and judicious management he forged ahead until he is now the owner of three hundred and seventy-five acres in Center, Lincoln and Hampshire townships. He has an excellent farm, well improved and well adapted for the raising of all kinds of staple crops, and he also raises large herds of cattle. He is a noted barley grower. Hans Dierks has placed a number of excellent buildings on his home place in Lincoln township. He was road boss for a number of years, as a Republican, but he is now independent in local politics. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, as are also all the members of his family. He was married in August, 1861, to Anna C. Tietjens, who was born in Germany, from which country she came to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1856 with her parents, her birth having occurred in 1844. She was the daughter of Henry Tietjens. To this union the following children were born: Emma, deceased; John, deceased; Mrs. Anna C. Ingwersen; Mrs. Amanda H. Ingwersen; Henry W., of this review; Mrs. Emma H. Jaeger, and Hans George.

The father, Hans Dierks, came to Clinton in 1896 and retired from active farming. At No. 1206 North Second street, in Ringwood, a suburb of Clinton, he built a beautiful and modern residence where he is now spending his declining years in peace and in the midst of plenty as the result of his former years of splendid endeavor.

Henry W. Dierks, of this review, attended the public schools in Lincoln township, and, being the oldest son, he remained on his father's farm and assisted with the general farm work. After his father's removal to Clinton in 1896, Henry W. took active charge of the home place and has since man-

aged the same in a most satisfactory and successful manner, and has, in fact, conducted all the farms of his father in Lincoln township. He is regarded by all who have had occasion to study his methods as an up-to-date farmer of the modern and progressive school. He is in every way a fit representative of this, one of the oldest, most substantial and highly honored families in Clinton county.

Mr. Dierks has remained unmarried. He is deeply interested in his work and takes a delight in keeping every thing about him in first class condition. He is a general farmer and stock man, always keeping the best grade of live stock and he is regarded as a most excellent judge of the same.

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#### CHRIS MOESZINGER.

It is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has been a success in life's affairs and won the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such is the record, briefly stated, of the late Chris Moeszinger, a well-known and progressive gentleman, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would have been hard to have found in Clinton county in his day. He long maintained his home here and the community's interests he ever had at heart, for in every relation of life he proved true to every trust reposed in him and no citizen of the county was worthier of the high esteem which they enjoyed than Mr. Moeszinger.

Mr. Moeszinger was a native of Germany, having been born there on August 8, 1823, and there he grew to maturity and was educated. Believing that a young man of his energy and ambition could succeed well in the new republic across the seas, he set sail for our shores in 1843, and soon after arriving here took up his residence in Buffalo, New York. He lived in a number of different cities, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1845, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1846, Rock Island, Illinois, in 1854, and Lyons, Iowa, in 1855. He was engaged here in the foundry and machine business until 1874, when he retired. He understood his special line of endeavor and built up an excellent business here, becoming well established, and he had a good home and a competency in his declining years.

Mr. Moeszinger was a man who took an abiding interest in public affairs and was a leader in Democratic politics. He served two terms as mayor of the city of Lyons, during which he did a great many things for the general upbuilding of the community and made a record of which his

friends and constituents were justly proud. He was a member of the city council and the local school board for a number of years.

Mr. Moeszinger was married to Mrs. Anne C. Wilch in 1854. She was born in Germany, from which country she came to America when young, and, like her husband, was of an excellent family. To this union two children were born, Louis C. and Philip P. The former is with the Baldwin Bros. Hardware Company, of Clinton, and the latter is living in Sacramento, California.

The death of this excellent citizen, genteel gentleman, indulgent father, kind husband and generous neighbor occurred on September 29, 1907.

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### HENRY BECKER.

No farmer of Sharon township, Clinton county, is deserving to any greater degree the large success which has attended his efforts than Henry Becker, for he has worked long and hard and has been patient in waiting for the full fruition that must sooner or later reward such consecutive and earnest endeavor as his.

Mr. Becker was born in the township in which he is still a resident, on December 18, 1873, the son of Carl and Sophia (Kranz) Becker, both born in Germany, the father on June 18, 1820, and the mother on May 5, 1843. Carl Becker spent his boyhood in the fatherland and attended school there, being a young man when he emigrated to America, locating in Clinton county, Iowa, where he began teaming at Lyons. He got a start in this manner, having saved his earnings and later bought a farm near Baldwin, Iowa, and in 1872 he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Sharon township, which he developed into a good place and became very well situated. He prospered and later was able to add one hundred and sixty acres more to his original purchase. He retired in 1902 and moved to Lost Nation, Sharon township, where he and his wife lived, enjoying the fruits of their former years of labor. They were a highly respected and much admired elderly couple, having a host of friends in this township. They were Lutherans in their religious tendencies. Mr. Becker died on October 18, 1910, and was buried in the family lot in the Smithtown cemetery.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Becker, named in order of birth: William, a carpenter at Lost Nation; Albert and John are both deceased; Henry, of this review; Fred lives in South Dakota; Louis is a



**MR. AND MRS. HENRY BECKER**



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resident of Sharon township, this county; Ed lives in Jones county, Iowa; Theodore also lives in Jones county; Herman, deceased; George lives at Lost Nation. Charles is a half brother of these children, being Mr. Becker's child by a former marriage.

Henry Becker grew to maturity on the home farm and attended school in Sharon township. After leaving school he remained on the homestead until he was nineteen years of age, then began life for himself, working by the month. After his marriage he rented land of his father, eighty acres the first year, then one hundred and sixty acres and finally three hundred and twenty acres. He proved himself to be a most excellent farmer in all its phases and soon had a good start and a competency laid by. In 1903 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of his father's farm and since then he has added forty acres more, on which he carries on general farming and raises stock, feeding a few cattle almost every year. He has kept his place well improved and the buildings neat and well repaired. He has been a most persistent worker and an able manager and is deserving of the success that he can today claim. He operated a threshing machine for the past fourteen seasons successively, becoming widely known as a thresher and his services in this connection are in great demand owing to his excellent work.

Mr. Becker is a Democrat and he has served very ably as township trustee and constable. He is a public-spirited man, interested in the general good of his community in which he is a leader.

On October 21, 1896, Mr. Becker was married to Emma Powlishta, who was born in Jones county, Iowa, and is the daughter of Frank and Rosa Powlishta, natives of Bohemia, from which country they came to Jones county, Iowa, at an early date. This union has resulted in the birth of three children, Walter, Bertha and Arthur.

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#### VIRTUS LUND.

Among the settlers who came to Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, in the early fifties, were the Lund brothers, natives of Eckernforde, a seaport on the Baltic in Schleswig-Holstein, where their father, H. Lund, was a teacher in the public schools of the town for fifty-two years (1812 to 1864). The old homestead was in Angelor, where he was born as the son of a farmer; the farm has been in possession of the Lund family since 1684, always going to

the oldest son. The mother of the Lund brothers was a daughter of Rev. Lur Muehlen, Knight of Dannebrog, head pastor in Eckernforde.

The oldest son, Virtus Lund, born September 23, 1832, having served an apprenticeship in a dry-goods store, emigrated to America in the summer of 1853. It took the old sailing ship "Herschel" sixty-three days to sail from Hamburg to New York, where they landed August 19, 1853. The late Christian Ohsan, of Lyons, was a fellow passenger on the same vessel, but though he and Virtus Lund lived in the same town for over fifty years, they only accidentally found out three years ago that they came to America in the same vessel. Virtus Lund went direct from New York to Zanesville, Ohio, where an uncle of his was a pastor of a German Lutheran church. In the spring of 1854 he accepted the offer of James Hazlett, a native of Zanesville, but in business in Lyons, Iowa, to come west and work for him. He had to come by way of Rock Island, found the hotels of Davenport overfilled and paid a dollar for the privilege of sleeping in a barber's chair the first night he spent in Iowa. He reached Lyons on a steamboat, on the 19th day of May, 1854. He clerked for Hazlett a year, then operated a little store on the corner of Pearl and Third streets, in partnership with C. D. Wohlenberg, which they continued successfully until the spring of 1857, when he moved to Mitchell county, Iowa, where he kept store in the city of Mitchell, with O. Schleiter and James Hazlett as partners. He returned to Lyons in 1859 and from that time until 1869 he was connected with Rice Brothers, first as employe and later as partner. From April, 1863, to November, 1865, he was in charge of a branch store in Sabula, where he was married August 31, 1864, to Sarah Amelia, oldest daughter of Dr. E. M. Westbrook. In November, 1865, he returned to Lyons and bought the house at No. 422 North Fifth street, where he has resided ever since. In February, 1869, he took his younger brother, John, in as partner and the firm of Lung Brothers did a successful business until 1881, when Virtus Lund bought his brother out and continued the business until the fall of 1889. In the meantime he was elected city treasurer of Lyons and served as such until in the fall of 1885, when he was elected county treasurer on the Democratic ticket, which office he held for three consecutive terms. He filled these positions of public trust in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, winning the highest praise from his constituents.

When the Citizens National Bank was organized in Lyons in 1891, Virtus Lund was appointed cashier, which position he held in a most creditable manner until in 1900. This institution was absorbed by the First National Bank of Lyons, since which time the subject has engaged very successfully in the

insurance and real estate business. He has been a notary public and justice of the peace since 1902.

Mr. Lund's father died in 1866 and the four brothers, then living in America, decided to induce the mother to come to the United States under the care of Mr. Houseberg of Charles City, an old schoolmate of the Lund brothers, then visiting in Europe. She was then sixty-seven years of age, but was brought safely to Lyons, and at first was somewhat "home-sick," but under the loving care of her children, especially of Mrs. Amelia Lund, she became reconciled and lived for twenty-three years under Virtus Lund's roof, or until she was summoned to her rest, at the ripe old age of ninety years, dying in March, 1890. Mrs. Amelia Lund, after forty years of happy married life, was called to her reward in January, 1905. Of ten children born to this union only four survive: Virtus, Jr., lives in Lyons; Charles and Mrs. H. E. Warner live in Chicago, and Fred, the youngest, is a student at Ames College.

The subject has passed his seventy-eighth year, but is still active in business, hale and hearty, having lived a life consistent with proper principles and in accordance with high ideals. He is president of the Oakland Cemetery Association, vice-president of the public library at Clinton and president of the Old Settlers Association. He has always taken a great interest in the general upbuilding of this locality and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

Herman Lund, brother of Virtus Lund, came to Lyons in 1855, and clerked for two years in that city and Sabula. He went to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1857, then a hot bed of secession. When the Civil war began, he, with several of the German turners, went to Quincy, Illinois, and on April 20, 1861, he enlisted as an orderly sergeant of Company H, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served very faithfully and gallantly through the entire conflict, and was repeatedly promoted, being mustered out in August, 1865, with the rank of major. In the seventies he worked two years for Lund Brothers in Lyons, but returned to St. Joseph, Missouri, where his death occurred in November, 1909.

Justus Lund was born in 1837 and came to Lyons, Iowa, in 1855, working at first on a farm, later in Clausen's flouring mill, now the Ed. Inwersen Manufacturing Company's plant. In 1857 he drove an ox team for Iverson, of Camanche, his employer being an old fellow townsman of the Lunds, they passing through Iowa and settling in the vicinity of Fort Calhoun, Nebraska. He returned to Lyons in 1859 and entered the employ of Rice Brothers. After a visit to the old home in 1862, he went in partnership with George Earl and J. M. Rice, in the summer of 1863, and bought the latter out in

1865. The firm of Earl & Lund continued most successfully in their business operations, but in 1873 they sold their store and stock of goods to Lund Brothers, and George Earl went to California and Justus Lund invested in land. Later he conducted a clothing business with J. Denker. Selling out upon the death of the latter, he retired from active business and he lives in a comfortable home with his wife and daughters on North Sixth street, Lyons.

John Lund, who was born in 1842, accompanied his young wife to America in 1866, and he began working for Earl & Lund, continuing with them until 1867, when his brother, Virtus Lund, took him into partnership. In 1881 he and his family settled in Omaha, Nebraska, where his death occurred in 1900. His wife and his only daughter followed him to the mystic land within two years, and only two sons, John and Herman, remain, both residing in Omaha.

Thus the Lund family is eminently deserving of conspicuous mention in a history of Clinton county, for the several members of the same have not only been prominent and influential in the business and civic life of the county, but also they have played well their parts in the general development of the same, leading lives becoming high-minded, whole-souled, genteel citizens, whom to know was ever to accord the highest praise, for their examples of industry and wholesome living.

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#### GARRETT EUGENE LAMB.

Iowa has been especially honored in the character and career of her public and professional men. In every county there are to be found, rising above their fellows, individuals born to leadership in the various vocations and professions, men who dominate by natural endowment and force of character. Such men are by no means rare and it is always profitable to study their lives and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and higher excellence on the part of others just entering upon their first struggles with the world. These reflections are suggested by the career of one who has forged his way to the front ranks and who by a strong inherent force and innate ability, directed by intelligence and judgment of a high order, stands today among the successful men of Clinton county and eastern Iowa.

Garrett E. Lamb is a native son of the Hawkeye state, having been born in Clinton county on November 14, 1869, and he is the son of Artemus and Henrietta (Smith) Lamb. Artemus Lamb, who was the oldest son of Chancy

and Jane (Bevier) Lamb, was born September 11, 1840, in Bradford, Steuben county, New York, and he gained his education in the public schools of his native state. At the age of sixteen years he accompanied his father to Clinton county, Iowa, and his subsequent life was identified with this county. He was early associated with his father in business and their interests became very extensive, consisting of sawmilling, in which they became widely known throughout the eastern part of the state, the magnitude of their operations being evidenced in the fact that up to the shutting down of their last mill in 1904, they had cut and marketed over three billion feet of lumber. Artemus Lamb took a keen interest in his adopted county and city and in 1892 he took the leading part in the organization of the People's Trust and Savings Bank of Clinton, which was soon numbered among the leading banks of this part of the middle West. He also had a large part in the organization of the Iowa Packing and Provision Company, of Clinton. He was also interested in many other banks and business enterprises, in all of which he was a leading spirit and in the direction of which his advice and judgment were held in the highest esteem by his business associates. For a detailed account of his business career the reader is referred to his personal sketch, which appears elsewhere in this work. Artemus Lamb died on April 23, 1901, his death resulting from injuries received in a railroad wreck in Wyoming, while on his way to California, where he had hoped to recuperate his health, which had become undermined by arduous business cares.

To Artemus and Henrietta Lamb were born five children, namely: Emma Rena, widow of Marvin J. Gates; Garrett Eugene, the immediate subject of this sketch; Clara Augusta, wife of Russell B. McCoy; Burt Lafayette and James Dwight are deceased.

Garrett E. Lamb received his elementary education in the public schools of Clinton, graduating from the high schools. He then became a student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he remained two years. At the end of that time he returned to his home and became associated with his father and brothers in the firm of C. Lamb & Sons, which had been incorporated and which was widely known as one of the most extensive and influential corporations in this section of the country. Besides the extensive milling interests with which the company has been identified were large mining interests, which invariably proved successful and financially profitable. Mr. Lamb has in all his business enterprises exhibited the same soundness of judgment and progressive spirit which characterized his father and grandfather and his career has been marked by energy, persistence and shrewdness which have enabled him to accomplish very definite results in all the lines to which he has

lent his efforts. He is personally interested in Arizona mining properties, and is president of the Iowa & Illinois Railway Company and of the Clinton Gas Light & Coke Company. Affable and easily approached, Mr. Lamb enjoys the unstinted friendship of all who are associated with him in business and the respect and esteem of all who are brought into contact with him. He is loyal in his friendships and occupies an enviable position in the city where so many years of his life have been spent. He has taken a deep interest in the welfare of his community and his influence and support are invariably given to every movement tending to the advancement of the best interests of the city or county.

Politically, Mr. Lamb is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, though his extensive business interests have precluded his giving much attention to political affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has taken all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 6th day of April, 1892, Mr. Lamb was united in marriage with Gertrude May Ellis, the daughter of Lyman A. and Mary (Buckley) Ellis. Lyman A. Ellis, who during his lifetime occupied an exalted position among the lawyers and statesmen of Iowa, was born in Burlington, Vermont, March 7, 1833, of stalwart New England parentage. After completing an academic and law school education, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1855 he came west to Iowa, with which he was ever afterwards identified. His abilities were at once recognized and he quickly attained to an enviable position at the bar of his state. For sixteen years he served as district attorney of the seventh judicial district. Later he was elected state senator from Clinton county, giving such efficient service that he was the unanimous choice of his party for re-election, but his extensive legal practice compelled him to decline further political honors. His death occurred on June 8, 1906.

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#### CALVIN D. MAY.

Calvin D. May was born March 26, 1859, in Belvidere, Illinois, and he is the son of Ezra and Louisa (May) May. The ancestors can be traced back on the paternal side to the year 1640, when John May, the founder of the family in America, left his home in Sussex, England, and emigrated to our shores, having followed the sea in early life, and was commander of the

ship "James." He located in Roxbury, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston, and he there spent his remaining days. He, with his son and grandson, are buried side by side in the same cemetery at Roxbury. Nehemiah May, grandson of Capt. John May, was born in 1701. He served in the early Indian wars and died in 1733. His son, Col. Ezra May, who was born December 16, 1731, loyally assisted the colonists in their struggle for independence, and he died January 11, 1778. Dr. Calvin D. May was next in line of direct descent. Ezra May, his son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Phillipsburg, Vermont, November 6, 1813, and in 1840 he went to Michigan City, Indiana, later moving to Cherry Valley, Illinois, the same year; the following year he took up his residence in Belvidere where he remained until his death, which occurred April 6, 1895. He was engaged in merchandising and milling for many years and also became interested in banking, serving as president of the Second National Bank. He was also a director of the First National Bank at the time of his death, having long been prominent in financial circles. He was also a judicious investor, being the largest land owner in the county, and was a man of prominence and influence. His wife was a descendant of Dexter May, brother of Col. Ezra May, and she was born October 17, 1819, and died September 19, 1862. By her marriage she became the mother of eight children, namely: Mary and Polly, both deceased; Ella, wife of A. R. Olney, of Clinton; Florence M., wife of B. W. Smith, of Jacksonville, Illinois; Clara, wife of A. C. Greenlit, of Belvidere, Illinois; Ezra, deceased; Calvin D., of this review; Stephen D., formerly a lawyer of Chicago, now deceased.

Calvin D. May attended the common schools in his native community, graduating from the high school in 1877, after which he was employed in the First National Bank of Belvidere. He later entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1884 in arts and from the law department in 1886. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Washtenaw county, Michigan. In 1887 he came to Clinton, Iowa, and when the Merchants National Bank was organized he was made assistant cashier, serving in that capacity in a manner that reflected much credit upon his ability and to the satisfaction of all concerned until 1896, when he was made cashier.

Mr. May is a prominent Mason, belonging to Emulation Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Holy Cross Commandery, Knights Templar; the DeMolay Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, and to El Kahir Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Cedar Rapids. He also belongs to the



Order of the Eastern Star, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he has served as exalted ruler. Politically, he is a loyal Democrat and he has long taken more or less interest in local party affairs, having served in the city council for 1892 to 1897.

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O. L. DUTTON.

One of the native sons of Clinton county who has remained and made a success of life right here in his own community rather than being lured away to some distant locality by the "wanderlust spirit" and seek an uncertain fortune amid strange environment, is O. L. Dutton, a farmer of De Witt township. He has worked hard for what he has and he is deserving of the competence and the valuable property that are today his.

Mr. Dutton was born in Olive township, this county, August 30, 1862, the son of Lorenzo and Sarah (Allison) Dutton, the father a native of New York and the mother of Virginia. In 1835 Lorenzo Dutton came with his father, Charles Dutton, and four brothers to Clinton county, Iowa, making the long overland trip from Virginia with teams and covered wagons, and, in pioneer fashion, entered land in Olive township and located here and were very comfortably established in due course of time, the father entering one hundred and sixty acres and at the time of his death he owned three hundred and forty acres, all of which he improved and became one of the leading farmers of the township. In 1850 Lorenzo Dutton and his brother made a trip to California, across the great western plains, during the "gold fever" days, and there followed mining for two years, then returned to Olive township, this county.

Sarah Allison, mother of the subject, came to this county in 1852 with her parents, David and Betsy (Perry) Allison, and located in Olive township, the father buying one hundred and sixty acres of land there, on which he lived until his death. The paternal grandfather of O. L. Dutton was a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to this county in an early day and died in Olive township.

The parents of O. L. Dutton married in Olive township, this county, in 1854. When Lorenzo Dutton first came to this county there were but two buildings on the site of Davenport and but one house between that city and the Dutton home. Dubuque was then the market for those living in this locality. The father devoted practically all of his life to farming. His fam-



**MR. AND MRS. O. L. DUTTON**

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ily consisted of nine children. Politically, he was a Republican, and he took considerable interest in the local affairs of his party. He very ably served as trustee and also assessor of his township and was justice of the peace.

O. L. Dutton was educated in the home schools and reared on his father's farm, assisting with the general work about the place. With the exception of one year spent in California, he has always lived in Olive township. On March 1, 1910, he moved to Orange township. He operated, most of the time, in Olive township a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, and he has carried on general farming with a large degree of success. He now owns a neat and well kept place of ninety-four acres east of Grand Mound, where he has a very comfortable home.

Mr. Dutton was married in June, 1895, to Mrs. Rose (Cronkelton) Nunn, of Scott county, Iowa. By her former marriage she has two sons, George and Claude. The former is a teacher in the high school at Sioux City, Iowa, and the latter is on a claim in Wyoming. Mrs. Dutton is a member of the Christian church. Politically, the subject is a Republican. Mr. Dutton owns a beautiful home, which is presided over by his estimable wife, who belongs to one of the pioneer families of Scott county. She is a lady of rare qualities and very popular, one whom to know is to love.

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#### LAFAYETTE LAMB.

After a man has won his laurels in the business world, it is not easy for him to drop most of the perplexing cares and devote the balance of his days to the enjoyment of what has been so honestly earned, as is shown by the larger number of men of rank who work on until death overtakes them. But to enjoy life rationally, imbibing of the pleasures and comforts wealth commands, is but an evidence of a broadness of character such as that of Lafayette Lamb, of Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. Lamb is the fourth child and second son of Chancy and Jane (Bevier) Lamb, and was born February 26, 1846, in Carroll county, Illinois, sixteen miles from Clinton, Iowa. When he was five years old his father moved to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where the family remained one year, and then went to Big Flats, Chemung county, New York, the father there superintending the milling operations of J. C. Cameron & Company. In those days traveling was a hardship and the migration from Illinois to the Keystone state was made by going down the Mississippi river to Cairo,

from there to Pittsburg by water, and then to Harrisburg, going over the mountains by stage, traveling part of the way by canal and a short distance by railroad. The child was a pupil in the public schools of Big Flats and practically all of his elementary training was obtained there.

When Lafayette Lamb was ten years old his father moved the family to Fulton, Illinois, and in the following year, 1857, established a home in Clinton, Iowa, which from that time on was the permanent residence of the Lambs. The head of the family bought a small sawmill and lumber yard in the town, and Lafayette, though only a boy, was called upon to assist in the operation of the mill. His task was to raise the logs upon a rotary carriage as they were hauled into the mill, the work in that day being carried on with a lever. The lad's schooling was of necessity restricted, and it was only when the river froze and the mill ceased operations that he went to school, returning to the mill when sawing could be done. Upon the plant being enlarged and a shingle mill being added, Mr. Lamb made shingles for his father for five years. His first experience in the lumber yard was in 1862, when he started tallying, and after a year spent in familiarizing himself with the grades, he became a retail salesman for his father.

From 1862 to about 1864 the elder Lamb was also engaged in the grist mill business, in which Lafayette assisted him. The money stringencies during the Civil war compelled the lumber manufacturers to trade lumber for whatever the farmer raised that was marketable, and the product of the Lambs' sawmill was given in exchange for grain, which was ground in the grist mill and sold at wholesale to retailers. Shortly after his experience in the retail yard, Lafayette Lamb had charge of the grist mill and continued in that capacity until the mill was sold and a sawmill built on its site.

So varied and thorough had been his training that Mr. Lamb when twenty-two years old was made foreman under S. B. Gardiner for C. Lamb & Son, his eldest brother, Artemus, having been admitted to the firm in 1864. In 1872 he took charge of the boats furnishing the logs to the Lamb mills and had active charge of the logging when the first steamboat ever employed on the Mississippi for towing log rafts was put into service. This vessel was the "James Means," and was the forerunner of a valuable fleet of steamboats operated by the firm. For ten years Lafayette supervised this branch of the business, although when his father and brother were away at times he had general charge of the firm's affairs. He became a member of the firm of C. Lamb & Sons in 1874, and when the business was incorporated, four years later, he was made vice-president of the company.

Beginning with 1882, Mr. Lamb, though still retaining charge of the

river operations, gave more of his attention to the general details of the lumber business at Clinton, Iowa, taking his father's place in its management as far as practicable. One by one, the four big sawmills of C. Lamb & Sons were closed down as the supply of white pine timber diminished, the last mill going out of commission October 26, 1904. During the forty-odd years Mr. Lamb and his sons carried on business, approximately three billion feet of white pine lumber was sawed, besides a vast volume of pickets, shingles and lath.

The closing of the last Lamb mill at Clinton did not end the business career of this great family in the valley of the Mississippi. Chancy Lamb, the founder of the house, died July 12, 1897, and Artemus Lamb, the elder son, died April 23, 1901, from injuries received in a railroad wreck in Wyoming. Lafayette Lamb, the surviving brother, is an active and virile man in many lines of business in the middle west, the Rocky mountain district and on the Pacific coast. He is president and treasurer of C. Lamb & Sons, and also president of the following: Lamb-Davis Lumber Company, Leavenworth, Washington; Lamb Lumber Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Tumwater Savings Bank, Leavenworth, Washington. He is vice-president of the Mississippi River Lumber Company, Clinton, Iowa; director of the American Wire Cloth Company, Clinton, Iowa; vice-president of the Mississippi River Logging Company, Clinton, Iowa. He is a trustee of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Tacoma, Washington, and vice-president of the Carpenter-Lamb Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota; a director of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; McCloud River Lumber Company, San Francisco, California; vice-president of the People's Trust & Savings Bank, Clinton, Iowa; a director of the Clinton Gas Light & Coke Company, and the Iowa & Illinois Railway, Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. Lamb is a stockholder in the following: People's Trust & Savings Bank, Clinton National Bank, Merchants National Bank and Cromwell Hotel Company, all of Clinton, Iowa; Northern Lumber Company, Cloquet, Minnesota, and Tampa Hotel Company, Tampa, Florida. He has a one-third interest in one of the biggest ranches in Colorado, known as the Stuebaker-Lamb-Witwer Ranch, which is nine miles east of Greeley and fifty miles from Denver. It contains four thousand acres and controls eleven miles of riparian rights on the Platte river.

Mr. Lamb married Olivia A. Huffman, of Clinton, August 21, 1866. To them were born two children, Merrette, wife of Eugene J. Carpenter, of Carpenter-Lamb Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Chancy R. Lamb, of Minneapolis, who is the active factor in the Bacon-Nolan Hardwood Company, of Chancy, Mississippi.

Mr. Lamb became a Mason in 1870, in Emulation Lodge No. 255. He is a member of Keystone Chapter and received the Scottish Rite degrees in 1871. Five years later he took the balance of the York Rite degrees in Holy Cross Commandery No. 10, of Clinton. Mr. Lamb is a member of the Shrine, Knights of Pythias and the Elks. In politics he is a Republican, but never has taken a leading part in the deliberations of the party. He is a Presbyterian and has given liberally to the church.

Mr. Lamb recently built a beautiful home in Clinton, where he and his wife entertain most generously. He spends much of his leisure time in company with his friends, cruising up and down the Mississippi river in his houseboat, "Idler," which is towed by his steamer, "Wanderer." Like other members of this prominent family, Mr. Lamb is popular with a wide circle of friends in all walks of life.

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#### ARTEMUS LAMB.

Environment is said to be the making of a man's character for good or evil. So is reflected upon a community, be it large or small, the life of an individual. If the man is broad-minded, progressive and ambitious, there must follow an upbuilding that will outlast the mortal career. Artemus Lamb, who died April 23, 1901, left an ineffaceable record of good upon Clinton, Iowa, a city that owes much to the stalwart Lamb family.

Artemus Lamb was the oldest son of Chancy and Jane (Bevier) Lamb and was born September 11, 1840, in Bradford, Steuben county, New York, where his father ran a sawmill. His education was gained in the public schools, mostly at Big Flats, Chemung county, New York. When sixteen years old he went to Clinton with his father and ever after made that city his home. From boyhood he worked with his father and was his constant associate and helpmate. He had a mechanical bent, which he cultivated for many years, together with practical experience in sawmilling, and he assisted largely in bringing about the high efficiency of the mills controlled by the Lambs.

Before he had reached manhood Mr. Lamb entered the service of his father, who conducted several manufacturing enterprises in Clinton. He was taken into partnership by the senior Mr. Lamb in 1864, when the firm of C. Lamb & Son was formed. From that time on the operations of the concern were broadened rapidly. In 1868 the firm built a large mill structure of stone,

and sawing was begun the same year. An interest in the Cobb mill at Riverside, near Clinton, was secured in 1868, and Mr. Lamb and his father organized, with S. B. Gardiner, S. W. Gardiner and John Byng, the firm of Lamb, Byng & Company. This concern in 1872 acquired the sawmill of Wheeler & Warner, which property was located near the Cobb mill. Two years later Artemus Lamb's brother, Lafayette Lamb, was admitted to partnership and the Lamb concern became known as C. Lamb & Sons. The firm, in the spring of 1877, obtained the shares of S. W. Gardiner, S. B. Gardiner and John Byng in Lamb, Byng & Company, and in January, 1878, the Lamb interests were incorporated under the title of C. Lamb & Sons. Chancy Lamb was president, Lafayette Lamb, vice-president, and Artemus Lamb, secretary and treasurer.

It was in one of the four mills operated by the Lambs at Clinton that the use of the band saw for cutting white pine is supposed to have been first attempted. Many innovations in sawmilling were witnessed at the Lamb mill, including an edger of an entirely new type and a trimmer, besides a friction log turner that, now driven by steam, is today known as a "nigger." The last of the Lamb operations at Clinton ended with the shutting down of the remaining mill October 26, 1904. It is estimated that Mr. Lamb and his sons cut and marketed more than three billion feet of lumber. While having a practical knowledge of sawmilling, Artemus Lamb, later in life, paid more attention to the distribution of the lumber product and to the financial end of the various business interests of his father, brother and himself.

There was much of the typical American citizen about Mr. Lamb, for he took an active interest in any and all of the enterprises of the city where he lived. He had charge of the volunteer fire fighting force until 1879, and it was his earnest efforts that brought about the splendid organization in which the city prides itself. He believed that it was his duty to enter politics and he served as councilman, the records of that body revealing the earnestness and fidelity with which he served his fellow men.

One of Mr. Lamb's greatest achievements was the founding of the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank, of Clinton, in 1892, and it was to his influence that the institution in less than three years had deposits of more than three million dollars and took rank with the more important financial organizations in the middle west. He was the moving spirit in the organization of the Iowa Packing & Provision Company, of Clinton, and was heavily interested in other ventures that paid, and still are paying, ever-increasing dividends. Besides the People's Trust & Savings Bank, to which he gave much of his time, he was interested in the City National Bank, of Clinton; the Clinton National Bank.



of Clinton; the Lumberman's Bank, of Shell Lake, Wisconsin; the Merchants National Bank, of Clinton, and the Clinton Savings Bank. He was president of the Clinton Gas Light & Coke Company, vice-president of the Mississippi River Logging Company and a director in the Shell Lake Lumber Company, of Shell Lake, Wisconsin. He was interested in sixteen lumber mills on the upper Mississippi river. He held the office of vice-president of the Mississippi River Lumber Company, the Chippewa Logging Company and the Crescent railroad, of Shell Lake, Wisconsin, and was a director in the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; the White River Lumber Company, of Mason, Wisconsin, and the Barronett Lumber Company, of Barronett, Wisconsin. In addition to these varied enterprises, Mr. Lamb had extended mining interests at Deadwood, notably in what are known as the Bonanza mine and the Buxton, which were great producers and dividend payers.

Masonry attracted much of the attention of Mr. Lamb, and he was given signal recognition in the order, to which he was admitted in 1870. He was a member of Keystone Chapter No. 32, Royal Arch, and of Holy Cross Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, of Clinton, Iowa. He was made a Scottish-rite Mason and for six years was master of Kadosh and was prior for many years. He was a member of the Royal Order of Scotland (Scottish Rite) and was admitted to the El Kahir Shrine, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was a member of Clinton Council, in York-rite Masonry and also of the Knights of Pythias. He was an exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and for many years was president of the Wapsipinicon Club, of Clinton.

Mr. Lamb married Henriette Sabina Smith, who was a native of Perry county, Ohio, at Clinton, Iowa, October 11, 1865. To the couple were born five children, three of whom are living: Emma Rena, widow of Marvin J. Gates; Garrett Eugene, and Clara Augusta, wife of Russell B. McCoy. Burt Lafayette died January 30, 1898, and James Dwight was drowned May 5, 1905.

Feeling that his constitution was being undermined by business cares, Mr. Lamb started, in January, 1901, for California to seek rest during the winter months. The train on which he was a passenger was wrecked near Rock Springs, Wyoming, January 16th, and Mr. Lamb was so seriously injured that he never recovered, passing away at Coronado, California, April 23, 1901. The remains were brought to Clinton and buried in the family mausoleum at Springdale cemetery.

Mr. Lamb's life was full of effort for others, and no mean proportion of

the wealth he gathered was devoted to the poor of Clinton. His genial ways and careful observance of the rights of others made him beloved not only by those who immediately surrounded him, but by the thousands to whom he was less familiarly known. He attended the First Presbyterian church and was for many years one of its trustees, contributing liberally to all its causes.

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THOMAS EVAN HAUKE.

In no department of county government is absolute honesty and freedom from graft more essential than in the supervisor's office. On these men depends the administration of the county's finances, and there are the greatest opportunities for, on the one hand, private gain at the public expense, and on the other, the conservation of the county's money and saving to the people. It is well for the people of Clinton county that they are represented in the supervisors' office by such men as Mr. Hauke, whose honesty is absolutely above suspicion and whose devotion to the public interests is so marked and so well known.

Thomas Evan Hauke was born in Lincoln township, Clinton county, Iowa, on November 28, 1867, the son of George and Martha (Polhaumus) Hauke. George Hauke was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was one of the early settlers of Clinton county, a respected man of strong influence in his community. He was a Republican. He died in 1900, his wife in 1904.

Thomas E. Hauke was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools and the college at Fulton, Illinois. He spent his time in work on the farm until 1889, when he went to work for the *Chicago Daily News* as a route agent, and remained with them two years. He then returned to the farm, and has since made farming his occupation, now owning one hundred and eighty acres of excellent land in Lincoln township, one and a half miles from the Clinton city limits, which he has made by careful tillage and good management to yield him a competence. In 1904 the Republicans nominated Mr. Hauke for county supervisor, and he was re-elected in 1906, 1908 and 1910 (the last time by a substantial majority), having served to the present date eight years. His service in this office has been satisfactory to every friend of good government. Mr. Hauke was elected president of the State Supervisors' Association of Iowa in 1908 and declined re-election again in 1909.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Hauke is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Elks, the Turners, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, and the Odd Fellows, taking an active part in the work of all.

In May, 1901, Mr. Hauke was married to Ida Woodruff, a native of Clinton, who was born on June 10, 1872. She is a lady of many accomplishments. Mr. Hauke has many friends who esteem him for his true worth. A successful farmer and business man, and an efficient public servant, he has made himself known to the people of his county as a man of more than common ability and ordinary character.

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#### F. H. ROCK.

Mention is here made of one of the prominent farmers of Berlin township, a man of German descent, who has exemplified in his life and actions the qualities which have made the sons of his race successful everywhere, in every situation of life. No race is better fitted to cope with the obstacles which are met in the course of life than are the Germans. Many of them have settled on Clinton county's farms, and among the names of those who have gained more than common success stands that of Mr. Rock.

F. H. Rock was born in Waldeck, Germany, September 27, 1842, the son of Ludwig and Fredericka (Bick) Rock, both of whom spent their lives in Germany. The subject received his education in the German schools, and followed farming there. In 1866 he came to America, and worked for two years on a farm in Scott county, near Davenport. He then came to Clinton county and rented a farm in Berlin township, and in 1871 bought one hundred and sixty acres in Welton township, where he is now living. This was then unimproved prairie, without buildings, and he has improved the soil, erected excellent buildings, added one hundred and twenty acres and brought the farm to its present high condition. Stock raising has occupied much of his attention and his Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs are hard to excel.

Mr. Rock was married in 1869 to Louise Rock, who was born in his native village and who came from Germany to Davenport in 1867. She has borne him five children, Louise, William, Louis, Christina and Fritz. The family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Rock is a Democrat on national issues, but votes independently on local questions. He has never aspired to office, but has given his attention to his farm and his family, being



MR AND MRS. F. H. ROCK



a man who takes much pleasure in home life. Together with material prosperity, he has gained during his residence in Berlin township many friends who esteem him for the many strong qualities of mind and heart which he possesses.

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### GEORGE CRAMPTON SMITH.

No business man in Clinton, Iowa, is regarded with higher favor than George Crampton Smith, who, while looking to his own interests, does not neglect to discharge his duties in fostering the upbuilding of the community in general, having, through a long life of strenuous and commendable endeavor, done as much if not more than any other man for the good of the city of Clinton, and as a result of his public-spirit, his integrity, industry and kindness he is held in highest esteem by all classes and is deserving of conspicuous mention on the pages of history, if for no other reason than because of his development of the Clinton Paper Company, one of the strongest and most prosperous houses of the kind in Iowa.

Mr. Smith was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 5, 1831, the son of William C. and Mary Smith. The father was a farmer in England and he came to America in 1852 and settled eight miles west of Clinton, Iowa, on eighty acres of land; here he established a very comfortable home and continued farming here until his death in 1895. Politically, he was a Republican and in religious matters an Episcopalian. He and Mary Smith were married in England in 1829. Her death occurred at an advanced age in 1898.

George C. Smith was educated in England and accompanied his parents to America in an old sailing-vessel, the voyage requiring twenty-eight days. He purchased eighty acres alongside that of his father, but he never farmed this land. He followed stationary engineering for a period of forty years and was an expert in this line of endeavor. He is now nearly eighty years of age, but is still visiting the offices of the Clinton Paper Company, of which he is president and treasurer and with which he has been connected since about 1864. They are manufacturers and jobbers of straw, rag and red express paper. It is to him that the city of Clinton owes its reputation for having one of the most successful and steadily operated paper mills in the United States.

Knowing something of the manufacture of paper and recognizing a great future for the Mississippi valley, Mr. Smith organized a company and

erected a small paper mill on the site now occupied by the Clinton Paper Company mills at Nineteenth avenue and Fifth street. This company, with somewhere between ten and twenty stockholders, was incorporated in 1864, but the stockholders gradually dropped out until this company is what might be called an incorporated private institution, with George C. Smith as president and treasurer; V. C. Smith, vice-president, and William M. Smith, secretary and manager, the latter gentleman having been the active daily director of this company's destiny for several years past. These mills have been rebuilt by the Smiths and newly equipped until the plant of today is one of the model paper manufacturing institutions of the country, having a capacity of twenty thousand pounds daily and running to its full capacity night and day the year round. Probably no other paper mill in the United States runs so steadily, and it is equipped with the best of modern machinery, supplied with the best of raw materials—including pure water from its own artesian well—and operated by expert paper makers. The product is naturally of so high a class that the Clinton Paper Company experiences no trouble in placing it on the market, so that the mills are kept very busy to supply the demand. A few years ago, in addition to their immense warehouses at the mills, this company opened an up-town warehouse and in 1909 the company built one of the handsomest two-story and basement wholesale structures in the city, on Sixth avenue. It has a total floor space of twenty-one thousand square feet, and this is completely stocked with wrapping paper, bags, woodenware, galvanized ironware, butchers' supplies, specialties and cordage. Six men travel out of this house, covering Iowa and Illinois, in which states a very extensive trade is carried on, and this house is universally recognized as one of the largest and strongest houses financially in the state. Mail orders alone come to this firm rapidly enough to keep the mills busy to their full capacity all the time, and carload shipments go from them to all the principal cities of the western half of the United States, including Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Joseph and many others. The Clinton Paper Company supplies by contract all the plants of Swift & Company and the Cudahy Packing Company west of Chicago and many of the smaller packers in the same territory, the Swift and Cudahy people alone requiring some two thousand tons of rag ham-wrapping paper annually. It is a noticeable fact that the trade papers pay many compliments to the solid, progressive and yet modest nature of the Clinton Paper Company's management.

During the past fifteen years, the period during which this company's jobbing business proper has been in operation, it has been systematically meet-

ing the strongest competition from Chicago and all other competing points, and each year has grown stronger with the local and general trade, until today there is no house in the west more popular. It is probable that the people of Clinton do not fully appreciate this large and rapidly growing institution.

George C. Smith was married in 1862 to Cecelia Hosford, of Clinton, and her death occurred in 1864. In 1867 he was married to Sarah Carll, of Waterloo, where her family have long been prominent. Seven children graced this union, six of whom are living, namely: Herbert is superintendent of the mills at Clinton; Georgia A. is the wife of F. Langford, of South America; Verne is superintendent of the local paper mills; Artemus lives in California; Lulu is the wife of O. E. Hill, of Clinton; William is secretary of the Clinton Paper Company. These children received excellent educations and were given every chance.

George C. Smith is a Congregationalist and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a sociable gentleman and is held in the highest regard by all who know him. His achievements represent the results of honest endeavor along lines where mature judgment has opened the way. He possesses a weight of character, a native sagacity, a discriminating judgment and a fidelity of purpose that command the respect of all with whom he has been associated. He takes first rank among the prominent men of this locality and was long a leader in financial, business, education, social and civic affairs.

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#### WILLIAM EUGENE RUSSELL.

Now in the buoyancy, mature judgment and experience of his middle years, clear and keen in body and mind, with no dark lines written on the pages of his life, William Eugene Russell, well-known attorney of Clinton, is moving along the highway of professional success with many years of activity and usefulness before him. Having always been duly appreciative of what is exalted and noble in man, he hates baseness and deceit, his sense, his individualism and his honor spurning them. He is affable, genial and sympathetic, yet a man of force, energy, tact and acumen. As he is in the heyday of life, with his abilities susceptible of higher growth, his path leads up the inclines to summits yet unclimbed.

Mr. Russell's career is an interesting one, and it proves what a man of courage and determination, coupled with good common sense and the exercise of sound judgment, can accomplish when his energies are rightly applied.



He was born on August 13, 1855, in Bethany, West Virginia, and is the son of Samuel P. and Susan (Shepard) Russell. The father was born in the north of Ireland in 1813, and there he grew to maturity and was educated, emigrating to America in 1831, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained some time, then went to South Carolina, later to Bethany, West Virginia, where he engaged in the dry goods business. In 1856 he followed the tide of emigration westward to the state of Illinois, where he engaged in farming. He later came on to Iowa and established a restaurant at Sabula, then came to Clinton county where he engaged in farming until he retired, and lived a quiet life until his death, in 1903, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was a man of great energy and was successful in whatever he undertook. He was a Republican in politics and was a faithful member of the old Campbellite church, a man of integrity and honor, unswerving in his zeal for the right in all walks of life, and he was held in the highest respect by all who knew him.

Samuel P. Russell was married before leaving West Virginia, his wife surviving until January 9, 1883, dying in her sixty-third year. To this union seven children were born, three of whom are living, namely: Eliza, wife of Isaac Fovargue, of Clinton; Virginia is making her home with her brother, the subject; William E., of this review.

William E. Russell was educated in the common schools and he worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began railroading for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, taking charge of a gang of laborers. Later he operated a steam threshing-machine in the wheat fields of the North, with which he was very successful. Having always been an ambitious lad and believing that the law held particular attractions for him, Mr. Russell, in 1881, took up the study of the same and soon made rapid progress under W. C. Grove, in Lyons, and he was duly admitted to the bar in 1883, since which time he has been successfully engaged in practice in the city of Clinton, having long ago taken a place in the front rank of Clinton county attorneys, figuring prominently in the local courts and gaining a reputation for an able, conscientious, painstaking and earnest legal adviser and trial lawyer, ever enjoying the respect of his professional brethren and the esteem of a wide circle of clients and friends.

Politically, Mr. Russell is a Republican, and he served very acceptably as the last city attorney of Lyons before that town was annexed to Clinton. He was also city auditor of Clinton for three terms, from 1898 to 1904, and for the past five years he has been justice of the peace. In all offices of public trust he has been found most faithful in the discharge of his every duty.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Russell was married on September 28, 1884, to Elmira Brand, of Lyons, Iowa, but a native of Illinois, having been born there on October 13, 1861. Six children have been born to this union, named as follows: Wayne and Glenn R., both of Clinton; Lyle P. lives in North Dakota; Edna L. will graduate from the Clinton high school in 1912, and Edith V. from the same school in 1914; Adelaide is also attending school.

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### C. V. BARR.

While country life has some drawbacks, due mostly to isolation, these are being rapidly removed now by the increasing number of good roads and by the use of the telephone, so that today the farmer who lives within a reasonable distance of a small town or city is no more cut off from his neighbors than is the suburban city dweller. The farmer has also many advantages. He is independent and master of his own time; he lives in the pure air; his table supplies are many of them furnished fresh from his farm; he lives close to nature, and his occupation is becoming more and more profitable. The attractiveness of farm life is becoming more and more marked with each year of invention.

C. V. Barr was born in De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa. His parents were John L. and Sarah (Barr) Barr, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came to this township before the Civil war and located here. His father was a lawyer and practiced in De Witt. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army as a private and served the entire war, seeing much action and earning an enviable record as a soldier. Shortly after the war he died. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. As a man of strong and forceful character, he is well remembered by those who knew him.

C. V. Barr attended the common schools, and when the time came to select an occupation for himself, he chose farming, which vocation he has since followed. He now owns two hundred acres of excellent land, which he has improved with high class buildings. This farm was purchased in 1903. While his farming is general in character, he makes something of a specialty of breeding fine carriage horses and has produced some splendid specimens of these.

In August, 1895, Mr. Barr was married to Julia Paul, of Clinton, Iowa,

a native of De Witt, daughter of Rev. D. H. Paul, a pioneer minister of the Baptist church, who later in life became a farmer of the township. They are the parents of two interesting children, twins, both in school, Clarence J. and Florence May. Mr. Barr is a Republican.

Mr. Barr has been uniformly successful in his farming operations and has found them profitable. He is a man whose many amiable traits of disposition have made friends for him.

Rev. D. H. Paul came here in an early day and was one of the pioneer ministers. He then purchased land in De Witt township and gave up his calling and followed farming the rest of his life. Mrs. Barr is a lady of rare refinement and fine education. She was one of the most successful teachers in Clinton county. Mr. and Mrs. Barr have one of the most beautiful farm homes in the county and are wholesouled people whom it is a pleasure to meet there.

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#### CHARLES F. CURTIS.

The lumber interests had the most to do with the building up of the city of Clinton. A few names are prominently connected with that industry, but the saw-mill kings have finished their work at Clinton, their interests are now more or less scattered and the one big lumber industry which remains at Clinton and which was not driven away by the failing of the Wisconsin forests is the enormous sash, door, and blind factory, founded by the gentleman whose name heads this article.

Charles F. Curtis was born on April 3, 1846, in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, the son of John S. and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Curtis, both natives of New York and of English ancestry. John S. Curtis was born on March 31, 1818, his wife on March 30, 1822. They moved to a farm in Ogle county, Illinois, near Rochelle, in 1856, and lived there until 1868, when they removed to Clinton, Iowa, where Mrs. Curtis died in 1890 and Mr. Curtis in 1891. Mr. Curtis was a Republican in politics and a member of the Baptist church. He was a man of strong and forceful character.

Charles F. Curtis attended the common schools of Ogle county, and the Rochelle high school for one winter. He then entered Eastman's Commercial College of Chicago, from which he graduated in May, 1866, and in June, 1866, came to Clinton, Iowa, and went into a grocery store with W. G. Hemingway as partner. They carried on this business until December of the same year, when they bought the interests of Clawson and Thornburg, in a small

sash, door and planing factory located at Seventh and Front streets, then operated by Clawson, Thornburg & Smith, the new firm beginning as Smith, Hemingway & Curtis. In the spring of 1867 George M. Curtis, a brother of Charles F., bought out the interest of Mr. Smith, and in October of the same year the brothers bought the share of Mr. Hemingway, the firm name being now changed to G. M. Curtis & Brother. At this time but three men were employed, a superintendent, engineer and planing room man, and the principal business was the dressing of lumber. In 1868 J. E. Carpenter, an uncle of the brothers, was taken into the firm and the name Curtis Brothers & Company, since used, was then adopted. On January 1, 1869, they bought out the business of C. H. Toll, located at Thirteenth avenue and Second street, and moved to that location, where they have since remained. At that time about fifty men and boys were employed, and the capacity of the establishment was seventy-five doors and two hundred windows per day.

In 1881, C. S. Curtis, a brother, Fowler Stone and S. M. Yale were taken into the firm and a branch factory started at Wausau, Wisconsin, which has about the same capacity as the parent establishment. In 1882 a sales warehouse at Minneapolis, under the management of S. M. Yale, was organized under the name of the Adams Horr Company, and in 1890 the Minneapolis and Wausau branches were organized as the Curtis & Yale Company. The factory at Clinton, with sheds, now covers a space of three hundred by two hundred and seventy-five feet, the offices and warehouse covers eighty by three hundred feet, with a three-story and basement building. Three hundred and seventy-five men are employed, and one thousand doors, two thousand and five hundred windows and other mill work in proportion, turned out every day. The Wausau factory is of similar capacity, and the output of both has been greatly increased lately by the use of improved machinery, both having for many years employed a large force of men. The Minneapolis house is supplied from Wausau. The company operates three branch jobbing houses, with small factories attached, each employing about a hundred men; these are the Curtis Sash & Door Company, at Sioux City, the Curtis, Towle & Paine Company, at Lincoln, Nebraska, and the Curtis & Gartside Company, at Oklahoma City, each supplied from the main factories. The supply of lumber for the factories was formerly obtained from Wisconsin and Michigan, but now comes from a mill in California, in which the brothers are stockholders. The products of these factories are shipped to nearly every state.

Charles F. Curtis was married in October, 1873, to Nancy Hosford, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of A. P. Hosford, long a respected and prominent resident of Clinton, and Priscilla (Davis) Hosford. To this mar-

riage four children were born: Mabel, who died when eleven years old; Lucy, who married Charles B. Towle, the manager of the branch house at Lincoln, Nebraska; and Edith and Florence, twins, now at home.

Mr. Curtis is a Mason, having taken the degrees of both the Scottish and York rites. In politics he is a Republican and he attends the Presbyterian church. His business connections in Clinton are varied, he being a director in the City National Bank, president of the Clinton Saddlery Company, president of the Clinton Furniture Company, vice-president of the Clinton Wire Cloth Company, and president of Curtis Brothers & Company. His success in business has been so marked as to rank him among the greatest business men of his state and of the middle West, and his fortunes have been self-made, for he started in the grocery business with one thousand dollars which his father kindly loaned him and has built up from that small start, meeting and overcoming many obstacles. While the firm of Curtis Brothers & Company have been so eminently prosperous, their road has not been always clear, and they have passed through three panics which proved the ruin of many similar establishments. The young men of Clinton have certainly in Mr. Curtis an example of the opportunities open to a young man of the right kind of intelligence and ability, even though he is not supplied with wealth at the beginning of his career.

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#### CHRIST JENSEN.

In later years there has been a strong influx of Danish settlers into the agricultural districts of Iowa. No better class of settlers could be desired, for of the European nationalities the Danes take extremely high rank in the virtues which make desirable citizens, and there is nowhere in Europe a more orderly, thrifty, honest and law-abiding people than are the residents of Denmark, nor are the mass of the residents as well educated in any other country, for Denmark has paid more attention to schools than to armies. And all these qualities mature to a stronger fruition when transplanted into this land of large opportunities.

Christ Jensen was born in Denmark on May 1, 1870, the son of Soren and Kirsten (Tobiesen) Jensen. His parents were natives of Denmark, and there his father died in 1893; his mother is still living. Of their family of twelve children, seven are living. Christ Jensen was reared to a farmer's life, and received his education in the schools of his native land. In 1890 he came to America, stopped at De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, and for sixteen



**MR. AND MRS. CHRIST JENSEN**

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years rented the farm which he now owns. By careful management he accumulated money, and in 1907 purchased this farm of one hundred and ninety acres. Mr. Jensen carries on general farming, stock raising and feeding, and finds these lines very profitable. Politically, he is a Democrat, but he has never aspired to office. He and his family are active members of the Lutheran church.

In 1894 Christ Jensen was married to Bertha Blunk, the daughter of J. Henry Blunk, mentioned elsewhere in this work. To this marriage four children have been born: Arthur, deceased; Herbert, Lillie and Marion. Mr. Jensen is well liked by his neighbors and highly regarded for the stronger elements of his character. His career is an example of what may be accomplished by an immigrant to this country who has the right kind of determination, for when yet a young man, coming to this country without money, and where language and customs were new, he has achieved results which many a native-born citizen of his age, with vastly greater opportunities, has failed to attain.

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#### JOSEPH HUNTER.

The changes in the methods of farming in the last fifty years have kept full pace with other progress. Formerly wheat was harvested with a cradle or sickle, and the man who could cut four acres a day was a prince among workers; now the binder will cut and bind twenty with as little difficulty. Then corn was plowed with a single or double shovel plow, making from two furrows to four necessary in cultivating a single row. Now a riding cultivator is used which cultivates one or two rows completely at a time. Then almost every variety of farm work was done by hand, now by machinery, and on the largest farms steam and gasoline are called upon to aid in carrying on operations enormous in their extent. Not only have the improvements enabled the farmer to do a great deal more work in the same time, but have also made it possible to do the work better and in an easier manner.

Joseph Hunter was born in Clinton county, on the farm on which he now resides, October 10, 1882, the son of Isaac and Mary (MacElhatton) Hunter. Isaac Hunter was a native Canadian and came early to Clinton county, Iowa, where he was married, his wife being a native of Ohio. He bought land rather extensively, three hundred and twenty acres in all, and practically ceased to work at the carpenter's trade, in which he was skilled and which he had practiced in Canada. He put up various improvements on



his farm. He was a Catholic in religion, while in politics he allied himself with the Republican party. Throughout life he was a hard working and thrifty man. A citizen of plain and substantial virtues, he won many friends.

Mr. Hunter's family consisted of five sons and one daughter: John, of Davenport; James, of De Witt township; Margaret, of Davenport; Charles, of De Witt township; Frank, of Berlin township; and Joseph, of De Witt township, whose name heads this sketch.

Joseph Hunter has followed farming and cultivates eighty acres. He is a Republican and a member of the Catholic church, in both respects following the parental example. He is unmarried. Though young, he has attained a good start in life and is the possessor of the qualities which make for success and of those which secure friends for a man.

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#### GEORGE A. SMITH, M. D.

Herein we record the life of one who has brought exceptional abilities and attainments to the practice of one of the noblest professions and who has correspondingly had a career in that profession which has been extraordinary. Among the physicians of this section of the state none ranks higher, either in a professional way or personally, than does Doctor Smith.

George A. Smith was born in Center township, Clinton county, Iowa, July 6, 1854, the son of John Henry and Emily (Cooley) Smith. His paternal grandparents were natives of Albany county, New York, where they lived and died, and were of German descent and residents of a German community. His grandfather was a wagonmaker by trade. His maternal grandparents were Thomas and Ann (Kennedy) Cooley, and were residents of Hartford, Connecticut, where their daughter Emily was born. This grandfather was the officer in charge of the United States arsenal there. In the early forties they came to Kane county, Illinois, and later removed to Black Hawk county, Iowa, residing at Waterloo until their death.

John H. Smith and Emily Cooley were married in Illinois in 1851, where he was engaged as a locomotive engineer, and was one of the first to run over the Chicago & Northwestern railroad to Dixon, Illinois. He later came to Clinton county, Iowa, and went to farming on government land, at which he continued until the Civil war. He then recruited Company A, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers, and was its first captain. He received rapid promotion on account of gallant service, being advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was

mustered out in that capacity at the Grand Review in Washington in 1865. Because of physical hardships endured in Southern prisons he did not feel equal to the hard labor of farming and in 1865 he opened a flouring mill at Camanche and was engaged in that business for several years. Then he was appointed to a position in the United States internal revenue service which he held for some years but has now retired to a farm in Camanche township where he is spending his old age in small fruit farming and finds in it much enjoyment. He is now eighty-four. In 1865 he was elected as state senator for four years. Before this he had served as a member of the first board of supervisors of Clinton county when organized. His wife died in 1893. She had borne to him seven children, of whom three are living. He has been a man of much prominence and influence, and the recollection of his life has been an inspiration to his children.

George A. Smith attended the schools of Clinton county, and took his professional course at the State University, graduating in 1881. He then located in Camanche, was there four years and then in 1885 came to Clinton, where he has since practiced. During five years of this time he operated a drug store in connection with his practice, but aside from this has devoted himself to his profession with great success. He has made his name as a physician widely known in this section of Iowa. He has always taken an active part in politics, but was never a candidate for office until this spring when he ran for mayor of the city of Clinton. He was school director from 1897 to 1903. In 1891, under President Harrison, he was United States examining surgeon. In 1895 and '96 and in 1902 he was physician to the board of health, and in 1903 was city physician. During the Spanish-American war he was appointed by President McKinley a brigade-surgeon, ranking as major, and was in command of the field hospital of the Second Division, Third Army Corps, at Chickamauga, Georgia. He was given special command to precede and arrange a reception hospital for Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's command on its arrival at Havana, but was prevented by typhoid fever. He is a member of the Clinton County and Iowa State Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association and the Second District Medical Society. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason, a charter member of the Odd Fellows at Clinton, and one of the organizers of Lodge No. 199, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Clinton.

Mr. Smith was married on October 4, 1882, to M. Nettie Ireland, a daughter of A. B. and Mary (Cady) Ireland. A. B. Ireland was a pioneer in Iowa, first locating in Belle View in 1847, spending the years from 1849 to 1852 in California, returning to Camanche in the latter year, and was one

of the first doctors in Clinton county. He was a man of prominence and influence and succeeded John H. Smith as senator from this district. He and his wife are dead. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children, Mabel Ireland, born September 8, 1884, wife of Carlos G. Tredway, of St. Louis, and Homer Ireland, born July 7, 1890, now a student in Iowa State University.

The Doctor is one who has many warm personal friends, gained by the geniality of his nature. He is respected by the members of his profession and has a strong and powerful influence in the county. He is one of whom his city is justly proud, both as a man and because of his professional record.

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#### FRANK W. LEEDHAM.

Local politics in Clinton county have been marked by a strong spirit of independence, and the county officers are chosen by the voters on account of personal merit, and not because of partisanship. This is shown by the fact that the officers are usually divided between the parties, and that officers who have rendered exceptional services have been retained long in office. So in this county more than in most it is a personal tribute to a man to retain him in office for several terms, and it is an indication of unusual merit and a proof of the people's confidence when one man has been twelve years auditor of his county, and during that time has received large majorities, when the most of the officers elected were on the ticket of the opposite party.

Frank W. Leedham was born on May 10, 1867, in Lyons, Iowa, the son of Thomas and Ann (Welch) Leedham. Thomas Leedham was born in Lincolnshire, England, on July 21, 1828, the son of Thomas and Martha (Missens) Leedham, who both were natives of the same county. He learned the butcher's trade, and worked at the same in London for seven years; then in 1853 emigrated to Lyons, Iowa, and was engaged as a butcher there until 1862, when he visited his native country. On his return he again took up the meat business, and was very successful. He was also a stock buyer and shipped large numbers of cattle to the Chicago markets, and was a large owner of city and farm property and a stockholder in the Clinton and Fulton High Bridge. In 1901 he retired from active business, and died in 1906. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he was an independent voter, and in religious affiliation a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Leedham was a man of high rank and standing in the business world of his city, and had many personal friends. In 1849

he was married to Ann Welch, a native of England, who was born in 1826, and died in 1896. She bore to him seven children.

Frank W. Leedham received his education in Lyons and in Griswell's College at Davenport, Iowa. For several years he was employed as a book-keeper by the Lyons Lumber Company and by W. J. Young & Company, where he became a valuable man. In 1900 he was nominated for county auditor on the Republican ticket, was elected, and has been six times re-elected, on some occasions in the face of a Democratic landslide. In 1908 he was one of the few Republicans elected, and received a majority of over twelve hundred and in 1910 a majority of nearly seventeen hundred, while one of the Democratic candidates for county office received a majority of two thousand. This shows how the people of Clinton county appreciate Mr. Leedham's services in office better than could any words of encomium. In 1907, when the Legislature passed a law requiring the adoption of certain blank forms and books by county officers, Mr. Leedham was one of the two auditors on a committee of seven chosen to prepare the forms. In 1909 he was elected president of the County Auditors' Association of Iowa. Mr. Leedham is a thirty-second-degree Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and takes active part in the work of all these lodges.

In 1892 Mr. Leedham was married to Blanch Leffingwell, of Lyons, an accomplished lady of especial musical talent. To this marriage have been born four bright and interesting children, Harry L., Helen A., Donald W. and Margaret W.

Mr. Leedham is well known to the people of Clinton county as an accomplished accountant, a man whose honor and integrity are such that they have absolute confidence in him, and a courteous and accommodating gentleman. His many friends have been deservedly gained on account of his enduring qualities of manhood.

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### JAMES DE LANGE.

In this article are narrated the events of one who has made his life pleasant and prosperous and has gained a leading place among the merchants of his city. Born in the little country of Holland, whose descendants have proven themselves most capable and enduring, he has in a foreign country won success by his merits.

James De Lange was born in The Hague, Holland, June 30, 1877. son

of Abram Peter De Lange. His parents were probably natives of France. His father was a stock buyer and traveled widely in Europe, dwelling in Holland for only a short time. James De Lange's mother died when he was three years old, and after her death his father came to this country and re-married, sending for his children, two sons and a daughter, two years later. They arrived in Iowa in 1882 or 1883, and the children were placed in school, where, after learning the English language, they soon surpassed the other children. Most of James's education was received at Iowa City, and when yet a boy he entered a drug store. On October 4, 1897, he came to Clinton and clerked in Major's store for three and one-half years. At Mr. Major's death he bought the store and has since carried on the business and has built up an enlarged and increasing trade, now keeping one of the most attractive and up-to-date stores in the city. He studied optometry at the Northern Illinois College of Opticians and Optometrists, and has practiced it for five years. In politics he is independent. He is a member of the Elks. The Iowa State Druggists' Association has received much hearty co-operation from him as a member.

Mr. DeLange was married in May, 1900, to Anna Greve, a native of Germany, and they are the parents of one bright and attractive daughter, Grace Maria.

Mr. De Lange has many friends in the city and many satisfied patrons of his store. In everything he is progressive and up to the times. He is a young man of splendid character.

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### JOHN F. HOMRIGHAUSEN.

Iowa has a large German population, and the settlers of this nationality have contributed much to her high rank as a state. Everywhere thrifty, patient, persevering and orderly, these Germans seem specially adapted to succeed in life, both in the accumulation of property and in the securing of happiness. During the Civil war, our country found no more active defenders than her citizens of German birth or parentage; in time of peace, she has no stronger conservers of liberty than these same citizens or their descendants. Mr. Homrighausen is a man who exemplifies the strong characteristics of his race.

John F. Homrighausen was born in Wheatland, Clinton county, Iowa, on December 18, 1861, the son of Frank and Anna Homrighausen. His

parents were natives of Germany, who came to Ohio at an early date, then removing to Clinton county, Iowa. they were among the pioneer farmers of the county. Frank Homrighausen added to his farm until he owned five hundred and thirty-six acres of land. A hard worker and careful manager, he was also clever and genial, had many friends, and died in 1907 at the age of nearly one hundred years, closing a well-rounded and useful life. In politics he was a Democrat, and a member of the Reformed church. His wife died in April, 1908, aged eighty-eight, having been a faithful wife and mother, and lived to see her children filling their places in the world's work honorably.

John F. Homrighausen was reared on the home farm, having lived on the place on which he now resides since he was nine years old, and obtained his education in the common schools. He now owns one hundred and eighty-three acres of land, on which he has built a fine modern barn, forty by eighty-seven feet, erected other buildings, and has in many ways brought up the fertility of his farm, largely by raising stock in connection with his general farming. In politics he is a firm Democrat.

Mr. Homrighausen was married on December 9, 1892, to Minnie Putsch, who was born in Clinton county, Iowa, the daughter of Christ and Minnie Putsch, early settlers of the county. Her father is dead, and her mother is living in Wheatland. Four children were born to this marriage: Herman, Otto, Christ, and Albert, deceased. Mr. Homrighausen is regarded by his neighbors as an excellent farmer and as one of the substantial men of the neighborhood.

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#### HENRY PENNINGROTH.

No life compares in freedom and independence with that of a farmer. He is master of his time and regulates his own hours of labor, and is really less restricted by his occupation than is a city business man who is the proprietor of his establishment. During some seasons of the year the farmer must give to his crops much attention, but even then his presence is not at all times indispensable. And not only is the life of a farmer an independent one; it is the most healthful of all lives, and to a good manager and energetic man like Mr. Penningroth the farmer's occupation is full of profit in a monetary way.

Henry Penningroth was born in Clinton county, Iowa, on June 9, 1875, the son of William and Johannah (Lanmeyer) Penningroth, natives of

Germany. William Penningroth was born on April 29, 1835. His father died in Germany, and in 1846 his mother came to America, bringing William, and locating in Randolph county, Illinois. Here he grew to manhood, and in 1857 he came to Clinton county, Iowa, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. He then went to St. Louis and for three years worked in a brickyard. In 1861, after his marriage, he settled on his Clinton county farm, and investing his profits in land, added to the original farm until he had two hundred and forty acres in Clinton county and eighty acres in Cedar county, Iowa. His death occurred on January 17, 1885, at the close of a comparatively short but very useful life, during which he had made himself much respected. In politics he was a Republican, and he and his family were members of the Reformed church.

William Penningroth and Johanna Lanmeyer were married on April 26, 1861, in St. Louis. His wife was born in Germany on February 14, 1835, and came to St. Louis with her parents when young. She is now living, at the age of seventy-five, on the old homestead, where she has spent her life since her marriage. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Penningroth, of whom ten are living.

Henry Penningroth grew up on a farm, and attended the country schools. He now manages the homestead of two hundred and forty acres and one hundred and sixty acres that has been added since his father's death. General farming and stock raising have been very profitable on this land under his management. In politics Mr. Penningroth is a Republican. He is unmarried. Few men in the community stand higher in the regard of their neighbors than he.

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